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THE GARDEN MAGAZINE

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Planting for Spring Flowers

E. H. Wilson in China

SEPTEMBER, 1923 25 CENTS

VOL. XXXVIII. No. 1

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We are the ORIGINATORS of the FAMOUS CHERRY HILL SEEDLINGS and FOUNDERS and GROWERS of the WELL KNOWN CHERRY HILL STRAIN of PEONIES.

Please remember that the above mentioned Peonies were among those THAT HELPED us WIN the AMERICAN PEONY SOCIETY'S GOLD MEDAL at DETROIT, 1919, BOSTON, 1921, and again at LONDON, ONTARIO, in 1922.

At ST. PAUL, MINN., the AMERICAN PEONY SOCIETY held the GREATEST PEONY EXHIBIT EVER KNOWN. On that occasion we were awarded the following prizes—

Class 1. SECOND PRIZE. $35.00; Collection of not more than One Hundred Named Varieties, Double, one bloom of each

Class 5. FIRST PRIZE. $15.00; Twenty Blooms, Double, Named, Dark Pink, One Variety. (Walter Faxon).

Class 36. FIRST PRIZE. Silver Cup and $50.00; Largest and Best Collection of Named Varieties, not more than three in a vase.

Class 37. FIRST PRIZE. Movilla Gardens Silver Cup; Best Collection of Double Named Peonies, one each, rating 8.5, or over, Quality and Quantity both to count. (This same class was won by us at London, Ontario, in 1922).

Class 39. FIRST PRIZE. $100.00; Largest and Best Display of Single and Japanese Peonies, raised by the Exhibitor or not. (All raised by the Cherry Hill Nurseries.)

The above winnings comprise more First Prizes than were won by any other single exhibitor.

"One outstanding exhibit was made by T. C. Thurlow's Sons, Inc., West Newbury, Mass. This carload of flowers came through in fine shape, and were still fresh-looking on Saturday. The collection of Singles stood up exceptionally well."

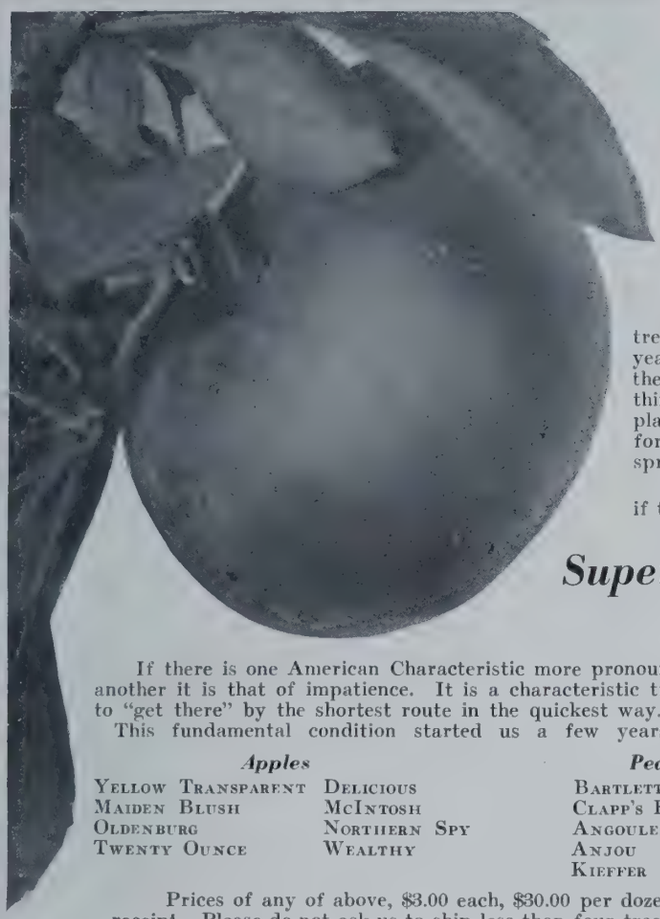
". . . T. C. Thurlow's Sons, Inc., put up a magnificent display which remained in fine condition all the week." *The Florists' Exchange*, June 30, 1923.

Peony planting time begins September first, and YOU TOO MAY SHARE IN ALL THIS WONDERFUL BEAUTY if you plant some of the FAMOUS CHERRY HILL PEONIES known the world over for their VIGOR OF GROWTH, EXTRA BLOOMING QUALITIES, and FREEDOM FROM DISEASE.

May we send you our catalogue describing all these wonderful creations?

CHERRY HILL NURSERIES, (T. C. Thurlow's Sons, Inc.) West Newbury, Mass.

NOT OPEN SUNDAYS



Trees and Flowers
for Fall Action

Gain Valuable Time and Earlier Crops By Planting During September-October

There are several reasons why we encourage fall planting of various kinds of trees, shrubs, and plants. To begin with, we have ample time at this time of the year to give each order individual attention. Then, we dig from new blocks and the orders are filled with the choicest. The buyer gains by both, but the greatest thing he gains is time which in the spring is always too short. Moreover, trees and plants set out this fall will make some root growth, become firmly established, ready for a quick and early start in the spring, something that you can not expect from spring planted stock.

We confidentially promise best results from any of the items offered on this page if they are planted any time during the fall, before ground freezes.

Super Size Fruit Trees for Those Desiring Quick Results

If there is one American Characteristic more pronounced than another it is that of impatience. It is a characteristic trait of us to "get there" by the shortest route in the quickest way.

This fundamental condition started us a few years ago to provide Super Size Fruit Trees, extra large, extra old, extra fine specimen trees, 7 to 9 feet tall, with well branched heads. We pin our reputation to results obtainable with these trees:

Apples		*Pears*	*Plums*		*Cherries*
Yellow Transparent	Delicious	Bartlett	Bradshaw	Green Gage	Dikeman
Maiden Blush	McIntosh	Clapp's Favorite	Grand Duke	Abundance	Napoleon
Oldenburg	Northern Spy	Angouleme	German Prune	Burbank	Tartarian
Twenty Ounce	Wealthy	Anjou	Wickson		Governor Wood
		Kieffer			

Prices of any of above, $3.00 each, $30.00 per dozen. Satisfaction guaranteed or stock may be returned immediately upon its receipt. Please do not ask us to ship less than four trees on any one order, since the cost of packing one is as great as packing a dozen.

"Glenwood-Grown" Roses will add to Your Garden Joys Next Summer

From June until fall, the following hardy roses, *planted this fall*—NOW!—will delight you with an abundance of beautiful fragrant flowers. All are strong, 2 year-old, field-grown plants of that character that has made "Glenwood-Grown" a by-word for quality with discriminating planters.

Six Choice Hybrid Perpetuals—Perpetual Bloomers!

J. B. Clark—Deep scarlet, shaded blackish-crimson; very large, full, flowers, graceful; long buds. Highly fragrant; strong grower.

Paul Neyron—Enormous deep rose blooms of perfect form and delightful fragrance. Very vigorous and free flowering.

George Ahrens or Pink American Beauty. The growth and make-up of the plants is superb. The delicate pink color is of unique beauty.

Frau Karl Druschki—The handsome, long-pointed, buds open to very large, cupped pure white flowers. Unquestionably the hardiest, most free-flowering and most satisfactory all round white garden rose.

Prince Camille de Rohan—Large, full, well-formed flowers of deep velvety crimson, shaded maroon. Very free flowering and vigorous.

Magna Charta—Large, full, well-formed flowers of bright pink; very fragrant. Exceedingly vigorous; equally fine for under glass.

Prices: Any of above $1.00 each. The entire six for $5.00, postpaid.

Six Superb "Everblooming" Hybrid Tea Roses

Jonkheer J. L. Mock—Long buds which open into very large, fragrant flowers with high-pointed centres. The petals silvery rose white on the inside and bright carmine-pink on the outside.

Columbia—"Blooms all the time." The fragrance is even sweeter than that of American Beauty. The color is a true pink, deepening as it opens to glowing pink. Shades intensify until the open flower is fully developed and color is enduring. Hardy as an oak; thrives in any location.

Radiance—One of the best pink Roses in cultivation. The buds are elegant in form. The large flowers are cup-shaped, light silvery flesh to salmon-pink, with opaline tints. Delightfully fragrant.

Richmond—Flowers pure scarlet red, large, fairly full, generally carried single on long and stiff stems; sweetly perfumed.

Premier—Pure rose-pink throughout the year, lighter in summer, deep rose-pink in cooler weather; delightfully fragrant.

Gruss an Teplitz (Crimson Hermosa)—The clusters of fine long buds and magnificent bright crimson flowers, with fiery red shading, make a brilliant show all summer. Lovely green foilage, which in the young growth is a dark, rich bronze. Very fragrant, free-blooming, hardy and vigorous.

Prices: Any of above, $1.25 each, six for $6.00, prepaid.

Special Combination Offer: We will forward one strong, *field-grown* two-year-old plant of each of above 12 superb sorts for $10.00. *We stand back of every plant shipped.*

Desirable Trees and Plants

is the title of our complete catalogue, a copy of which will gladly be mailed upon request. For over half a century, Glenwood Nursery has served America's most exacting home gardeners with such products in plants, shrubs, and trees as has won us the lasting patronage of many friends throughout the country. If you do not know Glenwood Nurseries, write for the book at once and let's get acquainted or better still, come and see us.

GLEN BROS., Inc., *Glenwood Nursery* Established 1866 **Rochester, New York**

"Some single Peonies, like great wild roses with hearts of gold, should certainly be included in your collection." —Prof. A. P. Saunders, Secretary, American Peony Society.

This magnificent Japanese Peony is shown in full colors on the cover of my Fall Catalogue.

"Like Great Wild Roses With Hearts of Gold"

SOME single Peonies by all means! Then, too, there are the gorgeous Japanese varieties so closely akin.

These have the stamens and anthers enlarged into narrow, thick petaloids, the same color as the petals, tipped with vestiges of yellow anthers.

Twenty-one years, I have watched over the peony beds, selecting and improving. Those varieties which fell below my exacting standard have been rejected, and promising new ones introduced.

Peonies in Profusion

Full Range of Color and Season

The Special Offers below are being made only to readers of the Garden Magazine. They represent remarkable values and include choice standard varieties. Planted this fall, they will bloom next Spring. Order direct from this advertisement.

Peony Collection No. 1

Twelve superb sorts, usually priced around $16, all for only $12.

White

Avalanche, midseason
Festiva Maxima, early
La Rosiere, midseason
Marie Lemoine, very late

Yellow

Philomele, midseason

Pink

Germaine Bigot, salmon pink, midseason
Grandiflora, flesh pink, latest of all
Mons. Jules Elie, deep pink, early
Reine Hortense, light shell pink, midseason
Venus, blush pink, midseason

Red

Adolph Rousseau, glossy purplish garnet, early
Karl Rosenfield, brilliant deep crimson, midseason

Peony Collection No. 2

Twelve less expensive but excellent sorts, usually priced around $10, our price $7.

White

Boule de Neige, early
Mme. Crousse, midseason
Couronne d'Or, late

Pink

General Bertrand, early
Gloire de Chas. Gombault, late
Jeanne d'Arc, early
Marguerite Gerard, midseason
Mme. de Galhau, very late
Triomphe de Lille, midseason

Red

relix Crousse, midseason
Purpurea Superba, late

Peonies in separate colors, without names, $3 per dozen, $20 per 100

Special Iris Collection

Twelve superb Irises, giving full range of colors, valued at $5.00 for $3.50.

Alcazar	**Fairy**	**Niebelungen**	**Mrs. Neubrunner**
Eldorado	**Kochii**	**Pal. Dalmatica**	**Pal. Albert Victor**
Col. Corwin	**Monsignor**	**Loreley**	**Pal. Speciosa**

My Peony Catalogue Now Ready—Write To-day

For twenty-one years, I have been an enthusiast on Peonies, during which time I have been striving to make my Fall Catalogue a *real help* to the selection of the best varieties, the best size roots to buy and full cultural directions. Get your copy now.

S. G. HARRIS, Box A,
Tarrytown New York

SEPTEMBER, 1923

The GARDEN MAGAZINE

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LEONARD BARRON, Editor

VOLUME XXXVIII, No. 1

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BURPEE'S BULBS

Tulip "Dream"

There is no other time when flowers mean as much to us as during winter and spring. We can have plenty of glorious blooms by planting Dutch Bulbs indoors to fill our windows with their glowing forms and colors, or outdoors to make our early spring garden a brilliant ray of bright hues. They are easily grown and must be planted soon. Write to-day for a free copy of Burpee's Bulb Catalogue. It will be mailed to you free.

W. Atlee Burpee Co.

Seed Growers Philadelphia

New Fall Catalogue Now Ready

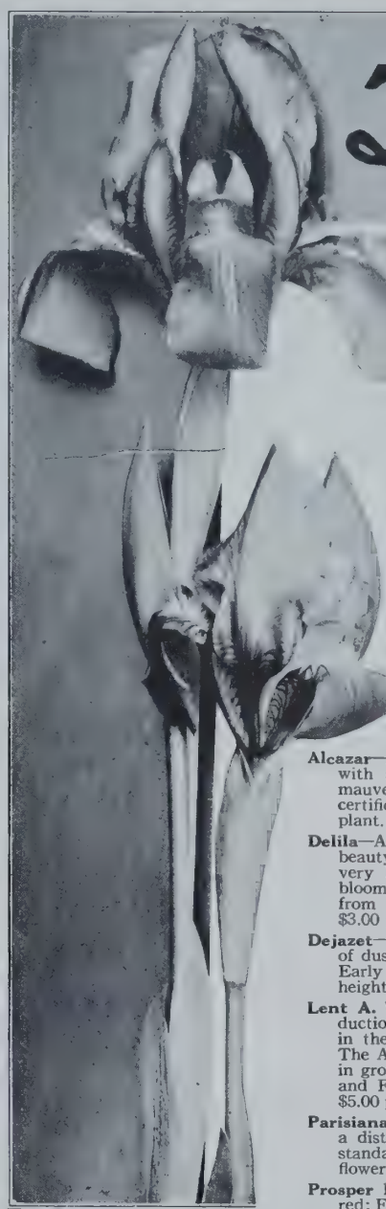
THE annual edition of our fall planting guide is yours free for the asking. Representing perhaps the greatest and most diversified collection of hardy plants in this country, you will find it a helpful hand in the making of greater perennial gardens or old fashioned hardy borders. Profusely illustrated with many true to nature pictures from photographs, with concise and truthful descriptions and many practical cultural hints, it should prove a welcome addition to the library of every Garden Magazine reader.

Ask for your copy to-day— a postcard will do and please mention Garden Magazine.

WAYSIDE GARDENS

Mentor Ohio

Totty's



Irises That Excel

We *do* have a few sorts of special interest to connoisseurs. Most of them are available only in small quantities, but those striving after the best will want these regardless of price:

Alcazar—A branching plant, tall and stately, with a long flowering season. S. light mauve; F. deep rich purple. First class certificate, London. 40 inches. $1.50 per plant.

Delila—A new French introduction of great beauty. S. flesh white; F. rich red with very little suggestion of pink. Free in bloom and distinct in color. A seedling from I. Ricardii. Fall delivery only. $3.00 per plant.

Dejazet—Certificate, Paris. A superb flower of dusky orange-rose, deeper in the falls. Early in bloom and plant medium in height. Stock limited. $5.00 per plant.

Lent A. Williamson — An American introduction which scored the highest mark in the recent Symposium conducted by The American Iris Society. It is massive in growth and flower. S. lavender violet and F. velvety pansy violet. 42 inches. $5.00 per plant.

Parisiana—S. white minutely dotted lilac. At a distance the flower appears with lilac standards and white falls edged lilac. Large flower on 32 inch stems. $1.00 per plant.

Prosper Laugier—A. M. R. H. S. S., bronzy red; F. ruby velvet. The feeling of gold in its tones makes it the needed touch in a border of shades of yellow. Excellent also with creamy whites. 31 inches. 75 cts. per plant.

SPECIAL OFFER: One plant of each of the above masterpieces for $15.00 postpaid.

Some Popular Varieties at Popular Prices

Beauty—white, tinted lavender, falls striped deep purple	$ .25 each
Dalmarius—light blue with rosy lavender falls	.25 each
Florentina—fragrant, early grayish white	.25 each
Blue Jay—dark, yet bright blue	.50 each
Isoline—a soft, yellow pink, deep rose falls	1.00 each
Tamerlane—silvery blue, coppery purple falls	.50 each
Madame Chereau—white, frilled blue	.25 each
Walhalla—lavender, velvety purple falls	.35 each
Lohengrin—shades of Cattleya mauve	.50 each
Loreley—yellow, with purple falls	.35 each
Mrs. H. Darwin—white, daintily tinted violet	.25 each
Nibelungen—a fawn and bronze-purple symphony	.50 each
Quaker Lady—lavender and gold, falls blue and yellow	.75 each
Rhein Nixe—white with purple falls	.50 each
Plumeri—rose mauve, deeper falls	.25 each
Murat—pale orchid and gold, striped falls	.25 each

Dozen lots of each at ten times the single rate.
Shipment to be made as soon as orders reach us.

Special Offer: We will mail one root of each of the above sixteen superb sorts (a total value of $6.70 if bought separately) for $5.00. Two roots of each for $10.00.

Throughout September and October we expect to supply winter and spring flowering bulbs imported direct from Holland. We offer a popular line of Hyacinths, Tulips in various classes, especially Darwins, Cottage, Breeders, etc., also Narcissi, and other spring flowering bulbs. Your patronage in this line will be appreciated as well. List on request.

Charles H. Totty Co.

Headquarters for Flowers, for Home and Garden

Madison New Jersey

Better Flowers for Discriminating Buyers at 4 E. 53rd St., New York City

Karl Rosenfield

THOUGH introduced fifteen years ago, Karl Rosenfield is still (and always will be) one of the best dark crimson Peonies. Individual flowers are large, globular, of compact semi-rose shape. It blooms freely during midseason when its glossy, brilliant flowers create most striking effects either in single clumps or massed in the border. My stock of Karl Rosenfield is extra fine, hence this liberal offer:—

Strong roots, $2.00 each. Should bloom next June! Karl Rosenfield is just one of many

Peonies That Never Grow Old

Here are some after my own heart, blooming from early to late, with a wide range of color, in different types:

Admiral Togo. Semi-rose type; dark crimson-carmine. Midseason. $1.50

Archie Brand. Immense bomb type; deep sea-shell pink of delicate rose fragrance. $1.50

Couronne d'Or. Semi-rose type; white with prominent yellow stamens, center petals tipped carmine. 75c

Duc de Wellington. Large bomb type; white with sulphur center. Fragrant, late. 50c

Longfellow. Bright crimson, tinted cherry red. Brilliant in the extreme. $8.00

Mme. Auguste Dessert. Flesh pink tinged carmine; center flaked crimson. $2.00.

Therese. Rose type; violet rose splashed with crimson. Size enormous. Fine midseason bloomer. $6.00

Special Collections to Induce a Trial

12 PEONIES
Worth $8.25 for $5

Alexandre Dumas, Boule de Neige, Canari, Couronne d'Or, Duc de Wellington, Delachei, Felix Crousse, Mme. Ducel, Marguerite Gerard, La Sublime, Venus, Virginie.

8 PEONIES
Worth $18 for $15

Admiral Togo, Chestine Gowdy, Eugene Verdier, Karl Rosenfield, Mme. Auguste Dessert, Mme. Emile Galle, R. P. Whitfield.

7 of the Very Best PEONIES
Worth $57 for $50

Le Cygne, Longfellow, Milton Hill, Mons. Martin Cahuzac, Solange, Therese, Tourangelle.

I'll Stand Back of the IRISES

All told, I only grow about 150 varieties of "Flags" but there isn't a poor one in the lot. If you were to ask me to get you up a nice collection for a starter here is what I would suggest:

12 IRISES, worth $4.00 for $3.00

Albert Victor, Archeveque, Darius, Her Majesty, Juniata, Loreley, Mithras, Perfection, Rhein Nixe, Rose Unique, Walhalla, Walneriana.

6 Choice IRISES for $5.00

Afterglow, Alcazar, Archeveque, Palaurea, Quaker Lady, White Knight.

6 Extra Choice IRISES for $15
Well worth $18

Anna Farr, B. Y. Morrison, Crusader, Lent, A. Williamson, Lord of June, Sindjkha.

Mixed Iris, not labeled (all good varieties), $5 per 100; $45 per 1000

I specialize in Iris, Peonies and Phloxes. Please write for my modest little catalogue

"He who Serves Best Profits Most"

GEO. N. SMITH, Wellesley Hills, 82, Mass.

Planting Time is Here and The Bulbs are Ready!

No waiting until your "Daffodil-Ship" comes in! No need to fear that you plant bulbs that will "run blind" next spring, due to heating during transatlantic journey. American Grown Bulbs have *proved* their worth throughout the country. Try these:—

Eleven Dozen—16 Named Varieties, $10.00

6 Emperor	12 Conspicuus	12 Ornatus
6 Golden Spur	12 White Lady	11 Recurvus
6 Horsfeldii	12 Minnie Hume	6 Orange Phoenix
6 Victoria	12 M. M. De Graaff	6 Sulphur Phoenix
6 Lucifer	6 Campernelle	6 Sir Watkin
6 Elvira		

PLANT THEM NOW—THIS MONTH

Dollar Trial Offer:
I will ship 30 Daffodil Bulbs, "Queen of Chalice Cup," for $1.

GEORGE LAWLER
Gardenville Tacoma, Washington
Complete free list on request

Sixty-One Perennial Joys for 10 Dollars, Delivered

The plants themselves (at an average cost of 17c) constitute 61 Reasons why you should start your hardy border or add to it—NOW—this month. Or I will welcome order for any item below, at the uniform rate of 25c each, $2.50 per dozen, except where quoted otherwise.

But Here is my Special Offer:

I will send, prepaid, 5 White Delphiniums; 5 Blue Delphiniums; 5 Elizabeth Campbell Phlox; 5 Siebold Phlox; 5 Miss Lingard Phlox; 5 Persian Daisies; 5 Achillea, the Pearl; 5 Aquilegia assorted; 5 Baby's Breath; 5 Hemerocallis assorted; 5 Choice Iris; 5 Oriental Poppies, and 1 Bleeding Heart; 61 plants in all, for $10.00 prepaid.

White Delphiniums (Garry-nee-Dule White Hybrids)—Some are double, though most are single. 50c each; $5.00 per doz.; $35.00 per 100.

Blue Delphiniums (Belladonna-Everblooming Larkspur)—Lovely loose sprays of sky blue. 30-40 inches, blooms from June to frost.

Phloxes—Elizabeth Campbell—Light salmon pink. Siebold—Orange scarlet, crimson center. Miss Lingard—Early white with delicate pink eye.

WM. TOOLE, SR.
With His White Delphiniums

Pyrethrum Roseum Hybridum (Persian Daisies)—Fernlike foliage and beautiful flowers ranging from pure white through shades of pink to deep crimson. May to July.

Achillea (The Pearl)—Beautiful in the border and good for cutting. Button-like flowers. June to August.

Aquilegia (Columbine)—Beautiful flowers in many shades and colors.

Baby's Breath—Tiny white flowers giving mist-like effect.

Hemerocallis—Yellow Day Lily.

Iris—A multitude of new shades and colors. Beautiful when in flower. Foliage effective all summer.

Oriental Poppy—Scarlet.

Bleeding Heart (Dielytra spectabilis)—Strong plants, 50c each.

My booklet "Hardy Plants for the Home Garden" gladly mailed FREE.

W. A. TOOLE
Garry-nee-Dule Baraboo, Wis.

Sensational Offering

Effective 1926, the importation of genuine Holland Narcissus, which have brightened our early gardens for generations back, is prohibited in U. S. A. This means prices will go up and varieties dwindle.

By taking advantage of one of the three liberal offers below, you still have an opportunity to insure yourself a supply of high class imported narcissus bulbs at prices even lower than what you have been paying in the past. By planting these bulbs from 6 to 8 inches deep, in accordance with our simple instructions, they will become naturalized, perpetuating themselves and multiplying without care or attention.

This collection includes the most desirable varieties of bulbs from every class suitable for outdoor planting, as follows:

Narcissus for Naturalizing:

12 Varieties—One dozen of each—

"Spring Glory", "Emperor", "King Alfred", "Madame De Graaf", "Walter T. Ware", "Beauty", "Red Star", "Fire Brand", "White Lady", "Sulphur Phoenix", "Elvira", and "King Edward VII".

144 Fine Bulbs for only **$12.00**

12 Varieties—6 of each— 72 bulbs for **$7.00**

12 Varieties—3 of each— 36 bulbs for **$4.50**

Above prices are postpaid except west of Mississippi River where 10% must be added for postage.

Catalogue Free

Beckert's 1924 Catalogue shows latest varieties of highest grade genuine imported hyacinths, tulips, narcissus and other bulbs, with full directions for planting. Send us your name and address, and we will mail you a free copy.

BECKERT'S SEED STORE

Dept. G. 101-103 Federal Street

(Established 1877) N. S., PITTSBURGH, PA.

Lovett's Caco—a joy to the eye, a delight to the palate!

Fall Planting of Grapevines

Eminently Successful!

Fair Crops of Choice Clusters *Next Season* from Our Fruiting Age Vines

Experience has taught us that fall is the best time to transplant grape vines. Throughout October and November soil conditions are such as offer the grape vine roots best chances to get established. This fall's root action will give grape vines a start way ahead of spring planted stock. To those planning to establish grape arbors, we recommend the following as among the choicest obtainable:

Lovett's Caco

An outdoor sort that equals hothouse Grapes

In appearance easily the most beautiful of hardy Grapes, Lovett's Caco combines the desirable qualities of the two great favorites, Catawba and Concord. In quality and texture it favors the choicest grown under glass. The strong vigorous constitution enables it to bear abundant crops. Summarizing: the beauty of fruit, vigor of vines, and rich, sugary flavor represent the qualities that in due time will make Caco Grape the premier of all hardy Grapes for the home garden. Price, One-year plants, each 75c; dozen, $7.50; Two-year plants, each, $1.00; dozen, $10.00.

Especially Recommended: Heavy Fruiting Age vines at $2.00 each; $20.00 per dozen.

Fall Planting Suggestions Mailed FREE Our Catalogue, No. 109, offers the choicest obtainable in berry plants of all kinds, shrubs, roses, vines, fruit trees, hardy perennials, and other specialties for fall planting. Write for your copy to-day.

A Fine Home Garden Trio

For making a high quality of grape juice or wine any of the following are recommended unhesitatingly:

Champagne—Needs no sugar to turn it into a delicious beverage. Hardiest variety we know, of extra high quality. Two-year old vines, 75c each; $7.50 per dozen.

Moore's Diamond—An early, greenish white Grape, juicy and of good quality. A prolific and vigorous grower. Two-year old vines, 40c each; $4.00 per dozen.

Worden—A black variety holding tender pulp of highest quality. Way ahead of old Concord in both quality and bearing quantity. Two-year old vines each 40c; dozen $4. Heavy fruiting age vines at $1.00 each; dozen $10.00.

An Attractive Offer of 4 Sterling Sorts

We will supply 6 two-year old plants each of Champagne, Diamond and Worden, together with 6 bearing age vines of Caco, for a special price of $15.00. This is the most attractive offer ever made (a real $17.75 value) in high class Grape Vines for the home garden. If you yourself cannot use 24 vines, have a neighbor join you to enjoy this bargain.

Write to-day for a copy of fall catalogue mentioned alongside. You will find it to abound with timely suggestions how to take advantage of favorable fall planting conditions which will enable you to *gain* time and *save* valuable time in the spring.

LOVETT'S NURSERY *Box 125* **Little Silver, New Jersey**

Lovett's for Small Fruits

A Real Rock Garden
At Small Cost

Nothing is more erroneous than that Rock gardens are an *expensive* hobby! Quite the contrary: Neither the initial cost nor the upkeep need be beyond the reach of the most modest purse. We are indebted to a customer for the picture of the rock garden shown above and we recall the initial order that was placed to plant this rockery, now 3 years ago. Here it is—

3 each of 4 Sedums
- **S. album**
- **S. tomentosum**
- **S. reflexus**
- **S. stoloniferum coccineum**

2 each of 4 Sempervivums
- **S. tectorum**
- **S. globiferum**
- **S. arachnoideum**
- **S. cornutum**

3 each of 12 Brilliant Flowers
- **Phlox subulata**
- **Linum flavum**
- **Iberis sempervirens**
- **Nepeta Mussini**
- **Primroses**
- **Mertensia or Blue Bells**
- **Dianthus plumarius**
- **Helianthemums or Sunroses**
- **Arabis alpina**
- **Dogtooth Violet**
- **Boltonia (Starwort)**
- **Hemerocallis (Day Lily)**

Any of above, 20c each, $2.00 per dozen.
(Please do not ask us to fill orders amounting to less than two dollars)

A Ten Dollar Investment will Help You to a Rockery and Border Just Like It!

A small collection of rocks, a total of 56 plants above set out at random among them and an initial investment of $10.00 will seal the bargain, start the above collection to you. With each shipment goes the unqualified guarantee that you must be satisfied or we want to hear from you.

Let Us Plan Your "Old Fashioned" or "Grandmother's Hardy Border" Now

Our "Artistic" Border, 50 feet long by 4 feet wide, holds 200 plants, and costs $30.00 only. Among other things, it contains single and double Hollyhocks, Larkspurs, Foxgloves, Phlox, Iris, Pinks, Columbines, Sweet Williams, and many other varieties arranged according to color, flowering season, size, etc. A perfect picture in your garden to last for years will be the result if you allow us now to plan a scheme, to be carried out this Fall.

Write for our special folder giving specific information on what is practical to be planted this fall. It also shows a plan of our 50 foot hardy perennial border which has met with the unqualified approval of hundreds of satisfied patrons. The plan may be put in execution with the help of the plants mentioned above. Be sure to write for the circular to-day.

Palisades Nurseries, Inc.
A. L. Clucas, *Manager* **Sparkill, N. Y.**

The Fall Planting Season

Is in many ways, the best time of the year to improve your grounds and gardens, because all stock is at its best in vigor and planting condition. For your guidance in the proper selection of stock for fall plantng, our service department—always prepared to help formulate your planting plans—suggests the following groups as the most ideal for September planting

SELECTED DWARF EVERGREENS
For Porch or Foundation Planting

Pyramid Arbor Vitae	2 ft. $2.50 Ea.	Japanese Yew	1½ ft $3.25 Ea
Dwf. Compact Arbor Vitae	1½ ft. $2.25 Ea.	Veitch's Blue Plume Cypress	2 ft. $3.25 Ea.
American Arbor Vitae	2 ft. $2.00 Ea.	Blue Pyramid Juniper	1½ ft. $3.00 Ea.
Golden Plume Cypress	2 ft. $3.00 Ea.	Oriental Arbor Vitae	2 ft. $2.50 Ea.
Green Plume Cypress	2 ft. $3.00 Ea.	Thread Branched Cypress	1½ ft. $3.00 Ea.
Pfitzer's Juniper	1½ ft. $3.25 Ea.	Dwarf Mugho Pine	15-18 in. $3.25 Ea.
			$34.25

For 12 (1 of each) $32.00

BEAUTIFUL EVERGREENS (Tall Growing)
For the lawn

Hemlock Spruce	$5.00 Ea.	Bothan Pine	$4.00 Ea.
Austrian Pine	4.25 Ea.	Red Pine	3.25 Ea.
Scotch Pine	3.25 Ea.	White Spruce	4.25 Ea.
Douglas Fir	4.00 Ea.	Pyramidal Spruce	4.50 Ea.
Veitch's Fir	5.50 Ea.	Silver Fir	5.50 Ea.
Norway Spruce	3.25 Ea.	Japanese Pine	4.00 Ea.
			$50.75

All selected specimens 3 to 4 ft. high For 12 (1 of each) $47.00

HARDY PERENNIALS
A superb collection which will bloom all season

10 Peonies Ass'td	$5.50	10 German Iris	$2.00
10 Oriental Poppies	2.00	10 Hardy Aster	2.00
10 Phlox Ass'td	2.00	10 Hollyhocks	2.00
10 Foxglove	2.00	10 Blanket Flower	2.00
10 Larkspur	2.00	10 Sweet William	2.00
10 Japan Iris	2.00	10 Canterbury Bells	2.00
			$27.50

For 120 (10 of each) $24.00

Our descriptive catalogue and price list is yours for the asking.

Successful for over a century
AMERICAN NURSERIES
H. E. HOLDEN, Manager
Singer Building
NEW YORK

The Best for the Least!

In last month's announcement we offered Peony Lady Alexandra Duff, in an incidental way. We did not emphasize at that time what a remarkable value we offered. Looking through contemporary price lists we find this sort offered all the way from $5.00 for one-eye divisions to $8.00 for strong divisions. And Lady Alexandra Duff is worth all that, BUT—

We Have More Than We Need!

Therefore we offer strong divisions—promise of flowers next June—at $6.00 each, postpaid. Rated at 9.1 points by the A. P. S. this immense pale rose beauty bears clusters of fragrant, water lily like, double flowers during mid-season. Treat yourself to one of the greatest treats in Peonydom at our low figure.

Dutch Bulbs on The Way

Liberal quantities of most popular sorts of Darwin, Breeder, Cottage as well as early Tulips, also Daffodils, Hyacinths, etc., will be on hand this month. Please write for a copy of our catalogue, pronounced most dependable by hobbyists.

Zandbergen Bros., Oyster Bay, L. I., N. Y.
Nurseries at Valkenburg (near Leiden) Holland

TULIPS

FARQUHAR'S GIANT DARWIN

Special Collection of 10 Varieties

	per 100
BARON DE LA TONNAYE, Cerise	$4.00
FARNCOMBE SANDERS, Fiery rosy-scarlet	6.00
GRETCHEN, Delicate Pink	3.75
KING HAROLD, Ox-blood red	5.50
MRS. POTTER PALMER, Purplish violet	5.00
MADAME KRELAGE, Deep rose margined pink	5.25
PRIDE OF HAARLEM, Rosy-carmine	4.50
PSYCHE, Old-rose edged white	5.00
REV. H. EWBANK, Heliotrope	4.50
THE SULTAN, Maroon	4.50

Special Offer: 10 bulbs each of the above varieties for $5.00, postpaid.

For complete collection of Bulbs write for our Autumn Catalogue

R. & J. FARQUHAR CO. Boston, Mass.

Gather Flowers Next June from Our

PEONIES

Plant During September and October

Our large fully matured two- and three-year-old roots planted any time during September and October will repay you by a splendid display of flowers next June.

We offer you the selection of nearly four hundred of the very choicest varieties which cannot be excelled for quality and freedom of bloom—all ***Cottage Gardens Grown.***

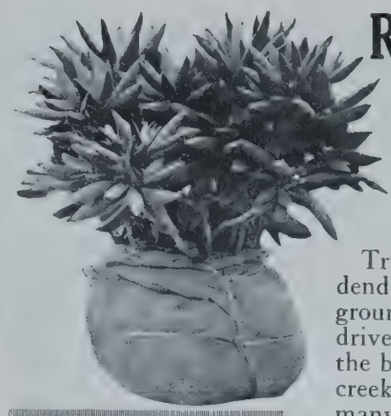
Our Peony booklet giving authentic descriptions and also valuable information in regard to the preparation of the soil and planting will be mailed upon request.

Write for it to-day

Cottage Gardens Company Nurseries

Nursery Products of Extraordinary Quality

Queens, Long Island New York



Rhododendrons

for Background but also for Ground Cover

True, the broadleaved Rhododendrons have no rival for background planting, along woodland drives and paths, or massed along the banks of streams, ponds and creeks. But that is only one of the many uses to which year round beauty adapts them ideally. Another good way to use them is as ground covering around foundations or on gentle sloping embankments. For this particular work I recommend

Rhododendron Catawbiense Compacta

This is of quite artistic, compact growth, with very dark green foliage. It is as hardy as the original tall type and can be grown successfully even in northern New England. I have perhaps the most extensive stocks of this particular type which I can offer in quantities as follows:

	Each	10
1 to 1½ ft. spread B & B	$2.50	$22.50
1½ to 2 ft. spread B & B	3.60	33.00
2 to 2½ ft. spread B & B	5.00	

All the plants are dug and shipped with balls of earth, balled and burlapped (B & B) as shown in illustration above. This type of stock can only be sent by express or freight, packing cases to be charged for at actual cost.

This is the month to plant Rhododendrons, Kalmias, and other broadleaved evergreens. For years I have made a specialty of native broadleaved evergreens and am now in a position to supply them in carload lots. I ship only selected stock, carefully packed and dug. Carload shipments of collected stock will be made from my headquarters in North Carolina. Mixed carloads will be made up to suit purchasers' needs.

And Don't Forget the Hardy Plants

I have easily one of the greatest collections of hardy perennials and from the very beginning have specialized in natives. My collection of hardy flowers is second to none in the country. Whether you want to populate a rockery, a hardy border, whether your grounds are sunny or shady, or moist or dry, please feel that I can help you to a garden. Let me prove it by writing to-day for a copy of my instructive catalogue containing a wealth of information on the subject of hardy native garden treasures.

EDWARD GILLETT

Fern and Flower Farm **3 Main St., Southwick, Mass.**

Masterpieces of a Master Hybridizer

In putting heart and soul behind his endeavors to create finer Peonies, the late Mr. Hollis succeeded in an extraordinary degree. Almost 10 years ago I acquired the entire Hollis collection. Gradually I have "weeded out" those that were surpassed by later introductions. I am now delighted to offer you a few

Hollis Peonies You'll be Proud to Own

Admiral Togo—Deepest mahogany red of striking luminosity. Total color effect a deep crimson-carmine. Midseason. $2.50 each

George Washington — Bright deep red or crimson, of uniform color in both guards and center. Showy yellow stamens. A fine midseason sort. $2.00 each

Mary A. Livermore—Most beautiful rose type. Petals rose pink, passing to silver and white at the tips. Fragrance pleasant. Blooming time, midseason to late. $5.00 each

Mary Baker Eddy—Large, compact, globular rose type. Deep rose pink with silvery tips. Plants of medium height, long, strong stems. Midseason to late. Scarce. $10.00 each

Welcome Guest—Large, fluffy flower resembling a water lily at a distance. Silvery rose fading to rose white, with showy yellow stamens intermingled in center petals. See illustration above, about ½ natural size. Easily one of the most fragrant and beautiful sorts in cultivation. $2.00 each

Special Offer: One each of above famous Hollis creations, strong roots that will bloom next June, for $18.00. One each of Admiral Togo, George Washington and Welcome Guest, for $5.00.

A "Popular Selection" of Less Expensive Kinds

Alexander Dumas—Violet rose crown, creamy white color. Fine for cutting in early midseason. 50c each

Felix Crousse—A brilliant tyrian rose of large, globular bomb type. Extremely free flowering. 75c each

Festiva Maxima—Pure white, flaked crimson. Among the earliest and most popular white. $1.00 each

La Coquette—An exquisite combination of light pink, rose and carmine. Free flowering. 50c. each

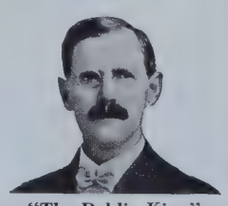
Sir Thomas Lipton—Rose crimson, semi-double, delicately fragrant flowers. $1.00 each

Umbellata Rosea. — One of the earliest. Violet rose guards, with amber white center. 75c each

Special Offer: One each of above 6 popular favorites for $3.00. This is a **Real Peony Bargain!**

Fall Guide Free

Let it familiarize you further with my stocks of Peonies, Iris and other hardy Perennials for fall planting. I also offer a choice selection of Darwin Tulips, Daffodils and other Dutch Bulbs. The gratifying patronage of my loyal customers has been very encouraging during the past few fall seasons and I want you to feel that I am here to give you the best and most conscientious service that can be given.



"The Dahlia King"

J. K. Alexander

The World's Largest Dahlia Grower

27-29 Central Street

East Bridgewater Mass.

September Planting

Commence your fall planting with evergreens and perennials at this time. Next month will be favorable for planting deciduous trees and shrubs.

It will be to your advantage to let us serve you on account of our complete stock of evergreens, trees, shrubs, and perennials, and our facilities for handling orders.

Our handbook will be gladly sent on request.

The Bay State Nurseries

W. H. Wyman & Son

North Abington Massachusetts

PERENNIAL PHLOX

THE following four new Phlox received Awards last year at the Trial of Perennial Phlox at Wisley by the Royal Horticultural Society:

Deutschland, Award of Merit, the most brilliant orange-red ever produced in phlox.
Jules Sandeau, Award of Merit, clear pink flowers, very large.
Württembergia, Award of Merit, carmine pink with brighter center. Flowers and trusses very large.
Mrs. Milly van Hoboken, highly commended, soft pink, large flowers.

50c each; $5.00 a dozen; three each of the four varieties for $5.00

Elizabeth Campbell, Award of Merit, light salmon, changing to pink.
Thor, Award of Merit, bright salmon red.

35c each; $3.50 a dozen; $25.00 a hundred

Dicentra Spectabilis, true Bleeding Heart.
Pyrethrum Carl Vogt, the best double white Pyrethrum.
Gypsophila paniculata fl. pl., grafted plants of the true variety.

50c each; $5.00 a dozen

All these plants will be ready for delivery the first week in October. Every square foot of our nursery is under irrigation and plants have suffered very little on account of the dry weather this summer. See our advertisement about Grape Hyacinths on page 354 of the July issue of the *Garden Magazine*. I issue no catalogue. I specialize in Phlox, Delphinium, Roses and hardy plants. At it 27 years!

GEORGE L. EHRLE

Nurseryman and Florist

Bloomfield Road near Allwood Road, Paterson R. F. D. 2

RICHFIELD, N. J.

What Can Hicks Nurseries Do For Me In September?

THE members of Hicks staff are ready to dig, deliver and plant for you in September. We guarantee satisfactory growth or a new plant at the nursery. We prefer you to select your own stuff at the Nursery and take it away with you. We are willing to do nearly everything without waiting for the supposed *best time* to plant. Your garden or landscape plans can be modified to 80 or 90 per cent. during the summer months.

Hicks Nursery service is Different because we are not bound by the traditions of long distance shipment based on the system of growing fruit trees, digging with 8 horses, and sorting out in the storage cellar where all the stock is assembled.

Another reason. Hicks Nurseries has a well trained staff for large tree moving and this is their particular business. They are not busy hoeing weeds in the summer and storing stock in the cellar in winter. Hicks Nurseries do not take on "common tramp labor" for the "spring season." Many members own their own homes and will give you pointers on how to beautify your place or what to grow to eat. Just ease around Westbury, New Cassel, Carle Place, and we believe that you will agree with us that you will see the most attractively planted cottages you have ever seen. These places planted by Hicks Nurseries staff do not look as though they have been forced plantings, but just as if they had grown up by love and knowledge to furnish happiness to the owners. You do not have to go to the English garden cities, or to France, or to Japan, or to Dayton, to learn about planting.

Hicks Specialties Evergreens

Long Island is becoming an all year round residence region, and people enjoy the Evergreens in winter. You can plant Evergreens at any time. You can take 50 carloads of Evergreens 10 to 30 years old, 6 to 30 feet high, out of Hicks Nurseries. They will fit as far as St. Louis, Missouri, Bar Harbor, Maine, or Richmond, Virginia. These wonderful Evergreens will enable you to make the kind of gardens that you wish your father had planted. Our records show that we have sent out hundreds of carloads of these big Evergreens with over 95 per cent. success. Joseph Wickey, a member of Hicks Nursery staff and the champion tree mover of the world, has them in such condition that they look like candidates for the fat stock show. The roots are right.

Shade Trees

Hicks Nurseries have them for you, grown in a way that will save you five, ten or fifteen years of waiting without serious setback from transplanting. These trees are ready to put out in full leaf, or in October and November after the leaves have ripened. Don't wait until next spring, because you can get better service in the fall than you can the "last week in April."

Perennials

Not everything, not every variety, but a wonderful collection and good enough to give any garden pleasure. Take them with you.

Berry Bearing Shrubs

You love the birds and they will work for you provided you give them some berries to feed on in the hunger time from January to March. John Burroughs said that the insect feeding birds would starve if they did not get berries to eat in the winter. We have lists of berry bearing shrubs to fit your soil and climate and you should plant some of them. Write us for this list.

No matter how much or how little you want for your place you get good value at Hicks Nurseries. The fact that we have good $50 trees does not mean we have not also good $2.00 trees.

There is a booklet of 12 pages with sketches by Marjorie Sewel, Landscape Architect, Paterson, N. J. The text may give you a jar, a smile, and help. Send for "It Is Never Too Late to Plant."

Perhaps we can help you this month.

HICKS NURSERIES

Westbury Long Island

Tulips & Springtime!

To enjoy them together in your own garden next season

Plant Schling's Bulbs This Fall

DARWINS and Cottage, single and double, early and late,—their lovely cups brimming with color and nodding a merry "good morning" to you every day for weeks—from early April to June in fact—How can you afford to miss them!

You can't have too many of them! Order now and generously, plant them this fall and we promise you a winter of pleasant anticipation, a springtime full of delightful surprises and years of happy memories:—

To bring the joys of Tulip time to as many as possible we make the following very special offers, all bulbs guaranteed top size and very first quality.

Schling's Special Border Collection

Of gorgeous Darwin and Cottage Tulips
(as pictured above in order from right to left)

	Per 100	Per 1,000
Clara Butt—Exquisite Salmon pink Darwin	$4.50	$40.00
Picotee—White cottage petals edged with pink	4.50	40.00
Pride of Haarlem—Darwin American Beauty color	5.00	45.00
Dream—Charming lavender Darwin	5.50	50.00
Bronze Queen—Buff tinged with golden bronze	5.00	45.00
Zulu—Enormous size Darwin of deep velvety purple	5.50	50.00
Golden Beauty—Glorious golden yellow cottage	5.00	45.00

25 Bulbs at 100 rate; 250 Bulbs at 1,000 rate

Very Special

100 Bulbs each of 7 varieties above (700 in all)	$32.00
1,000 bulbs each of 7 varieties above (7,000 in all)	290.00

5% Discount—if cash accompanies order

Ten Splendid *"Get-Acquainted"* Offers

Each a wonderful value—*at present prices*

100 Single Early Tulips in 10 named varieties	$4.00
100 Double Early Tulips in 10 named varieties	4.50
100 Darwin Tulips in 10 named varieties	4.50
100 Cottage Tulips in 10 named varieties	4.50
100 Breeder or Art Tulips in 5 rare named varieties. Wonderful shades of Bronze, Buff, Orange and Apricot	5.00
100 Parrot or Orchid Tulips in 4 named varieties	5.00
100 Narcissi or Daffodils for naturalizing and lawn planting. Airy Trumpets, Medium Trumpets shortcupped and the lovely Poet's varieties	4.50
100 Bedding Hyacinths in 4 colors	6.00
100 Named Hyacinths, 2nd size, 4 varieties	8.00
100 Named Hyacinths exhibition or top size in 10 named varieties for pots and glasses	16.00

5% Discount—if cash accompanies order

Extraordinary Offer

100 Darwin Tulips Only $3.50

Choicest, first-size bulbs, sure to bloom. Schling's Special Mixture made up especially for us *from ten of the finest named varieties*—not at all the ordinary field-grown mixture usually sold.

A $5.00 value for only $3.50, or, if you prefer, 50 Bulbs for $2.00

Schling's Bulbs

23 West 59th Street, New York

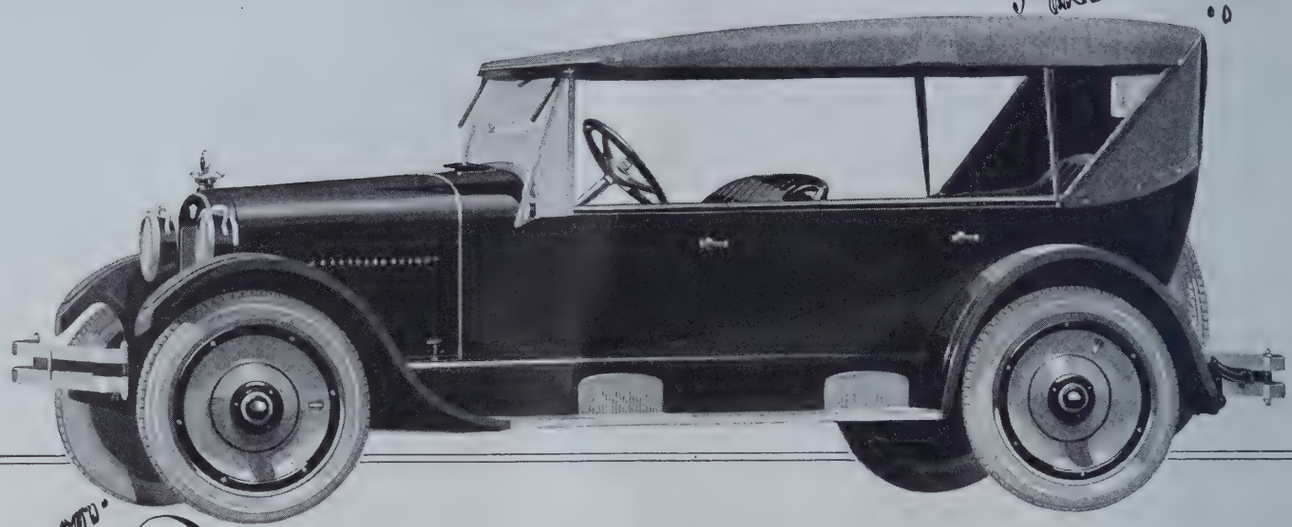
Gentlemen:
Please enter my order for the bulbs checked above. [ ] I enclose remittance minus 5% cash discount. (or) [ ] Please send them C. O. D. (check which.)

Name .....

Address .....

REO

The Gold Standard of Values



The New PHAETON REO

Powered with the Famous Reo 6-Cylinder Engine

$1545

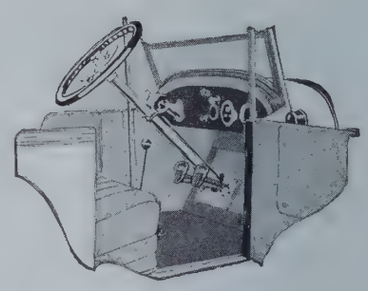
at Lansing; add tax

SMART lines and genteel fitments harmonize with alert performance in the New Phaeton Reo. Brute power gives eager fleetness on the open way or easy mastery on the climbing trail.

Allied with body lines of refined smartness is six-cylinder satisfaction. A tremendously rugged, extremely flexible 50 h.p. engine provides for every driving mood or condition.

The famous Reo chassis, swung low to the road, has major power units cradled in a double frame. Driving smoothness is intensified; endurance qualities are increased.

The dual foot control, careful proportioning of weight, and remarkable braking efficiency are vital factors of safety. And emphasize Reo's particular suitability for feminine drivers.



REO MOTOR CAR COMPANY

Lansing, Michigan

The Garden MAGAZINE

Vol. XXXVIII, No. 1 September, 1923

Mary H. Northend, Photo

"ONE BUYS A GARDEN GLADLY
. . . 'TIS SWEET TO HOPE
FOR BEAUTY TO EMERGE OUT OF YOUR TOIL,
TO BUILD THE WALKS AND FERTILIZE THE SOIL."
Edgar Lee Masters

The element of surprise is not to be overlooked, for gardens, like people, are the more interesting in their unsuspected revelations than in their obvious aspects—a winding path, a bit of shrubbery with an air of concealing some treasure behind—there are lots of ways to trick and stimulate the imagination, and it is just this sense of "something more" that gives this particular garden its charm. Evergreens, Iris, deciduous trees, and many perennials may still be planted this autumn

Mattie Edwards Hewitt, Photo

"SPIRIT OF BEAUTY! TARRY STILL A-WHILE
THEY ARE NOT DEAD, THINE ANCIENT VOTARIES,
SOME FEW THERE ARE TO WHOM THY RADIANT SMILE
IS BETTER THAN A THOUSAND VICTORIES."

Oscar Wilde

In the partial shade of a pergola Ferns find congenial conditions and of our native varieties there are a score or more happily adaptable to such uses. The gardener who feels the fascination of their slow unfurlment in springtime, the delicate spraying beauty of leaf and its myriad forms, will find Tilton's "Fern Lover's Companion" (Little, Brown & Co., 1923) most illuminating reading. Garden of Mrs. Walter Scott-Fitz, The Narrows, Manchester-by-the-Sea, Mass.

R. V. Smutny, Photo

"ALL THAT I CAN SEE
I CARRY OFF WITH ME.
BUT YOU NEVER MISS MY THEFT,
SO MUCH TREASURE HAVE YOU LEFT."
Helen Hoyt

Of late the all-evergreen foundation planting has come much into vogue and, though well enough in its way, a combination of Japanese Yew, Hemlock, native Dogwood, Barberry and other deciduous materials as shown here offers less monotony and a greater sprightliness through the changing seasons. Terrace leading down into the garden at the home of Mr. Otto Meyer at Hartsdale, N. Y.; Charles Wellford Leavitt, Landscape Architect

NOW THAT SEPTEMBER IS HERE

"When ripe fruits drop to earth"

Herein are listed the seasonal activities for the complete garden. Details of *how to do* each item may be found in the current or back issues of THE GARDEN MAGAZINE—it is manifestly impossible to make each number of the magazine a complete manual of practice. References to back numbers may be looked up in the index to each completed volume (sent gratis upon request). The Service Department will also be glad to cite references to any special topic, if asked for by mail, and also to send personal replies to specific questions; a stamped, addressed envelope being enclosed.

When referring to the time for outdoor work of any sort New York City (latitude 40) at sea level in a *normal season* is taken as standard; but at best dates can only be approximate. Roughly, the season advances northward fifteen miles a day. Thus Albany, which is one hundred and fifty miles from New York, would be about ten days later, and Philadelphia, which is ninety miles southwest, about a week earlier. Also allow *four days* for each degree of *latitude*, for each five degrees of *longitude*, and for each four hundred feet of *altitude*.

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FALL has gradually come to share the honors with spring, and many gardeners nowadays actually prefer to do as much planting as possible in the autumn, thus leaving hands and mind free for the activities that belong specifically to spring. September affords ideal opportunity to make or remodel the hardy border, for repairing the lawn, setting out many hard-wood plants such as Roses; and, of course, for getting the indoor winter garden well started.

Improving the Hardy Border

Peonies, Iris, Phlox, in particular; and in general most herbaceous plants are best shifted or planted at this time.

Peonies to be planted as soon as the roots can be secured, shortening to six or seven inches any long tap-roots. Strong divisions do not make as good a showing the first year after planting as do two- or three-year old roots, but they are ultimately superior. Good varieties are now available at a nominal cost; there is no excuse for purchasing poor things just because they are cheap.

Iris offer a widely different range of colors and even a greater variety of type and season of flowering than Peonies. Many new and beautiful varieties are now offered. Get the best of such things.

Daffodils, and other bulbs that had perforce to be lifted early, to be planted before the new purchases arrive.

Prepare plans for actual planting in October and November of shrubs, trees, fruit trees; and for any changes in existing groups.

Encouraging Full Autumn Bloom

Hybrid-tea Roses are now producing plenty of bloom, with color richer than that of June. Unless the beds have been well fed during the last two months give now manure water or some other form of quick-acting plant food.

Tall flowers such as Dahlias, Cosmos, etc., to be kept staked, and the flowers cut freely as they develop.

Anemones will be greatly benefited by liquid manure or other concentrated fertilizer when the buds show.

Still Time to Sow Some Vegetables

Lettuce is the big possibility of September. Sow any of the heading types: e. g., Big Boston, May King. In localities liable to early frost have grass, straw, etc., on hand for use as protective material.

Globe Artichoke may be sown early in the month to winter in a cold-frame. (See last month's Reminder.)

Peas may be sown in many sections, using *early* kinds (the term "early" applies to time required to mature).

Attention to Growing Crops

Look for cabbage worm on the late crop. This is about the last of the insects for the season. Spray small plants with poison; when the plants are large hand-picking is essential.

Leeks to be given the final hilling; for large size feed freely.

Rhubarb appearing crowded with a tendency to seed freely needs resetting. Late this month dig up the old plants, cut into four pieces with a spade and reset, working some fertilizer into the ground at the same time.

Tomatoes to be kept tied up and fruits picked, as they keep better off the vines.

Parsley roots to be transferred from the garden to the greenhouse or frame; give rich soil, and strip off the foliage when transplanting.

Winter crops (i. e. crops, intended for winter use) to be kept well cultivated. September is usually a good growing month.

Making or Re-making the Lawn

Lawns needing renovation to be topdressed with some good approved fertilizer, thoroughly raked with an iron rake, and seed sown; bearing in mind that the more the existing grass appears to be ruined, short of actually tearing it out of the ground, the better will be the results. The surface must be loose in order that the roots of the young grass seed may penetrate. After seeding roll lightly in both directions.

An over-rolled or hide-bound lawn can often be cured by taking a digging fork and thrusting it into the turf six or eight inches and depressing it so that the turf is lifted and loosened, allowing the treated area to remain in this condition for a few weeks; then treat or roll down. Such lifting is best done during a wet period.

Still time to sow new lawns with every assurance of success if the work is done early.

Fall Planting of Fruits

Now is the time to study what is needed in the way of fruit to be planted this fall. With the exception of stone fruits (and these are better planned for now, and ordered, in readiness for spring planting), all kinds of fruits are best planted in the fall.

Transplant fruit trees or bushes as soon as circumstances permit; it is not necessary to wait until all the leaves are off. If the roots are badly mutilated, reduce the head proportionately, cutting away whatever wood is not likely to mature. See that the earth is packed thoroughly about the roots. Old Blackberry and Raspberry canes not cut out last month to be attended to at once. Strawberries planted out last month to have runners taken off to throw the energy into a single crown for next season's fruiting.

With an Eye to Next Season

Take cuttings of all bedding plants as soon as possible. This will not mar the appearance of the beds by leaving holes or bad spots if the cuttings be taken at intervals. Geranium, Coleus, Heliotrope, Alyssum, Ageratum, Verbena, etc., are all best raised from cuttings.

Fallen leaves to be collected and composted, as when rotted they make the finest fertilizer. Start by preparing a nook where they can be stored without being whipped all over the place by the wind.

More mulching must be done in the average garden if ever we are to come through properly into spring. All trees and shrubberies are benefited by it. While it is too soon to apply any now, yet this is the time to get the manure or other material on hand. Especially mulch any plants set out at any time during this year.

Lest Early Frosts Catch Us Unaware

Get ready to protect such plants as Cosmos, Dahlias, etc., from early frosts. Ofttimes after a single killing frost, fine weather continues well into October.

Protection may be given by muslin screens, windbreaks, smudge fires; or by allowing the irrigation system to run over the plants overnight, etc. A little ingenuity will accomplish much.

Remove all dead leaves and plants at sight; don't get careless because the period of early frost approaches.

Hedges, etc., to be clipped for the last time, and any not attended to previously to be clipped at once. Late growth from late clipping makes the whole plant tender and more susceptible to winter cold.

Storage places for such plants as Hydrangeas, Bay-trees, Oleanders, etc., to be got ready.

Harvesting Your Potatoes

Potatoes to be dug and stored if a suitable place is available; otherwise better leave them in the ground as long as the weather is not too wet. When digging do not leave the tubers exposed to the sun and air all day, but only long enough to dry them thoroughly. After storing, pick over at intervals and remove any rotted tubers.

The Valuable Cover Crop

After harvesting the crop of potatoes sow Rye on the plot immediately. This advice applies equally to any other part of the garden from which the crops have been removed.

Don't let the orchard lie bare all winter, but sow Rye, two bushels to the acre, mixed with Vetch.

Cover crops are beneficial not only to the ground when turned under in the spring, but they keep down weeds, prevent erosion, and make the garden clean and attractive looking during the fall and winter. *Make it a rule* not to let the winter find any part of the garden without a cover crop.

The Indispensable Frame

If you have no frames, now is the time to get some. They can be put to excellent use during the next two or three months.

Old sash to have broken glass replaced and other repairs made.

Lettuce, of the heading type, sown outdoors any time up to the middle of the month, and transplanted to the frames when large enough to handle, will furnish a supply of salad until Thanksgiving.

Radishes to be grown between the plants while they are small.

Pansies, Myosotis, English Daisies, etc., sown last month and big enough to handle, to be transplanted into the frames for wintering.

Hydrangeas and Christmas Peppers to be lifted from outdoors, potted, and placed in a coldframe and shaded until reëstablished.

Anemone japonica to be propagated from root cuttings and overwintered in a coldframe.

Early planted cold storage Lilies to be carried along in a cool house. Formosum Lilies to be planted for Easter flowering. Set them in frames with excelsior or other covering. Avoid too rich soil, and have good drainage.

The Winter Garden Under Glass

Eternal vigilance is the price of success with greenhouse crops at this time. Watch Carnations for green fly and thrips; Roses for green fly, red spider, and mildew. Sow some trailing plant alongside the benches of the Carnations and Roses. Sweet Alyssum and Candytuft will do among the Carnations, and Nasturtiums are very good in the rose house. Sweet-peas can be grown along the purlin supports of the carnation house; be sure to get a winter-flowering strain—there's a reason!

Bulbs for winter forcing to be potted or boxed up as soon as they arrive, for the sooner they are planted the sooner they will begin to make a mass of roots so essential to successful forcing. Prepare a rich friable soil and see that the receptacles have ample drainage; after planting water thoroughly. If the bulbs can then be placed in a trench or cellar, and covered with a foot or more of coal ashes or soil, so much the better.

Stocks, Nicotiana, Schizanthus, Annual Larkspur, Gypsophila, etc., to be sown at intervals to keep up a supply of flowers. Mignonette is not a "cropper" so one sowing will suffice.

Cutting of choice Pentstemons to be rooted now and wintered over in a cool house.

Make preparations for planting indoors field-grown Violets; Pansies and Mignonette are good companion plants.

Chorizemas and Ericas to be kept in the coolest house possible.

Annual Lupines to be sown for flowering in March, April. Another batch of Sweet-peas to be sown.

Late flowering Cosmos to be transplanted from outdoors to some position under glass. Chrysanthemums grown to single stem for large flowers, to have side shoots and extra buds scrupulously removed. Support the stem as required, and feed freely.

Take available cuttings of Geraniums and put them in the propagating bench to remain for the next few weeks.

Pot-up sufficient stock plants of Heliotrope, Ageratum, Fuchsia, Coleus, Salvia, Abutilon, etc., to provide cuttings later.

Snapdragons may still be planted for winter flowering.

Primulas and Cinerarias to be repotted as required. Cyclamen should now be in their flowering pots.

Summer flowering bulbs, such as Achimines, Gloxinias, Gesneria, Tuberous Begonias, etc., as they pass out of flower to have the water gradually withheld until they have time to ripen up. Place in some dry corner of a cool house, where they will be free from drip.

Spanish Iris for forcing to be planted in flats five inches deep, covering the bulbs with two inches of soil. Keep outdoors, but be prepared to protect from drenching rains during November. The first planted ones may be put in a cool greenhouse in December, where the night temperature never exceeds 45-48 degrees—any higher temperature is ruinous. The first batch will bloom the middle of March; succession batches taking less time. A flat 24 x 12 inches will hold from 60 to 70 bulbs.

Gardenias to be ventilated with care as the days get shorter, and the nights cooler. A *little* heat is necessary during the night. The plants will have made many roots by this time and a top-dressing of one part well-rotted cow manure and two parts new loam applied half an inch thick and repeated at intervals will help. Maintain a night temperature of 68-70 degrees and keep the atmosphere moist.

Make out the list of shrubs needed for forcing during winter and spring. Mark any in your own gardens for lifting and potting next month; place orders promptly for others.

Sowing Vegetables Inside for Cold Weather Supply

Tomatoes for forcing to be sown at once. Red Currant, Red Cherry, and Yellow Cherry are useful for salads, and are very effective for garnishing.

Cucumbers to be sown at once. They make excellent companion plants for Tomatoes in the warm end of the house. Box in the pipes under the Cucumbers to provide bottom heat.

Carrots, Radishes, and Parsley to be sown as early in the month as possible; Beans the latter part of the month and successions every three weeks; Beets toward the end of the month.

Fruit Trees for Forcing to be Repotted

Pot fruit trees now outdoors will be ripening their wood during September. Remove any suckers from the base; keep free from insects; water copiously; the sun will do the rest.

Do the annual repotting at the end of the month—no need to wait until the leaves have all fallen provided they have had good care and growth has "ripened-off." Turfy loam three parts, wood ashes one part, and a six-inch potful of bonemeal to each bushel of soil, well mixed together, make a very good compost.

Strawberries and Melons

Strawberries for winter forcing to be taken up and potted into six-inch pots; use heavy loam; pot firmly.

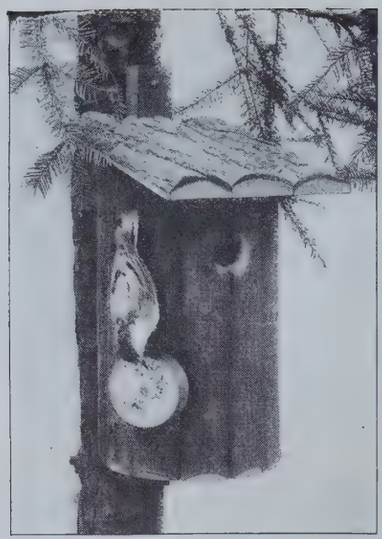
Melons being "finished" under glass often show a tendency to crack as the fruit begins to ripen. This is attributed to an excess of sap just at a time when nothing above normal is required. If detected in time, cutting out a V-shaped portion of the stem of the lateral carrying the fruit will be advantageous. Keep the house a trifle cooler, and the roots somewhat drier; but do not dry out.

The Cellar Has Its Uses

New Mushroom beds to be spawned when the temperature has receded to 85 degrees. Do not cover the bed for a few days until the temperature has fallen several degrees more; then case it over with virgin loam an inch and a half thick. The crop will be ready to pick in six weeks, under favorable conditions.

It will be advisable to dampen the surface of the beds together with the walls, etc., if the cellar be not naturally damp. Keep the temperature at 60 degrees at all times. Continue to prepare new beds.

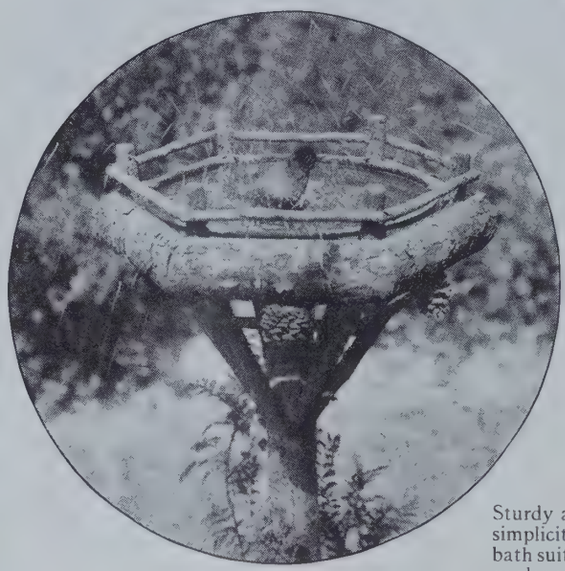
Making Your Feathered Guests Comfortable



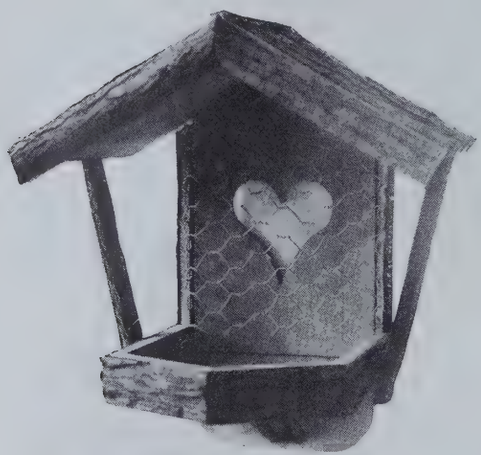
Excellent in line, this birdhouse offers both "bed and board" for nuthatches or titmice. The attached food cone is evidently being enjoyed

A chickadee house of interesting make which when in place has the special advantage of being wholly inconspicuous

The Lincoln Wren House comes in detached pieces easily put together by a child, and is just the thing for the boy or girl who loves out-of-doors and has a taste for carpentry



Sturdy and of rustic simplicity this bird-bath suits the smaller garden where elaborations are out of place

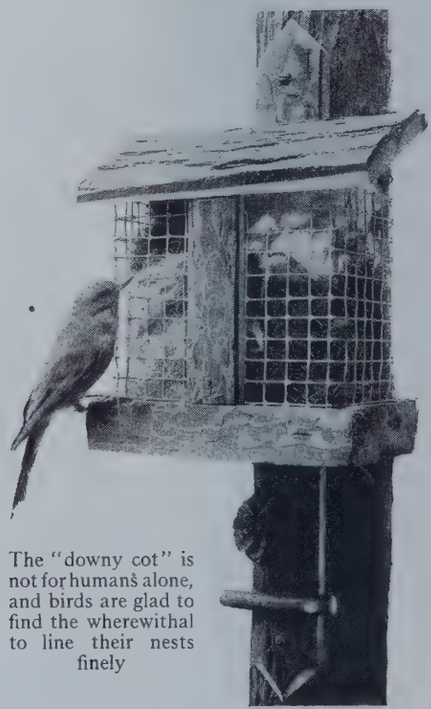


The feeding tray coaxes many a shy visitor into friendly proximity through winter months when his liveliness and grace are more then ever a source of pleasure

Simply constructed and readily adjusted, this tree guard protects the birds from the inroads of cats and other animals; if put high enough it will usually keep down even the agile squirrel

The golden-winged woodpecker or flicker is somewhat finicking in his requirements which seem, however, to be met in this hexagonal house eleven inches deep and larger at bottom than top

Such a hotel de luxe as this winter feeding station with its food cones, seed trays, and automatic seed hopper ought surely to appeal to the traveler who likes luxury



The "downy cot" is not for humans alone, and birds are glad to find the wherewithal to line their nests finely

THE MENU CARD OF BIRDDOM

E. F. ROWE

Shrubs for the Bird Sanctuary that Supply a "Balanced Ration" and Lend Winter Color and All-season Grace to the Garden Itself

EDITORS' NOTE: Very opportunely comes this article of Mr. Rowe's at the beginning of the fall planting season while there is still time to create some sheltered little "city of refuge" for the birds who add such a hopeful note of gayety and life to the sleeping winter garden. Then, too, the bright-berried shrubs and the green of Junipers furnish a feast not alone for the feathered folk who frequent them, but for the eye and heart of man prone to weary of the too-gray monotony of an unrelieved winter landscape.

HOME grounds, even in the suburbs, may not be large enough to furnish an extensive bird sanctuary, but even on a small place some spot can be set aside where the birds may gather in safety. A tall hedge, a mass of shrubs, a group of evergreens, make ideal "cities of refuge" for bird life.

Within a five-minute stroll of a thickly populated section of a large city I know of a natural tangle of wood and vine that modern improvements have not yet disturbed and destroyed. Familiarly called "The Dingle," its boundaries enclose a few old widely sweeping Elms and Maples, some Silver Birches, here and there a group of Red Cedars, a tangle of Virginia Creepers and wild Grapes. Maybe you'll find a Dogwood, some Elders, a Stag-horn Sumac or two, and a group of Hackberries.

To this tangle of tree, shrub, and vine, the bird lover hies himself on a mild spring morning, hoping to hear some soloist who has just arrived from the southland. Slipping into a convenient nook, he settles down to an hour or more of such grand opera as was never heard on the stuffy stage of a concert hall, nor in any place where nature does not rule supreme.

First the catbird, in his modest coat of gray, steps out and announces that the audience seems to have disappeared, that the singers may safely come to the stage, and begin the morning's entertainment. At once rises the flute-note of the robin,

"AMONG SHRUBS THE VIBURNUMS CANNOT BE OVER-ESTIMATED"

The refreshing snowy blooms of early summer become the warm scarlet clustered berries of autumn which (if allowed!) hold nearly the winter through; the high Bush Cranberry (Viburnum opulus) shown above being more familiar than the Japanese variety which is also very attractive

setting the key for the orchestra and soloists; then the cheery call of the song sparrow, and soon the concert is in full swing, making the old Dingle thrill and throb with notes never heard on a man-made stage. Minutes glide along, the sun gets higher and higher; one by one the soloists slip out of sight, and the concert ends before mid-day. Late afternoon may bring a matinée, but never so full and joyous as the morning programme.

And why do the birds make this spot their concert hall in the early morning hours, and their nesting place and home during the mating and breeding season? First, protection, because of the comparative isolation and the density of the undergrowth. Second, convenient food supply, and water furnished by a little brook trickling through the shrubbery and grass.

Protection at all times is no less important than food. The density of the Dingle seems to furnish all the safety that the birds desire. Not only are they insured against persecution by thoughtless boys and hunters, but they are shielded to a large extent from attack by their natural foes.

Birds can, with little difficulty, find protection from their enemies, but finding food is another problem. So, if you want the robins and the warblers, the wrens and the bluebirds around your grounds and garden, spread their dining table with the berries and fruits they like. Your grateful guests will be with you from early spring to late fall, and some will defy old King Winter to partake of your bounty.

AMONG all our native berry-bearing shrubs the fruit of the Red Elder (Sambucus pubens) stands first on the menu card of birddom. This is an extremely ornamental red-berried shrub, and should be grown freely around orchards, along fences, and as a border to country roads. The flowers come in early spring, and are followed by great clusters of scarlet berries, which attract robins, bluebirds, phoebes, woodpeckers, and more than a hundred other species.

No less important is the Bird or Pin Cherry (Prunus pennsylvanica), which is the smallest of the native Cherries. The brilliant red fruit literally covers the branches, and is eagerly sought for by birds, and boys, too, for the fruit is palatable, though rather tart. The juice makes a fine jelly, and adds a pleasant tang when used with most of our domestic fruits.

The fruit of the wild Black Cherry (Prunus serotina) will bring the large birds—robins, cedar wax-wings, grackles, and others—around your place, and many times they seem to forsake all other fruits for the fun of pecking at the black cherries. The tree makes a stately specimen, valuable for shade and ornament, and is worthy of a place in the orchard, the garden, and along the roadways.

To complete this trio of Cherries comes Prunus virginiana or Choke Cherry, which is usually considered a shrub although it may grow 25 feet or more in height. The flowers are in racemes, like long white brushes, and are decidedly dainty. The fruit, about the size of a pea. may be red or amber-colored. Birds will eat the fruit, but small boys fight shy on account of the puckery after-effect. Another form of this Cherry assumes a drooping habit, and a third is dwarf in habit. All are useful in ornamental groups.

Among shrubs the Viburnums cannot be overestimated. The Japanese Bush Cranberry is possibly a little more unusual than the familiar High Bush Cranberry (V. opulus). Both grow from 8 to 10 feet high, bearing flat-topped clusters of pure white flowers in late spring and early summer. Bright scarlet berries in great clusters remain nearly all winter. Viburnum pubescens follows the general appearance of the other varieties, but the berries are black. The birds, however, seem to be color-blind, and consider one as good as the other.

NEITHER do the birds ask whether a tree comes from England or India, from Africa or Australia. "Will it feed us?" is the only question—and they answer it themselves. So your "bird garden" can have American and European Mountain Ash (Sorbus americana and S. Aucuparia) growing side by side. For variety you might have a specimen of the dwarf native Mountain Ash (S. sambucifolia). All three have brilliant scarlet berries that remain nearly all winter—or would if the birds let them alone.

A hedge of Japanese Barberry (Berberis Thunbergi) will serve at least two purposes; first, to keep out stray cats and dogs, and if it does this effectively it justifies its existence. But the second count to its credit is fully as important—the sparkling berries are as tempting to the birds as a red apple to a healthy boy—and the one disappears as quickly as the other.

A thicket of Black Alder (Ilex verticillata) or Winterberry has a fascination in both summer and winter. When the nesting season is on, you may find the swaying homes of some of the small birds tucked away in an obscure corner. Then from September to April the berries are hung out, inviting to lunch the belated Southern traveler and the first hardy Northern explorer. If you watch closely after the berries form, you will see catbirds, cedar wax-wings, brown thrashers, bluebirds, robins, and maybe some of the game birds, respond to the invitation.

Junipers, or Red Cedars, are friendly trees around the grounds the whole year—you will like them for themselves; but when the grosbeak, the finch, starling, warbler, and a flicker or two, slip in and out of its branches, you will like the Juniper for other reasons.

Then if you think the menu is not sufficiently various you can have Dogwood, Snowberry, Elderberry, Huckleberry, wild Grape, Sassafras, Bayberry—or a dozen more equally good shrubs; not only good for the birds, but adding to the landscape beauty of your home grounds. All of these are used in some of the finest examples of the landscape man's art, but here the thought has been to give a hint of the most useful shrubs for the bird sanctuary.

To have birds in greater numbers, to bring them closer to our homes, to retain many that would otherwise migrate, it is essential not only to plant berry-bearing trees and shrubs for the winter food supply but to provide shade and shelter at nesting time.

Nowadays there are various types of bird houses made by specialists to please the varying tastes of the feathered families, as well as feeding trays and other devices to lure them into domestic satisfaction within the comparatively limited confines of our gardens.

TAKE NOTE, GARDEN NEIGHBORS, IN VILLAGE, TOWN, AND CITY

A Prize of Fifty Dollars ($50) is offered by THE GARDEN MAGAZINE *for the best article illustrated with adequate photographs on what has been accomplished in some one place as a result of the stimulus of National Garden Week. This may be an account of a community activity, some individual effort, a public planting, a personal garden, etc. Manuscripts to be submitted any time up to October first, 1923*

A MID-WEST GARDEN MADE FOR BIRDS

The shelter of such thickets and a chance to bathe and drink meet the prime needs of birds through summer months; a Michigan garden designed by Wm. Pitkin, Jr., L.A.

ONE OF A FAVORED TRIO OF CHERRIES

Prunus virginiana (at right) or Choke Cherry not only furnishes the birds with a feast of fruit but makes an effective ornamental planting for both parks and gardens

NEWCOMERS OF NOTE FOR THE HARDY SPRING GARDEN

STEPHEN F. HAMBLIN
Director of the Botanic Garden of Harvard University

EDITORS' NOTE: Among flower novelties many may prove mediocre, and a few superlatively good; but all have the allure of the unknown quantity, and one of gardening's chiefest thrills lies in testing out the stranger-at-the-gate for permanent admittance or rejection. Much preliminary sifting has already been done for us by Mr. Hamblin, so that only the selected best comes to notice in his notes and thus our readers get the benefit of appraisal by a disinterested critic and friend of plants. All who try out new garden flowers are asked to send in estimates of their values in the garden and experiences in their culture, giving some history of their introduction and advising the Editors of present source of supply. Thus we shall have a clearing-house of information and publicity that will widely increase the use of really desirable plants. If some do not come up to advertised virtues, let us frankly state their failings. To be truly helpful, personal observation only should guide our discussion.

EVER since I read the description of Turfing Daisy, *Chrysanthemum Tchihatchewii*, in the first edition of Bailey, I have wanted to see the living flower. Now that I have it I am wondering what to do with it. Its Latin name is its most wonderful character. A tiny creeping weed, rooting as it goes, it has tiny dark green (evergreen) leaves, much lobed, with the Chrysanthemum odor. Solitary white daisies rise 6 inches above the foliage in May and June. It is the earliest species to bloom, a baby edition of the common Whiteweed of Eastern hay fields. It is not dense enough for carpeting, as other weeds push through it. Though I would like to call it useful for something, I fear it is merely a weed with a sneeze for a name (perhaps the name killed its usefulness). Eventually it will be sentenced to a crevice in a ledge in a rock garden where it can do little spreading. Somebody once found it in Asia Minor, and seeds are offered abroad. My plants came from Purdy, apparently the only American dealer that offers it at present.

Bellium minutum, also from Purdy, is a very tiny kind of Bellis perennis, measured in fractions of an inch, with little paddle-like leaves and tiny white daisies in May and June. By runners it spreads rather rapidly, but it is too small to compete with bigger weeds. It is truly perennial, our winters seem not to harm it; but as an ornamental plant its best home seems to be a moist, shaded crack in a ledge.

The Sand Lily, *Leucocrinum montanum*, from Colorado, is hardy with no protection and grows as readily as Lily-of-the-valley. Its root crowns are like tiny Asparagus clumps, the leaves narrow and thick, dying away in midsummer. The blossoms are like small white Crocus or Bloodroot, close to the ground, stemless, many in the clump, waxy white, fragrant, in mid-May. For the front of the hardy border it is excellent, and very permanent, even in light soil. It is best moved in August or September, for spring planting is too close to its blooming season.

Among the Mertensias

THERE are several species of Mertensia native to the Rockies, and they have some ornamental value, but are no better than our common variety virginica. Prairie Bluebell, *M. lanceolata*, is much like our Eastern species, but considerably smaller, the leaves very narrow, glaucous, held edgewise. The flowers are deepest blue from pink buds in loose cluster to the height of a foot. May–June. It appears to grow well in dry soil in full sun. This is a very desirable plant for blue flowers for the spring border. Plants from Andrews.

Mertensia sibirica has broad ovate leaves, the leafy stems 2 feet high, with small light blue bell-like flowers through May and June. The foliage persists through summer. Seed from abroad.

A pleasing companion plant for these of the same family and order of beauty, is *Lithospermum multiflorum*, also from western U. S. The curving sprays of flowers are of similar shape and golden yellow. The plant is hairy, with narrow leaves, not at all glaucous, but otherwise might be called a yellow Mertensia; one foot; June. Full sun and no care seem to be its requirements; its deep red roots resent being moved, but the clumps will flourish forever. Plants from Andrews.

Two tall Mertensias, quite unlike the common species, came also from Andrews. *Mertensia ciliata* is glaucous, the veins of the leaves very prominent. The plant is coarse and stout, 2 feet, in big clumps, the stems standing late into the summer, not dying away early as with our Eastern species. It is easily identified by the bristly edge of the leaf. The flowers appear from May to July, tiny, cylindrical, palest blue with light pink tube. There is with it a variety *alba*, pure white.

Mertensia pratensis grows 3 feet high and is very similar, save that the leaves are not glaucous at all, but deep green and glistening rough hairy above. The tiny cylindrical pale blue-pink blossoms swing in loose panicles from May through July. Both these are hardly showy enough for the border, but excellent for wild gardening, their chief distinction being the long season of flower and foliage.

A Fragrant Anchusa

GROWN from seed, *Anchusa sempervirens* appears much like our old friend A. italica. It is taller, more hairy, with very large deep blue flowers. The blossoms are the largest of the genus, with a tufted white centre, quite distinct from the others. The general effect is that of a very robust "Dropmore," the flowers well displayed. The big basal leaves are somewhat persistent through the winter, but it is tall and leggy in late summer like the others. May–July; 3 feet. A really blue perennial, it may be forgiven its leggy habits because of its ethereal color.

COMMENT FROM MEMBERS OF THE "CLEARING-HOUSE"

IN THE July issue Mr. Stephen F. Hamblin, writing of Thalictrums, says "the foliage effect of all of them is very similar, the color of the flowers, with height and season of bloom, seems to offer the easy way of telling them apart." Mr. Hamblin saves himself by the word "seems," for I am sure after using catalogue and encyclopaedia that although they are really distinct in growth, color, and flowers there is no "easy way" for me to name my Thalictrums. Mr. Hamblin speaks of trying out *Thalictrum dasycarpum*. I bought one plant from Horsford in 1918 which grew to be four feet high with dark green, rather large leaves and feathery green and reddish flowers. This proved to be so lovely that more were ordered, but the second

order brought plants which grew three feet tall and had light yellow-green leaves and flowers similar to those of early Meadow-rue (Thalictrum dioicum). These plants are determined to possess the garden, walking, or perhaps you would call it stalking, around or underneath Iris and Phlox. Last fall, I asked for *Thalictrum dipterocarpum* which is catalogued to have violet-mauve flowers and I received a plant which is dainty with very small leaves but which bore yellow flowers. These have all been from Horsford although the confusion might have as easily happened with any other dealer.

But although I do not find it easy to name Thalictrums, lack of names does not mean lack of love or appreciation. They are simply charming in the little garden for lightening the effect, and there is no time when their foliage is really unsightly. This year I have had two garden pictures in which the dainty Thalictrum foliage played a part and as I am always on the outlook for experiences of others in the happy combination of plants for a small garden I am sending them to you.

The first was in Tulip time when Frederick the Great, an Iris which does not rank high by the Iris Society's symposium, but which, blooming early and freely, makes with its soft lavender standards and falls of lavender barred with brown a delightful companion to Tulip Bronze Queen, softened a bit with the Thalictrum throwing its delicate leaves between. In this case lavender Tulips beyond helped to repeat the Iris colors.

The later picture was made by a large clump of Iris orientalis Snow Queen, unusually floriferous this year, standing behind the salmon pink Oriental Poppy, Princess Victoria Louise; and again the Thalictrum at one side and between. The foliage of all three so different and the colors of the flowers clear and fresh gave a pleasing effect.—LAURA SIKES, *Minnesota.*

REFERRING to the article in the July issue of your magazine by Mr. Stephen F. Hamblin, "New Mid-Season Perennials"; I have had the *Salvia virgata nemorosa* now for two years, and am pleased to say that it is a very fine perennial. It is now (late June) a mass of bloom, and will, judging by its performance last year, remain so for four to six weeks. It is about eighteen inches high. The dominant color is purple. It is an especially fine perennial for massing.—ARTHUR F. KINGDON, *West Virginia.*

THE USE OF ROCKS IN THE GARDEN

ALLISON M. WOODMAN
Landscape Designer

WHAT is a rock garden? The name calls to mind an image of a rock-covered area with low-growing rock and alpine plants growing in between or over the rocks. A real rock garden, however, is not made simply by throwing together a miscellaneous lot of stones; it requires no slight ingenuity and planning to get it to look at all "natural."

Some home places are fortunate enough to contain fine specimens of rock which, with little or no change in their disposition, can be readily utilized in forming a rock garden. A single large rock, or a small mass or rocks varying in size, beautiful in outline and highly colored, will furnish an excuse for growing a few rock plants about them, and a few dark green evergreens like Spruces, Firs, and Cedars to supply a background.

Nature is not always followed to the letter in landscape gardening, yet she is the inspiration for many of the finest effects in the artificial landscape. Close observation of formations in a naturally rocky region will reveal chunks of rock, varying in size, apparently having been abruptly broken off the large rock formations, perhaps by violent eruptions of the earth's surface, or by natural weathering processes. The largest pieces will be found nearest the main rock, with smaller fragments scattered at various distances from it, but within a definite radius. Accumulations of soil, leaves, and vegetable débris will frequently half-cover many of these small fragments. Such is the natural rock garden which is the best type to imitate as far as practical. Merely accumulating a lot of rocks without giving some thought to their proper placement usually only begets a monstrosity.

DODGING MONOTONY WITH SUCCESS

A small group of rocks of varying size or even a single large rock furnishes adequate excuse for growing a few suitable plants backed by the darker green of Spruces, Firs, or Cedars

Rocks vary greatly in their composition, which fact divides them into several classes and before going to the trouble and expense of hauling rocks any distance it is a good plan to break up a few rocks with a rock cleaver to ascertain if they are really suitable or not. The soft shale-like rocks, limestone, slate, and similar compositions are quite unsuited to the rock garden, although they are admirably adapted to use in stepping-stone walks and on terraces. They either present surfaces lying in one plane, or, when broken up, present jagged edges; in either case they are not particularly interesting or beautiful. Granitic rocks and those containing veins of mica, feldspar, pyrites, quartz crystals, and other colored minerals, are ideal for the garden.

THE situation of the rock garden is a matter of paramount importance. It is an obvious incongruity to make a rock garden part of a generally formal plan, unless the rocks are built up into a grotto placed at the end of an axis, the grotto being more or less formal in appearance. Equally, where rocks in considerable quantity are already in place, the entire garden may take on the character of a rock garden, and no other type of garden presents equally great possibilities.

The rock garden may constitute almost the entire garden, or it may form a separate, distinct part of the garden; if the latter, it should have suitable approaches to keep it from looking too isolated. Placing it as an adjunct to the formal garden would be a be-

WHERE A COLLECTOR STORES HER GEMS

Garden of Mrs. Louise Beebe Wilder at Bronxville, N. Y., whose forthcoming book on alpine and other plants has the convincing ring of a genuine enthusiasm and knowledge

trayal of good taste. One good location is above the banks of a stream. The gradual transition from the main part of the garden to the natural rock garden can be effected by lining a short walk with small rock fragments, and by planting native shrubs and plants similar in character to those found growing in close proximity to the rock garden. Fitness and conformity to conditions must be considered.

A rock border to a walk is far more pleasing in appearance than a wooden border, and should be substituted for it whenever possible. The rocks keep the soil from encroaching on the walk, and also afford a medium for low-growing plants and shrubs to clamber over. Select only rocks which present pleasing surfaces when broken; the fragments should be somewhat irregular in outline, and of practically the same dimensions. They should form a continuous line, and be half-embedded in the soil.

A retaining wall constructed of natural rocks forms a very desirable feature in a garden. Rocks placed one on top of the other with the joints left open and filled with soil as building proceeds, make the best type of wall: joints filled with mortar and given a smooth finish are too stiff in effect. Maintain a connection between the soil in the soil pockets and the soil behind the wall, and let the wall have a batter of several inches, sloping backward. An irrigation system of perforated pipe laid along the top of such a wall will insure moisture during a dry spell.

A very beautiful and interesting garden feature is the rock stairway with plants growing in the crevices between. The stepping-stone walk affords a means of planting many low forms of rock and alpine plants between the stones. In lieu of natural stone stepping-stones can be constructed out of cement and shaped to any desired pattern, coloring materials being worked into the surface layer of cement if desired.

The combination of rocks and water gives a pleasing effect, either in the form of a streamlet bordered by rocks, or of a broad expanse of water, with round-surfaced rocks in the water and scattered along the sides of the pool. Appropriate trees and shrubs can be planted along the shore-line, and are made doubly interesting by their reflections in the water. Catch-basins and water runways, located between a series of pools, afford an opportunity for the growing of Water-lilies and other aquatic plants. Very ingenious cascades and waterfalls can be constructed, simulating nature's handiwork to a high degree. Such a combination is not essentially a rock garden, but is the employment of rocks in water to give a picturesque setting to what might be termed the water garden.

For hot, dry, sandy regions the so-called Arizona garden is appropriate. This type of garden includes plants peculiar to desert regions, such as the Century Plants (Agave), Yucca, Aloe, and many kinds of Cactus, in a rock environment.

LOW-growing rock and alpine plants which can be planted in the rock garden are a mighty host of varying range of culture, but some few have such pronounced qualities that the beginner can well make use of and rely upon them. Chief among these are the many kinds of Sedum, divided into several more or less distinct groups, characterized by the distinctive foliage which is fleshy, flattened, or cylindrical. Some are upright and sturdy in habit, but the majority of the species are creeping, forming carpet-like masses on the ground. All kinds like open, sunny locations, while a few are quite drought-resistant. The small, star-shaped pink, white, or yellow flowers are usually arranged in dense, showy clusters. S. spectabile with pink flowers is one of the finest. A group of drought-resistant plants known as Cotyledons (Dudleya) and Hen-and-chickens (Echeveria), closely related to the Sedums, also make excellent rock plants.

For regions not subject to extreme winters, the many kinds of Fig-marigold (Mesembryanthemum) may be used with telling effect. Most of the species come from South Africa, where they thrive on dry, rocky slopes and on dry, sandy plains. Like the Sedums, the leaves of different species may be cylindrical, flat, or angular. The bright flowers are colored rose, purple, yellow, bronze, and orange, with several white species. The edible Sea-fig (M. edule) does well along the Pacific Coast; M. roseum with rose-pink flowers, M. aurantiacum with orange and M. aureum with golden flowers, are splendid for rock-work in dry places.

The Sun-rose (Helianthemum), with single rose-like blossoms in many colors, enjoying a sunny situation, is very welcome in

A CALIFORNIA GARDEN

Where natural rock is put to interesting uses which admirably set off the abundant year-round color of flowers and shrubbery

any garden. Several dwarf forms of Phlox, including the dainty Ground- or Moss-pink (P. subulata) in several varieties, and Lovely Phlox (P. amoena) with pink flowers, will thrive either in shady or sunny places. The Double White Rock-cress (Arabis alpina) and the closely related Rock-cress (Aubrietia), forming dense masses of silver gray foliage with flowers in delicate shades in a great range of colors—purple to pink—and quite drought-resistant, are among the finest of the rock plants blooming in spring. Among the many Campanulas the low-growing Harebell or Bluebells-of-Scotland (C. rotundifolia) and the larger C. carpatica with large blue or white, bell-shaped flowers can be used. The Cushion-pink (Silene acaulis), with rose, pink, or purple flowers, is sun-loving.

The Rock Jasmines (*Androsace*), true alpines represented by many species and belonging to the Primrose family, are very desirable rock plants. The flowers are along the Primrose order, and the genus is represented by such species as A. primuloides, rosy lilac flowers, A. sarmentosa, pink flowers, A. lactea, white flowers, and A. lanuginosa, lilac-rose flowers. I have a few Androsace in my yard, and I find them very satisfactory. Then there are low forms of the Windflower (Anemone); the white or lilac-tinted Perennial Candytuft (Iberis); varied forms of Saxifrage, the daisy-like Chamomile (Anthemis montana); many kinds of Columbine (Aquilegia); several kinds of Statice (Sea-lavender) and the closely related Sea-pink (Armeria Laucheana), suitable for planting against large rocks; the shade-loving Velvet-lawn (Arenaria balearica) with tiny white flowers; the lovely Wood-lilies (Trillium); several of the Wood-sorrels (Oxalis). For very showy effects the Dianthus or Pink, represented by the Maiden Pink (D. deltoides), Sweet Pink (D. suavis), Garden Pink (D. plumarius), and Fringed Pink (D. superbus), the beautiful Alpine Poppy (Papaver alpinum), and the Iceland Poppy (P. nudicaule), are all of value.

Some of the Primroses (Primula) give very pretty effects when planted in half shade in the rock garden. A few of the best species include: P. hirsuta with rosy purple flowers; P. marginata with lilac flowers; P. polyantha in bright colors; and P. auricula with yellow flowers. Other interesting and distinctive rock plants include: the curious Jack-in-the-Pulpit (Arisæma triphyllum); the Alpine Cinquefoil (Potentilla alba); the blue Gentians; the delicate white and pink Shortias; the spreading Snow-in-Summer (Cerastium tomentosum), fine for sun-exposed walls; the fairy-like Baby's-breath (Gypsophila paniculata); the blue Houstonia cærulea; the brilliant Campions (Lychnis); the trailing Saponaria; Dog's Tooth Violet (Erythronium).

The retaining wall makes a delightful setting for alpine and other small plants—Dr. Woodward's garden at St. Martins, Pa.; designed by Mr. G. F. Dawson

JAPANESE PRIMROSE (PRIMULA JAPONICA ALBA) IN A LOW PART OF MRS. WILDER'S GARDEN

THE DEEP BLUE VEILING OF SPEEDWELL (VERONICA RUPESTRIS)

TULIPA SYLVESTRIS WITH ITS PIQUANTLY POINTED YELLOW BUD MAKES AN INTERESTING VARIATION

ARMERIA CÆSPITOSA, THE SMALLEST OF THE THRIFTS; PLANTS A YEAR OLD FROM SEED

THE SMALL LIGHT-FLOWERED PLANT ON THE RIGHT IS SEDUM TERNATUM

IRIS GRACILIPES (LEFT) AND ROCK JASMINE (ANDROSACE PRIMULOIDES) ARE A DELIGHTFUL AND WHOLLY DIVERSE PAIR

DRYAS SUNDERMANI, A FINE PLANT FOR AN EXPOSED POSITION IN THE ROCK GARDEN

Some Rockery Plants

at Little Balderbrae

Mrs. L. B. Wilder's New Garden

in Westchester County, N. Y.

Photographed by Leonard Barron

NOTE: *Mrs. Wilder has gone far in the quest for plants for the rockery and has gathered something over 600 species and varieties that adorn this new garden, adventuring into a field with few associates. The substance of her experiences will shortly appear in book form*

A POLEMONIUM FROM THE WEST; VERY CHARMING BUT UNFORTUNATELY ITS NAME IS IN DOUBT

SAXIFRAGA MACNABIANA, PERHAPS THE "EASIEST" OF THE SILVERY SAXIFRAGES

TWO BOOKS THAT DRAW ATTENTION

Authoritative Comment by Louise Beebe Wilder, Author-Gardener, Who Has Specialized in Alpines, and by E. H. Wilson, Distinguished Collector of Plants for the Gardens of To-day and To-morrow

"GARDENING IN THE XXth CENTURY"

E. H. WILSON

Assistant Director of the Arnold Arboretum, Harvard University
Author of "Aristocrats of the Garden," "Romance of Our Trees," "A Naturalist in Western China," and "Travel Tales of a Plant Collector" now appearing (see pages 33–37)

THE Great War and the immense burden of taxation entailed, not to mention the stupendous loss of human life, has changed the aspect of gardening in Britain, but has also made gardens more sacred to the people, for in the garden thousands who had given their all found solace during that awful period. To-day there is no money to support the large ranges of greenhouses for the cultivation of tropical plants. The loss is great but unavoidable, yet out of it some good has come since it has forced attention on the value and beauty of hardy plant material. After all, the outdoor garden is the permanent garden, and is also the cheapest to maintain and the most enduring.

"Gardening for the XXth Century" [by Charles Eley, M. A.; E. P. Dutton Co., New York, 1923] is an earnest effort to assist all who would make a real garden. Written by one who has obviously benefited as much from failures as successes and who cheerfully accepts both as part of the game, it is a book of rare quality bespeaking the very soul of the author. It is as readable as a biography and is permeated with a welcome vein of humor which radiates from every page. Any one of the first seven chapters is worth the price of the whole book. Never have we read sager or saner council on a subject so important to the common weal as that contained in the first chapter which deals with Public Gardens. The principles enunciated by the author are as applicable here in America as they are on the other side of the "herring-pond" and the advice in general just as valuable.

As is true for all books on gardening written in Europe, a warning, and a strong warning too, is necessary when it comes to recommending plant material. American readers, and there will be a host if merit in a book counts, must remember that the milder English climate admits of the growing out-of-doors of many, many plants which cannot succeed in the more extreme climate of the United States. English gardens have a great advantage over ours in the matter of broad-leafed evergreen trees and shrubs. With herbaceous and bulbous plants we are here in New England about equal; on the other hand, with deciduous trees and shrubs the advantage is all with us, and in our gardens these give returns in flower and fruit far beyond anything known in Britain. With this warning one has the utmost pleasure in recommending to American garden-lovers a worthy and timely production on which both author and publisher are to be congratulated. The typographical errors are few, the paper good, and the twenty-eight full-page illustrations excellent.

"ALPINE PLANTS"

LOUISE BEEBE WILDER

Author of "My Garden," "Colour In My Garden," and "Adventures in My Garden and Rock Garden" soon to appear

THE literature of the rock garden has received a valuable addition in "Alpine Plants," (Scribner's), by A. J. Macself, founder of the National Hardy Plant Society in England. Mr. Macself sets himself "to the delightful task of telling the beginner, the novice, how these fascinating and charming flowers may be grown in any and every garden." This he has most admirably done, dealing with his subject with unmistakable knowledge and authority, but in a manner so clear and direct that the beginner need not fear that he will encounter abstruse terms and mystifying technicalities in his search for knowledge. But the book is not alone for the beginner. The experienced gardener will be able to glean much that is new and inspiring from its pages.

The chapters on construction and on "Alpine Plants in Small Gardens" are especially illuminating and are applicable to any climate or locality. And there are chapters dealing with the characteristics of these plants, with their propagation, with their culture in pots and pans, on wall gardens, all full of helpful information interestingly presented.

"Alpine Plants" is concerned not only with the growing of true alpines but with a wide variety of plants of a like character that may suitably find a home in the rock garden. A most comprehensive list is furnished in two chapters entitled "Easily Grown Alpines and Kindred Plants," and "Choice Plants for the Rock Garden"; the first offering a wise selection for the beginner, the second pointing out a selection to which he may advance when he has become a little more experienced. These lists are very well thought out and constitute a reliable guide to many delights. There are also lists of plants and Ferns and small shrubs that bloom at various seasons and that will succeed in a variety of exposures. The illustrations in the book are color photographs, water-color drawings, and line drawings, and add considerably to the interest and value of the volume. Its moderate price is another point in its favor, placing it within the reach of all who are beginning to feel the appeal of this class of plants—and surely no others have so strong an appeal. Any who have made the acquaintance of even a few of these small individuals will nevermore be satisfied with the easy-going border perennials alone. The farther one makes one's way among them, the more completely is one enchanted, held; and we must be grateful for all authentic information shedding light upon their caprices, their idiosyncrasies, their needs and desires.

In his introductory chapter Mr. Macself stresses the point that alpine plants are not alone for those able to incur great expense in the building of elaborate rock gardens. "It is quite possible," he says, "to grow a thoroughly good collection even without a rockery at all, and it is this extraordinary adaptability of this class of plants to gardens of every conceivable size and character that constitutes its exceptional claim to the special attention of all who love gardening. But a real love of plants and of gardening is the great essential, for it is not he who, having wealth, submits to the whims of fashion or fancy and orders a rock garden to be built and planned, who will taste the sweets of satisfaction and enjoyment in its possession, but rather the enthusiast who learns to know plants individually, and procures here one and there another and installs them in the home of his own preparation, gradually acquiring a collection with every item of which he is fondly familiar." This is indeed the secret of the successful rock-gardener!

THREE PROMPT HERALDS OF SPRING

Before Snowdrops or Crocus comes the Snowflake (Leucojum), shown above at left and sometimes confused with the Snowdrop (Galanthus), of which a double sort is here pictured (at right.) The Scilla or Squill follows closely after with its delicate bells of white, blue, or lavender (variety nutans cærulea above)

A MISCELLANY OF DELIGHTS

ETHEL ANSON S. PECKHAM

Minor Bulbs That May Play a Major Part—Laying Up Treasure for Seasons Ahead

EDITORS' NOTE: Happy the gardener with a sufficient store of bulbs to laugh at the rigidities of the present quarantine! Mrs. Peckham's personal pleasure in all the little flowers that lift their bells of white and blue and lavender and pink so gaily on the heels of winter makes the less fortunate gardener feel his deprivations keenly and sets him impatiently atingle now at bulb-planting time to ferret out some of these treasures for himself of which, luckily, a number may still be had. Readers of Anne Douglas Sedgwick's gem-like story, "Autumn Crocuses," cannot fail to realize how much a part of human lives such flowers can become with their gift of healing and of hope.

HAD I seen Mr. Howard's letters earlier (G. M., May, 1922, page 204; June, 1923, page 274) asking for help and information in relation to "miscellaneous bulbs", perhaps the temptation to have my say would have triumphed ere this. This subject has greatly interested me for a number of years, in fact ever since I had a garden of my own to play with—I was about to say "work," but it really is play. In those glorious old days when we could write to some famous Dutch or English grower and ask him for his private list and then gaily make out an order—the only worry whether one's bank-account would stand the strain and still clothe one warmly enough to pull through the winter months while awaiting the blooming of the new treasures—I "got in" some "quite ordinary sorts" of these miscellaneous bulbs and now find that in these prohibitive times I am the proud possessor of rare delights much sought after by my friends.

I have loved those small bulbous plants always; they come so early in the spring and continue on until summer, begin again in autumn and last until the ground freezes hard. Yes, they do!

A Brave-hearted Group of Earliest Spring

WITH me the first to appear are Spring Meadow-Saffrons (Bulbocodium vernum) and Spring Snowflake (Leucojum vernum). The former much resembles the Autumn Crocus (Colchicum). It has a pinkish violet flower which pushes up

EREMURUS ROBUSTUS

These hardy desert plants with their flower-stalks sometimes taller than a man are among the most striking objects in the choicer gardens of the North and East; florets, white, yellow, or rosy

before the leaves. It is large in proportion to its height, being about three and a half inches tall, and looks pretty with early white Violets, though it is hard to get any green thing to come early enough here to be up at the same time.

Next to arrive are the Snowdrops Galanthus nivalis and G. Elwesi and a dainty double variety. They all increase tremendously with me. I use them on the edges of shrubbery beds, at the feet of hardy Azaleas, etc., and planted them originally about two and a half inches apart in wavy borders. They looked thin and spotty the first year, but afterward were all right. They evidently increase from the bulb as well as from seed. After eight or ten years they became too crowded to bloom well, so when the foliage had died down, I dug them up and replanted the largest bulbs in the same places, the original distance apart. The next size smaller were also painstakingly planted in the same way. I made a shallow trench the shape they were to appear in the following spring, and set each one nicely upright, filling the soil in by hand. Then I had thousands of tiny fellows, small as and smaller than peas, so I made shallow trenches and patches and *sowed* them in it, covering with the soil, using a shovel, and they grew finely. Of course the babies were too small to bloom the first year, but the second some did, and this year there was a great show. I sowed Glory-of-the-Snow (Chionodoxa) in the same manner and with splendid results.

Soon after the Snowdrops begin to bloom come the Siberian Scillas or Squills. They are a brilliant blue, ultramarine according to the paint-box, and can be had also in white. However, the latter do not increase with the rapidity of the blue sort and are a little washed-out looking though quite charming in combination with an early lavender Crocus. When planted near the blue kind the bees mix the pollen, and as they seed freely one gets quite a variety of shades. I have a delightful pale blue one that appeared in this way and which has been worth separating. For early Crocus I enjoy Sir Walter Scott, Margot, Maximilian, purpureus grandiflorus, Dorothea, and Lord Duncan. This latter is charming, a soft lavender, and increases well when grown in the grass. Of course, one must not mow the grass till the leaves of the bulbs have ripened.

Of Chionodoxas I have C. gigantea or grandiflora in both blue and white. The latter are quite scarce as they do not increase freely. The blue are of a delightful "china" hue and are always greatly admired. They increase also "from both ends." The varieties C. Luciliæ and sardensis are good; the latter is a darker blue. The flowers are smaller in these sorts and more fringy and the stems longer and more graceful. I have C. Luciliæ in white, but it is a poor doer.

These rarer sorts would be splendid in a rock-garden as they would be less likely to get lost through carelessness of people weeding and "cultivating." I put my small bulbs along the edges of the borders and let weeding go until the tops are quite dried off, by which time the seed is scattered and one can loosen the surface of the soil with a small hand fork and sprinkle a bit of Alyssum seed. It is not wise to let any deep-rooted plant start above these tiny bulbs, but a sparse growth of shallow-rooted plants is not very harmful.

Pushkinia libanotica is another charming, low-growing, early plant. It resembles a pale blue Hyacinth and is allied to both Scilla and Chionodoxa. The little bells are in reality almost white, but there are numbers of fine blue stripes (hence their popular cognomen of Striped Squill) so that from a distance one thinks they are blue. Perhaps porcelain blue most nearly describes their color. They are very easy to raise from seed, and I grow some near the large purple Crocus where the contrast in color is rather intriguing.

AUTUMN CROCUS (Colchicum autumnale)

"More perhaps, than any other flower they seem to belong to the air rather than the ground, with their faint, pale stalks and their fragile petals unconfined by leaf or calyx"

Grape Hyacinths and the Later Squills

LATER Scillas that are a delight to the eye and that blend well with Tulips and Phlox divaricata canadensis are the campanulata kinds. Of these there are a number; Excelsior, a pale wisteria lavender, is the first to open, closely followed by Blue Queen and still later by Czar Peter. These three are very

similar in general effect in the garden but give a good succession of bloom. After them come Rose Queen, a pretty rose pink; Rosalind, a very late delicious shell pink; rubra, a short-stemmed dark pink which is very late; and alba, a prolific white. They are all good. Scilla nutans closely resembles the campanulata varieties, but the flower heads droop a little more, the stems of each bell are more curved, and the plant, too, is generally shorter in the stem. I have S. nutans, the wild English Harebell; alba, a charming white; alba major, larger and slow to establish, but a "grand doer" after it gets going; and delicata, a soft ethereal pale blue. Besides these there is a very late miniature variety, quite turquoise blue, with each little stalk like a tiny oriental Hyacinth. This is Hyacinthus amethystinus.

SCILLAS AND TULIPS IN MRS. PECKHAM'S GARDEN

Backed by Wisteria and Tulips, making a charmingly colorful corner at "Langthwaite," Mrs. Peckham's home at Davenport Neck, New Rochelle, N. Y.

In enumerating the Scillas I have covered the season and must go back to the Grape-hyacinths (Muscari) which begin to bloom with the first Narcissus. Hyacinthus azureus is a turquoise blue gem about four inches high and looks exquisite in front of a small white trumpet Daffodil such as W. P. Milner or a low growing larger one like Loveliness, and is the earliest to bloom. Then comes Muscari botryoides, the ordinary blue one, a little later M. botryoides Heavenly Blue, which is a much clearer blue, grows taller, and is altogether handsomer as it does not have that reddish cast so disliked by some people. Then opens Muscari paradoxum, one of my favorites, tall and very dark purple-blue, almost black. People complain of its gloomy color, but try it, please, with a pale yellow Primrose such as the common wild English one, Primula vulgaris, and see the effect! I guarantee it to be a success! At the same time blooms M. botryoides album, a tiny white duplicate of its blue namesake, charming at the edge of a bed near a walk and combined with Forget-me-nots. I have a variety of this called carneum, but it is such a pale pink that it is barely distinguishable from the white one and also it increases too slowly for any one but the determined collector. Then there is a plumy kind just like a lavender fluff appropriately called M. plumosum. This is rather a poor doer too. Of later kinds M. polyanthum is one I am particularly fond of. The flower spike is long and narrow, the color a bright, clear blue, the leaves long and strap-like. It is most floriferous and comes after Heavenly Blue, making a good succession. Then there is M. lingulatum Freynianus. This is one of the last to bloom, is low growing, a good blue, has strap-shaped leaves, and is a fine doer especially in semi-shade. When Hyacinthus amethystinus and the late Scillas of the campanulata tribe are in flower, M. argæi and M. lingulatum Freynianus are in full force.

Snowflakes that Lead the Procession

I MUST jump back again to earliest springtime to tell you about the Snowflakes (Leucojum) of which I have four sorts. They resemble Snowdrops to a certain extent and people are always asking me what my "queer Snowdrops" are. When the Bulbocodium vernum is fading come the Snowflakes, before Crocus or Snowdrops. After the very early Leucojum vernum comes L. vernum carpathicum, a prettier and better sort in every way. The flowers are larger and there are certainly more of them to a bulb; the spots on the tips of the petals are of a bright yellow-green and are more noticeable than the darker ones on vernum. These charming little plants grow about six to eight inches high and after they are well established have a very strong, glossy, dark green foliage. All of them remained dormant a year after I planted them the first time! Then they came up rather sparsely, but the next year had multiplied considerably. Now, I have a border below some grape vines that is a joy soon after the snow melts —indeed, they begin to come up under the melting snow. I imagine those bulbs had been kept

CAMASSIAS ALONG THE GARDEN WALK

"Several varieties of Camass come along with the late Scillas and Tulips. The prettiest of them is Camassia Cusickii, quite pale gray-blue and a sturdy grower." In Mrs. Peckham's garden at New Rochelle

out of the ground for some time before the Dutch grower sent them to me; anyhow, I know that the result is different when I dig them myself and replant immediately. They seem to come up and even bloom a little the next spring.

The later kinds are from about eighteen inches to two feet tall and are very graceful with drooping heads of several flowers and long, narcissus-like foliage. These usually bloom with the first bearded Irises. My two varieties are L. pulchellum and L. æstivum. Pulchellum is the best, with more and larger flowers and lasts a little longer in the garden and when gathered. They are very prolific. I have them planted with Ferns such as New York and Hayscented and near to Tulips and Irises and they are very charming. I tried these in the grass without much success—it was a waste of good bulbs.

A delightful combination is made with Iris Lohengrin, Leucojum pulchellum, Scilla campanulata, Czar Peter, and Forget-me-nots. I put Forget-me-nots and Pansies between the clumps of the early sorts of Snowflakes where they grow below the Grapes in partial shade and, after the Snowflakes die down, the others continue all summer. At least the Pansies do and the Forget-me-nots seed themselves, the young green plants making a good ground cover.

A Taller Quartet

FOR some years I was quite successful with the Ixia lily (Ixiolirion). These plants have long, slender sprays of flowers of a purple-blue and are very good to use in the house for decorative purposes. However, two very severe winters in succession gave them their quietus. I had spring-blooming Colchicum, but it also did not care for our climate and until this spring there bloomed here huge plants of Eremurus robustus, tall spikes of spider-like pale pink flowerets and very decorative. But alas! the ground did not freeze last autumn until the snow came, so I covered none of my bulbs; when the snow left us I was ill and, not seeing the Eremurus from my bedroom window, forgot them, so the salt hay that rescued nearer plants was not put over them and they are no more. In front of a red Japanese Maple they really were unusual and gave a lot of pleasure. I hope they bloom in the Elysian Fields now!

Several varieties of Camass come along with the late Scillas and Tulips. The prettiest of them is Camassia Cusickii, quite pale gray-blue and a sturdy grower. I saw some once at the edge of a pool where they looked exceedingly well. The variety esculenta is not so showy but increases easily. The Indians used to eat it "like onions," hence the name. I have three varieties of the esculenta, but there is not much difference between them. Perhaps præcox is the best. C. Leichtlinii is very decorative, the spikes are long and slender, the flowers nearly white and of good size, and the stem is strong. In the esculenta sorts the stem is apt to be very weak; they flop around on the ground and do not show off as they should and it is really impossible to stake them. C. Cusickii is exquisite with Tulips Jaune d'Oeuf and Flava. These Camassias can be had from California as some of them are natives there.

I must not overlook my Allium stipitatum, quite tall, three feet at least, and with large heads of a soft pink lavender, lovely with Irises Lohengrin and pallida dalmatica. These Alliums did very well till we had these two severe winters. I find they like a cover of very well rotted manure.

Crocuses that Come in Autumn

THE Autumn Crocus and Colchicums in general send up their leaves in the spring. These die down and in the fall the flowers appear without any leaves. Colchicum autumnale comes in several hues of lavender pink. The leaves are rather coarse and unsightly, but if planted near Columbines do not look bad, and incidentally the flowers look better with the Columbine foliage to set them off. Of the Autumn Crocuses the most beautiful that have survived and done well with me are C. speciosum album, C. speciosum Artabir, and C. longiflorum. Artabir is large and of a delicious blue—it is always such a surprise. C. longiflorum blooms very late, quite near Thanksgiving. C. sativum, the Saffron-crocus, does not bloom freely. It is red-lavender in color with a glorious saffron centre that makes each flower a treasure. C. zonatum is the earliest of the autumn Crocuses and is a very pretty pale lilac-pink with a large, long flower. C. pulchellum was true to name, but I fear likes a more genial climate than ours here. The white variety was certainly the most beautiful Crocus of all for three seasons, but has dwindled and now hardly blooms at all. It is fun to learn the differences between Colchicums and Crocus, particularly as they can be enjoyed both spring and autumn.

Some of the Tulip species are good to use with Grape-hyacinths, the pale yellow Tulipa sylvestris, for instance, is pretty with the Heavenly Blue Muscari, or T. dasystemon, that adorable low-growing, white, yellow, and green, many-flowered Tulip, would be good with any of the earlier sorts, even with M. paradoxum. The late M. Argæi can be used with T. Marjoletti and a few delicate-leaved Ferns.

I find semi-shady spots are quite easily managed with small Ferns rather sparsely planted and Scillas between, S. nutans being the best for this, though S. campanulata Blue Queen is quite good. In getting the Ferns, dig them (if you go to the woods for them) where they have the same conditions you want to plant them under at home and they will thrive. One has plenty of opportunities here to collect Ferns that are about to be destroyed because of the approach of so-called "civilization."

I believe with Mr. Robinson, that all plants look better growing in a natural manner, as if wild. It is much better to mass plants, even these small bulbous ones, than to dot them about, so if you have only a few, make a group and near them group something else, but do not be tempted to plant them alternately in lines in your flowerbeds. The effect will never be anything but unsatisfactory; and do get them now while you have the opportunity, for I have little faith in the larger stock to be laid in (in theory) by our growers. I want no ban on bulbs except where they come from infected districts, and cannot see the necessity for it in the case of these miscellaneous bulbs. I never saw a Scilla bulb that appeared diseased in any way, nor a Snowdrop, nor a Grape-hyacinth. To me, flowers from bulbs are doubly delightful. They come each year with renewed surprise; the very fact of their disappearance for a time makes them more than welcome. It is like the return of migrating birds and equally dear to my heart.

National Garden Week for 1924
April 20th—26th

WINTERING ANNUALS OVER TO LENGTHEN THEIR BLOOM

CHARLES OLIVE
MINNESOTA

MANY flowers grown as annuals can be made to give a much longer period of bloom if they are sown in autumn and carried over the winter in a frame. The best time to sow them in the most northern states is, perhaps, during September. In any state, they should be sown early enough to give them a fairly good start before hard freezing starts. Of course, only the hardiest plants can be carried over the winter safely. Pansies, Dianthus, and Chrysanthemums are greatly benefited by frame wintering. Minnesota is a cold state, but we have carried these plants over winter, and the result has been larger and prettier flowers and a much longer period of bloom.

The wintering frame or box that we are using is of the usual character; dimensions: 6 feet wide by 12 feet long, the length being divided into 4 sections, 3 feet wide each. It is 12 inches high above ground at the back and 8 inches in front, giving a good slant for sunshine. The frame is placed on a sheltered, well-drained piece of ground where the sun has a chance to strike it most of the day. Of course, the box is supplied with a hotbed sash, and the glass allows the sun during bright days to temper the air inside the frame. We cover the frame at night with mats or straw, thus retaining the heat produced by the sun during the day. As an added precaution we always keep the frame carefully banked with horse manure and earth.

When one is wintering plants in a frame, the chief precaution which must be observed is that of proper ventilation. The object is to retain the plants in a healthy condition without adding to their growth. Therefore it is essential that the temperature of the frame at all times be kept at a degree which will not induce rapid growth. A high temperature and abundant humidity are sure to encourage growth more than is desirable. During sunny, mild weather we lift the sash daily to admit a sufficient amount of outside air to preserve the necessary low temperature about the leaves of the plants. Sometimes even in midwinter we find it wise to remove the sash for an hour or so at noon. We are careful, however, not to let the temperature of the frame become reduced late in the afternoon, for such treatment might lead to frost injury. We lift the sash only at midday, and water in the morning on warm, sunny days. Watering at night is dangerous, for it lets out the accumulated heated air, and the water itself tends to lower the temperature. Besides, dampening the leaves and confining them during the night may develop mildew and damping-off fungi.

When the weather is mild, we cover the frame at night with jute mats, and during more severe weather we put a heavy covering of straw on top of the mats. As our winters are often extremely cold, we place the frame on a bed of fermenting horse manure about two and a half feet deep and wide enough to extend several feet outside the frame. The manure is placed in a broad, flat heap and thoroughly compacted by tramping. About three inches of good garden loam is scattered uniformly over the area inclosed by the frame, after it has been placed on the manure heap. The sash is then put in position immediately, and the bed allowed to heat up. It does so in three or four days. After the temperature has fallen to 85 degrees F. we begin planting the flowers.

FACTS FOR READY REFERENCE

—The presence of sorrel is an indication of sourness of the soil.

—Sulphate of ammonia can be mixed with muriate of potash, sulphate of potash, kainite, dissolved bones, bonemeal, guano, or superphosphate.

—A satisfactory mixture cannot be made with kainite or muriate of potash and superphosphate or any other dissolved manure.

—The reason clay soil is not adapted to vegetation is because it is too close and adhesive to permit a free passage of water or air to the roots of the plants. Besides it obstructs the expansion of the fibers of the root.

—We are told by the professors that during summer weather the compounds of nitrogen are broken up by quick growth of minute germs that exist in the soil, and the presence of these germs on the roots of Clover affords that plant an opportunity to gather a large amount of nitrogen.

—Fruit stains should always be removed as soon after they are made as is possible. If the stain is still moist, an application of boiling water will be sufficient. Peach stains and fruit stains whose coloring is red or purple are often set by soap, so they should always be removed before the article is washed.

—Wood ashes contain on the average about 8 or 9 per cent. of potash and 2 per cent. of phosphoric acid.

—The potash content of wood ashes will be lost if allowed to leach. They should be stored in a dry place.

—Nitrate of soda should not be mixed with any dissolved manure (such as dissolved guano or dissolved bones) nor with superphosphate.

—Organic matter is the principal factor in restoring soil fertility. The depletion of our soils may be laid to the destruction by cultivation and otherwise of this organic matter.

—The objection to a sandy soil for vegetation is because it consists of particles that have insufficient adhesion to each other, and consequently do not hold sufficient moisture for the nourishment of the plants. Too much solar heat passes to the roots.

—Stable manure should not be buried deeply in the soil. It seeds the soil with bacteria that renders plant food already contained available. But these bacteria must have air, which is shut off from them when the manure is buried deeply. The land should first be broken, and then the manure harrowed into the surface.

PLANTING THAT PLEASINGLY EMPHASIZES ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER

The eye is not distracted by fussiness but follows the sure, bold sweep of greenery with definite satisfaction, both dwelling and grounds being imbued with a dignified restraint exceedingly rare on the suburban plot of 300 x 450 ft.

A TERRACE FRAMED IN FOR OUTDOOR LIVING

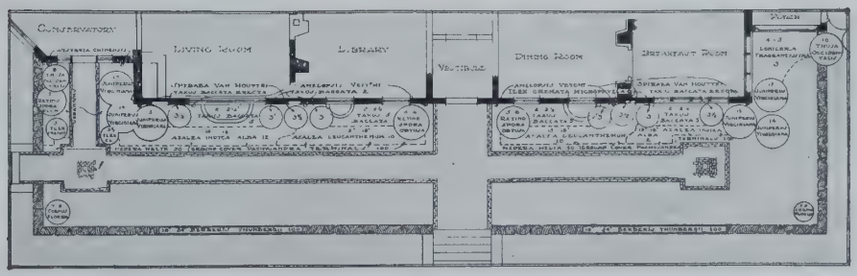
Beyond the Barberry hedge (at left) high shrubs shut out the inquisitive and make this a broad and sunny living space; starting with tall Cedars at the corners, the green runs in loops close to the house, dipping duly beneath the windows (detailed plan on opposite page)

Planting for Privacy

Home of Mr. J. B. Crouse at Cleveland, Ohio

William Pitkin, Jr., Landscape Architect

Photographs by Thomas Ellison



ENTRANCE TO THE SUN ROOM AND DETAILED PLAN

When the Wisteria clambers up to the trellis over the doorway as planned, it will add considerable charm. (See upper illustration on opposite page for relation of sun room and dwelling as a whole)

CANADA'S GREAT PIONEER HORTICULTURIST

W. T. MACOUN

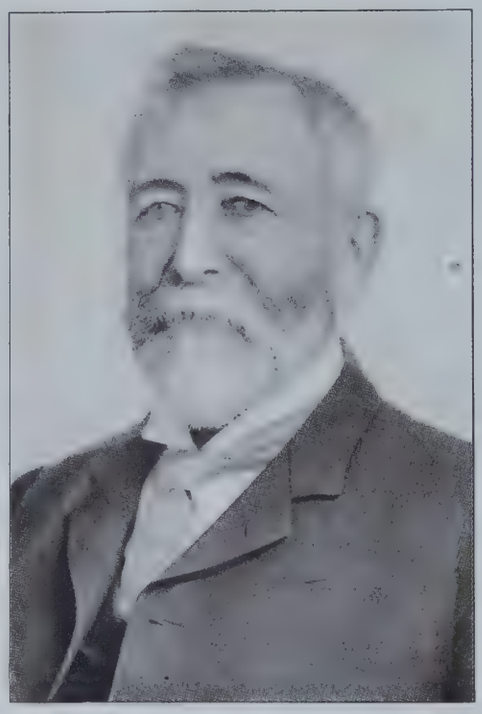
Dominion Horticulturist

EDITORS' NOTE: Just at this time when another author (E. H. Wilson's "Travel Tales of a Plant Collector," pages 33–37) is retracing the footsteps of the great first plant collectors who went into distant countries to bring back riches to their home lands (and incidentally to the world) with their discoveries of new plants, it is a pleasing diversion to look at the reverse workings of the man who, coming into the new world with the avocational interest of the intelligent amateur, won for himself the veneration of subsequent generations for his concrete gifts to Canada's horticulture. This brief outline is appropriately from the pen of his long-time associate and ultimate successor in charge of the Dominion's Farms, Dr. W. T. Macoun, whose winning of the medal of honor at the hands of a thankful people was noted briefly in our July issue.

To know Doctor Saunders was to love him; never boastful of his accomplishments, he worked incessantly during a full life covering and re-covering the breadth of the Dominion each year. To the cold Northwest he gave the first hardy hybrid Apples, not much measured by quality, but as he himself observed to the present chronicler, "Any apple, be it ever so poor, is infinitely better than no apple at all." Doctor Saunders also always had his heart in the esthetics of gardening and experimented greatly with ornamental plants, establishing at Ottawa a unique collection of shrubs suitable for hedge use, all in comparative lines, illustrating forcibly the obvious fact that there is a host of hedge subjects superior to "California" Privet; in fact almost any shrub that can be sheared is superior.

THE name of Wm. Saunders is familiar over all North America, for those who have not heard of the Wm. Saunders whose name is a household word in Canada, and of whose life and work some slight account is here given, will recall that there was another Wm. Saunders, a noted horticulturist of the Department of Agriculture, Washington, and especially known as the introducer of the Navel Orange into the United States. It is not often that there have been two such prominent contemporaries of the same name in the same field of work, and for this reason each will keep the memory of the other green.

The late Wm. Saunders of Canada was a true amateur horticulturist, the love of plants for themselves and the pleasure of working with them being marked throughout his whole career. He loved plants of all kinds and was just as keenly interested in those of economic value as those grown for ornament alone. He began his career as a chemist and before he gave up his business to become Director of the Dominion Experimental Farms he had made a decided financial success of it.



WILLIAM SAUNDERS (1836–1914)

Chemist and enthusiastic agriculturist who bred plants to meet the needs of Canada's severe climate, chief among them being the Apple

As a diversion from the confining occupation of a chemist he planted a large fruit farm at London, Ontario, as a commercial venture in 1868, but soon he found the management of this too burdensome, and so devoted his spare time after business hours to the purely amateur side of horticulture. He had a great passion for the improvement of plants and was one of the first hybridizers in Canada.

In 1872 he read a paper before the Ontario Fruit Growers' Association on experiments in hybridizing, in which he described the results of his work between 1868 and 1872. In these early years he worked with the Gooseberry, Grape, Raspberry, and Pear. Of this earlier work the Pearl and Josselyn (Red Jacket) Gooseberries are his most noted achievements. The Black Currant was one of his favorite fruits, and he has left some excellent varieties though they are as yet not widely known. Among the best of these are the Saunders, Eclipse, Magnus, Climax, Clipper, Eagle, Kerry, Success, and Beauty. These Currants are very productive and of good quality. Most of his work with Raspberries was in crossing the Red- and Black-Cap, and while many of the seedlings resulting from this work were very productive and of good flavor, they are not sufficiently attractive in appearance to make good market berries. His best Raspberry of this cross is the Sarah, which is a late purple suckering variety of excellent quality. The Brighton and Count are two early Red Raspberries of merit. His Grapes are not offered for sale, but his Emerald, a white grape, is of the highest quality and excellent for home use, and his Kensington is a fine white variety.

A wider field for the development of work which was dear to his heart was afforded him when he became Director of the Dominion Experimental Farms in 1887, which position he filled with marked ability until 1911. His work in the improvement of bush fruits was continued at Ottawa, where he came to live after his appointment. Among his interesting hybrids was a cross between the Gooseberry and Black Currant which, being sterile, was of no commercial value. Among ornamental plants he was especially interested in Roses, and his Mary Arnott Rose (a cross between Rosa rugosa and Prince Camille de Rohan), and Agnes (a cross between Rosa rugosa and Persian Yellow), while not yet well known, are two fine varieties. He originated some very interesting and ornamental hybrids of Thunberg's and the common purple-leaved Barberries which are at present under test at Ottawa. Some of these have small purple leaves and are of more graceful habit than Berberis Thunbergi.

His most important work in plant breeding was with Hardy Apples. The winters of the Canadian prairies are very cold and the Apples already in commerce in America do not thrive well there, being often winter-killed. It was found, however, by experiment, that the wild Siberian Crab (Pyrus baccata) was hardy, and with this material Saunders set to work to develop an Apple especially suited for prairie conditions. So hardy are such crosses as Jewel, Charles, Silvia, etc. that fruit has been produced at the Experimental Sub-Station at Fort Vermilion, Peace River, in latitude 58° where the temperature frequently falls to between 50° and 60° Fahr. below zero. Thus, though Doctor Saunders did not live to see Apples of good commercial size developed from his work, he laid the foundation of a hardy race.

Wm. Saunders loved the beautiful in nature, and in the planting of the Central and Branch Farms with ornamental trees and shrubs he was able to leave a fine memorial. He was ever looking for new things, and botanic gardens, nurseries, and seed catalogues were searched for plants to test and to learn how they would succeed under Canadian conditions.

Dr. Wm. Saunders, C. M. G., died at London, Ontario, on Sept. 13, 1914, in his seventy-ninth year. He was born in Devonshire, England, in 1836, coming to Canada with his parents at the age of twelve, and from that time continuing to live in Canada. When he died he left a record of useful public service that cannot soon be forgotten.

Travel Tales of a Plant Collector

E. H. WILSON

Assistant Director of the Arnold Arboretum

Author of "Romance of Our Trees," "Aristocrats of the Garden," "A Naturalist in Western China,"

IX. CHINA, THE KINGDOM OF FLOWERS

Richest Temperate Flora of All the World and Its Close Kinship to North American Forests—Rhododendrons that Run in Belts of Color and Primroses which Touch Perpetual Snows—Chinese Jewels in Hardy Gardens of the West

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NOT the least important event in the history of horticulture and plant introduction was the founding of the Horticultural Society of London in 1804. During its long and honorable career this famous society has probably done more toward developing every phase of horticulture than any other similar body in the whole world. Of necessity it has suffered vicissitudes of fortune, but it never was more influential than it is to-day. Familiarly known the world over as the "R. H. S." its work is esteemed by all who love plants in every land; and long may it flourish is the heart-whole sentiment of all gardeners of every race and creed!

This society has sent collectors to many lands, and its work in China is memorable. We have seen (page 387, August G. M.) that many of the plants introduced by the agency of John Reeves went to this Society. In 1821, the first collector, John Potts, was sent to China and in 1823 another, John Damper Parks. Both collectors went to Canton and, aided by Reeves, brought home many fine plants, some new, others very rare in gardens. Among other things Potts introduced a very fine Peony which was named *Paeonia albiflora* var. *Pottsii*. Parks brought back twenty varieties of Chrysanthemum, 16 of which were new, the double, yellow-flowered Banksian Rose (*R. Banksiae* var. *lutea*) and a Tea Rose (*R. odorata* var. *ochroleuca*) with yellowish flowers.

In 1843, Robert Fortune was despatched to China and a new era was inaugurated. The time was propitious, since four new treaty ports on the China coast had been opened to foreign trade and Hongkong ceded to the British in 1842. Fortune visited China four times (1843-45, 1848-51, 1853-56 and 1861). His first journey was for the Royal Horticultural Society, the next two for the East India Company to introduce the Tea industry into India, his fourth was his own private enterprise. All were successful, and gardens owe a great debt to this eminent plant collector. India owes even a larger debt and it is not to the credit of the Tea industry that the labors, from which it has waxed so strong, should have gone unrequited and unrecognized. Monuments in India are mainly erected to men mighty in war, but of the wealth surely a little could be spared to erect a fitting memorial to the man who successfully laid the foundation of one of India's greatest industries—Robert Fortune.

ROBERT FORTUNE (1813–1880)

'Gardens owe a great debt to this eminent plant collector" who made four trips to the East bringing back nearly 200 new plants

Robert Fortune was Scotch, born in Berwickshire on September 16, 1812, and was educated in the parish school of Edrom. He was apprenticed as a gardener and afterward entered the Botanic Gardens, Edinburgh, under the elder McNab. In 1842 he was appointed superintendent of the hothouse department of the Royal Horticultural Society at Chiswick and the next year was offered and accepted the post of plant collector in China at the magnificent salary of two hundred dollars per year all found. Fortune published four interesting books on his travels in China, and all who will may familiarize themselves with his wanderings. In those days travel beyond the limits of the treaty posts was exceedingly hazardous. Disguised as a Chinese, Fortune made one or two trips into the interior from Ningpo and won from the wilds such valuable plants as *Clematis lanuginosa, Rhododendron Fortunei* and *Pseudotsuga amabilis*, the Chinese Golden Larch. Perforce nearly every plant he introduced came from some Chinese garden, nursery, or temple ground. His industry was great, his judgment of the garden value of a plant infallible, and his ability to pack his collections so that they successfully withstood the vicissitudes of the long voyage home round the Cape of Good Hope calls for the admiration of all who have tried this none too easy task.

Among the garden plants introduced by Fortune were many varieties of Moutan Peonies, Chrysanthemums, Camellias, Peaches, Roses, Azaleas, and Clematis and such indispensable plants as *Anemone japonica, Aconitum autumnale, Akebia quinata, Dicentra spectabilis, Skimmia Fortunei, Citrus japonica, Ilex cornuta, Indigofera decora, Wistaria sinensis* var. *alba, Prunus triloba plena, P. japonica alboplena, Spiraea prunifolia plena, S. Reevesii, Exochordia grandiflora, Rosa Fortuniana, Saxifraga Fortunei, Deutzia crenata plena, Viburnum tomentosum, V. macrocephalum, V. dilatatum, Syringa oblata, Lonicera Standishii, Diervilla rosea, Campanula punctata, Jasminum nudiflorum, Forsythia suspensa* var. *Fortunei, F. viridissima, Chionanthus retusus, Ligustrum sinense, Trachelospermum jasminoides, Torenia concolor, Cupressus funebris, Torreya grandis, Cephalotaxus Fortunei, Pinus Bungeana*, and *Trachycarpus excelsa* var. *Fortunei*. Their garden value is so generally known that comment is unnecessary. On his four visits, the last of which extended to Japan, Fortune introduced into English gardens for the first time about 190 species and varieties of plants of which more than 120 were entirely new to botanists and horticulturists, while the remainder up to that time had been known in Europe only from herbarium specimens. He died on the 13th of April, 1880, at Brompton.

The doyen of living botanical collectors in China is Professor Augustine Henry. For fairly obvious reasons these articles concern themselves with the labors of those who have passed on, but it is permissible to state that no one in any age has contributed more to the knowledge of Chinese plants than this scholarly Irishman. Space forbids that I pursue this subject further, and it may well end with reference to work done by a Russian, Dr. E. Bretschneider, who for many years was physician to the Russian Legation at Peking. This gentleman, during his sojourn in China, among other good works sent seeds of native plants to many Botanic Gardens in Europe and also to the Arnold Arboretum of Harvard University.

From these seeds were raised some of the finest plants now growing in the Arnold Arboretum and of them I may mention four Lilacs (*Syringa villosa, S. pubescens, S. oblata,* and *S. pekinensis*), such Pear-trees as *Pyrus Bretschneideri, P. ussuriensis* var. *ovoidea, P. betulaefolia,* the Manchurian Crabapple (*Malus baccata* var. *mandshurica*), the wild form of the Apricot (*Prunus Armeniaca*) and the single-flowered form of *Prunus triloba,* David's Peach (*Prunus Davidiana*), the Chinese Thorn with large, edible fruits (*Crataegus pinnatifida*) and such plants as *Hydrangea Bretschneideri, Deutzia parviflora, Ampelopsis aconitifolia, Celastrus articulatus, Sorbus discolor, Philadelphus pekinensis, Viburnum Sargentianum,* that exquisite gem among early flowering plants, *Rhododendron dauricum* var. *mucronulatum* and many others. These seeds were received in 1882 and have proved one of the most important gifts the Arnold Arboretum has received. Since the 20th century dawned, many hundreds of valuable plants have been introduced from China and of the men who have aided in this work three (Messrs. Frank N. Meyer, Reginald Farrer, and William Purdom) have paid the supreme price.

A Rich Flora and One Familiar

CHINA proper and without its dependencies is a very large country occupying about 20 degrees of latitude and 20 degrees of longitude, being equal to about two-thirds of the United States. The south is just within the tropics whereas the north enjoys a climate similar to that of New England. The country is well watered and is rich and fertile to an extraordinary degree. It has many fine rivers navigable for very long distances. Rich alluvial valleys, plains, and plateaux and a complex mountain system make up its physical formation. The western boundaries separating it from Thibet are a series of high parallel ranges with their major peaks clad with snows eternal. The highest exceeds 25,000 feet in altitude. Except in the treeless areas of the northeast, China enjoys a good rainfall, evenly distributed through the year, though in many parts there is a decided leaning toward a summer rainfall.

China is densely populated and the people are essentially agricultural. All suitable land is under crops, and forests (except in inaccessible parts) have been all destroyed. In spite of this the Chinese flora is the richest temperate flora in the world. Fully twenty thousand different species are known to grow there, and we are far from knowing the full richness of this remarkable land. Enjoying a climate congenial to plant life, every kind of soil and altitude ranging from sea-level to perpetual snows, China is of course highly favored. Moreover, the country was not glaciated during the Tertiary times and though agriculture, practiced as it has been for several thousand years, has wrought the destruction of we know not how many species and genera of plants, the flora as it exists to-day is really an epitome of that of the whole north temperate region in times prior to the last glacial epoch. This itself is of great interest, but the fascination to us lies in the fact that it contains such a wealth of different plants preëminently suited to the embellishment of our outdoor gardens.

No other country has given us so many ornamental trees and shrubs, and a majority of the most prized woody plants of hardy gardens are native of China. The woods and forest remains of China are in the main composed of plants generically the same as those of North America, indeed, there is a very close relationship between the floras. In China we find Pine, Fir, Spruce, Larch, Juniper, Oak, Ash, Elm, Maple, Willow, Poplar, Birch, Alder and so forth even as here though the species are different. In short the aspect of the forests is similar though in detail they differ greatly. However, the flora is in general familiar and not wholly alien like those of Australia and South Africa.

I do not wish these articles to degenerate into mere lists of plant names, but it is difficult to do any sort of justice to the Celestial Empire's contributions to gardens of the West without enumerating such names by the score. The outstanding feature of Chinese flora is its great richness in plants with showy flowers which blossom at every season of the year except winter in the cold north. Our spring-flowering Forsythias and Magnolias, summer-flowering Roses, Buddleias, and Lespedezas, and autumn-flowering Chrysanthemums are all Chinese in origin. Space is too limited for any proper analysis, but a few words may be given to some of the principal groups which characterize the flora of China.

Dwarfs and Giants of the Rhododendron Family

BROADLEAF evergreen trees and shrubs are prominent in the milder parts of China, and chief among them are Rhododendrons. If we ignore for the moment the section familiarly known as Azaleas ,the first species of Rhododendron proper was discovered in Hongkong in 1849 and was named *R. Championae* after the wife of Colonel Champion, its discoverer. Robert Fortune found on the mountains of Chekiang in 1855 a second species which

A CHINESE LILAC GROWN FROM SEED

Now flourishing in the Arnold Arboretum, Jamaica Plains, Mass., this Lilac (Syringa villosa) was grown from seed found in China and sent to the Arboretum by a Russian physician, Dr. E. Bretschneider

THE GOLDEN ROSE OF CHINA

"Most exquisite of all the yellow-flowered hardy Roses" is Rosa Hugonis recently brought into cultivation from the open mountain slopes of north-central China

was named *R. Fortunei* and this fine plant has been of great value to English Rhododendron breeders. The next discoveries were made by Père David in western Szechuan followed by those of Père Delavay in Yunnan and Augustine Henry in Hupeh. In more recent times a couple of hundred other species have been discovered in western China and that region established as the headquarters of the genus.

The rank and file among Chinese Rhododendrons are as hardy as the well-known *R. ponticum*, but unfortunately none are hardy in the colder parts of this country. In England, on the other hand, these Chinese Rhododendrons have proved most adaptable and are among the most useful and acceptable gifts China has given to gardens. Different species of Rhododendron grow on the mountains in every one of the eighteen provinces of China, but their greatest concentration is found in the extreme west. In height they vary from prostrate or tufted plants a few inches high to forest trees 60 feet and more tall with trunks from 4 to 6 feet in girth, but the majority are wide-spreading bushes from 6 to 15 feet tall. On alpine moors they grow gregariously in the same manner as does the Heather in Europe and Phyllodoce and various species of Vaccinium in this country. The flowers vary in size from tiny saucers not half an inch in diameter to huge bells from four to six inches across the mouths. The colors are of every known hue and include some quite good yellows and the different species are to be found in bloom from the New Year until well into August. The distribution of nearly all the species is quite local, and many occupy definite altitudinal zones on the mountains and this gives rise to belts of color. To traverse the mountains of western China in the Rhododendron season is to enjoy a feast of beauty not excelled the world over. On the mountains not far from Peking and north eastward into Korea and beyond grows the lovely *R. dauricum* var. *mucronulatum*, a deciduous plant whose wealth of rose-pink to rose-purple blossoms open the first warm days of spring. For the gardens of New England there is a no more satisfactory spring-flowering shrub.

Azaleas mentioned earlier demand a few words. From the coast to the extreme west, from sea-level to about 5,000 feet on the mountain slopes, *Rhododendron Simsii*, parent of the modern "Belgian" or "Indian" Azaleas, luxuriates. This red-flowered Azalea is a gregarious plant seldom exceeding 8 feet in height and in season its mass of blossoms dazzle the eyes with their intensity of red. The fragrant, yellow-flowered *R. molle* is also abundant in the milder parts and well deserves a word of praise. Unfortunately this plant is not quite hardy in the climate of New England.

A feature of the moist rich woodlands of China are different species of Magnolia, several of which open their large flowers before the leaves unfold. Foremost among these must be placed the Yulan, well-known wherever hardy trees are cultivated in the temperate regions of both hemispheres. This handsome flowering tree, which grows naturally on the mountains of central China, for more than a thousand years has been a favorite tree in Chinese gardens. It was introduced into England in 1789, being the first Asiatic species to reach Europe. In a wild state both white and pink-flowered forms are known, but the latter was introduced into gardens only some twenty years ago.

Parents of Our Garden Roses

THE Rose family is abundantly represented in China, and its trees and shrubs are among the most beautiful flowering plants of the woodlands, mountain slopes and valleys. In the woods the pink and white blossoms of various Cherries are a conspicuous feature of early

HEDGE OF PINK CHEROKEE ROSES

Luxuriant throughout the South and known in this country as the Cherokee, this Rose (Rose laevigata) is abundant everywhere at low altitudes in central China

spring as in the open are those of *Prunus tomentosa*. Crabapples, too, in variety there are and none more beautiful than *Malus theifera*, with rigid branches densely studded with white to pink flowers. This is a new-comer and very distinct in appearance with its sparse, spreading branches. It owes its name to the fact that its leaves are used as a substitute for tea. But more than a century ago, in 1780 to be exact, came the favorite *Malus spectabilis*, first of the Crabapples of the Orient to reach Western gardens. With its vase-shape crown, delicate pink, simple to semi-double flowers, this handsome plant is one of gardens' greatest treasures. Long cultivated by the Chinese, its origin remains unknown to this day.

Conspicuous in the valleys and open mountain slopes everywhere in China are Roses, and from that land have come the principal parents of the races of Roses we cultivate to-day and also some of our most prized Rose species. Very common in southwest China is *Rose odorata* var. *gigantea*, prototype of the Tea Rose, with white and pink fragrant blossoms. In central China, though not common, is found the red-flowered *R. chinensis* var. *spontanea*, parent of the China Monthly Rose. In the same region and partial to alluvial river-flats *R. multiflora* var. *cathayensis*, parent of "Crimson Rambler" and the Polyantha Roses, is abundant. The wilding has pink flowers and conspicuous yellow stamens and is more lovely than many of its offspring cultivated under fancy names.

These and other Roses have been cultivated for we know not how many centuries by the Chinese, in whose gardens forms in variety have originated, and it was these that toward the end of the 18th century and early in the 19th were introduced into Europe, some by way of India and some by that of Mauritius whither they had been carried by early voyagers. These products of Chinese gardens received names, became the accepted types of species, and by crossing and intercrossing with the Roses long grown in European gardens have given us the modern Rose in all its multifarious forms. The discovery of the wild forms of these Chinese Garden Roses is of recent date and all the facts concerning them are far from being fully known.

Abundant everywhere at low altitudes in central China is *R. laevigata* with its large pure white flowers. This Rose was first named by Michaux in 1803 from plants growing wild in this country where it is familiarly known as the Cherokee Rose. When and by what means it first reached America is one of the unsolved problems of plant introduction. In the heart of China in extraordinary plenty grows the wild Banksian Rose with fragrant single white flowers arranged in umbels. This Rose, by clinging and scrambling, covers trees from forty to fifty feet tall and in the early summer its festoons of blossoms are among the loveliest pictures of the countryside. With it grow several species with musk-scented flowers of which none is finer than *R. Helenae*. To travel through the mountains of China when the Roses are in bloom and especially in the cool of the morning or evening when the air is laden with the fragrance from their myriad flowers is to taste of paradise. On the highlands of the extreme west grows *R. Moyesii* than which no species has flowers of richer shades of red or more brilliantly colored hips in autumn. The open mountain slopes of north central China and westward is the home of *R. Hugonis*, most exquisite of all the yellow flowered hardy Roses. There are many other species—dozens of them—but I cannot attempt to mention all. Everywhere in China Rose species are to be found and as individuals no shrubs are more plentiful, more floriferous, or more lovely.

Sweet-scented Shrubs — Primroses at the Edge of Perpetual Snows

IN THE gardens of the colder parts of eastern North America Lilacs hold an undisputed place, for they are satisfactory shrubs and deservedly popular. Most of the familiar sorts grown are derived from *Syringa vulgaris* considered to be native of the mountains of Bulgaria. In China grow many other species and their beauty is greater than that of the prototype of the common Lilac; moreover, their season of blossoming extends over a period of six weeks. Many of them are quite recent introductions and have scarcely been employed by the

"OUR SPRING-FLOWERING MAGNOLIAS ARE ALL CHINESE IN ORIGIN"
For more than a thousand years a favorite tree in Chinese gardens, the Magnolia was first introduced into England in 1789; variety soulangeana shown above

breeders of new Lilacs. All so far introduced, and there are a dozen and more, have proved perfectly hardy in the Arnold Arboretum, where in the early summer of each year they may be seen in flower. An older species is *Syringa villosa* of neat, rounded habit and erect masses of flesh-pink flowers. Among the newcomers I shall only mention *S. reflexa* which has the flower-trusses hanging after the manner of those of the Wistaria.

Different kinds of shrubs and trees bearing ornamental fruits are plentiful in China, and many of these have conspicuous flowers and gay autumnal foliage. Bush Honeysuckles, Barberries, Viburnums and Cotoneasters in scores of species there are, worthy of a place in any garden. The deciduous-leafed Cotoneasters are a particularly valuable gift to the gardens of New England, where they have proved themselves most adaptable. Of all the species none is finer than *C. multiflora* var. *soongarica* which has a profusion of relatively large pure white flowers and bright coral red fruits. This is a perfectly hardy shrub with rigid, zigzag branches and grows from 5 to 8 feet tall and twice as much in diameter. For clothing banks nothing is better than *C. horizontalis* and its forms. In milder climates such evergreen Cotoneasters as *C. pannosa*, *C. salicifolia*, *C. Henryana*, and *C. Franchetii*, either for hedges or as specimens, are valuable plants, having bright red fruit in autumn. In China Cotoneasters are a feature of scrub-clad mountain slopes and valleys where they enjoy full exposure to sun and winds and they do best when given the same conditions in gardens.

Earlier it has been mentioned that *Wistaria sinensis* came to us from China, but this plant is less often seen in gardens than its Japanese relative, of which more anon. A group of hardy climbers which our gardens are justly proud of is Clematis and from the Orient came the parents of the familiar large-flowered race of hybrids much grown to-day. Among climbing plants of recent advent none is more beautiful than *Clematis montana* var. *rubens* which is native of the margins of the woods and thickets of central China. There are fifty and more other species of Clematis native of China including the handsome *C. tangutica*, with bright green foliage and top-shaped, rich yellow flowers.

In the matter of herbs China has also been most generous. The Chrysanthemum has already been mentioned and so, too, has *Primula sinensis*, but the well-known *Primula obconica* and the Baby-primroses, *P. malacoides* and P. *Forbesii*, are also natives of China as are *Anemone japonica*, *Dicentra spectabilis*, *Incarvillea Delavayi*, *Rehmannia angulata*, *Lilium Brownii*, *L. concolor*, *L. Sargentiae* and many others, including the magnificent Regal Lily (*L. regale*), many Peonies, Aconitums, Delphiniums, Poppyworts, *Senecio Clivorum*, *Artemisia lactiflora* and the China Aster (*Callistephus chinensis*). The alpine regions of the China-Thibetan borderland are gardens of vivid colors in the summer where Gentians and Primroses and hosts of other pretty things carpet square miles upon square miles from the tree-limit to the edge of perpetual snows. In woodland glades grow many tall herbs and on cliffs and steep mountain slopes Lilies in variety luxuriate.

In China many fruits are grown, and most of them have during centuries of effort been evolved from native plants. Such is the history of the Apple, the Pear, the Cherry, and the Plum grown in China and they have not common origin with ours which are of Eurasian birth. The Apricot, the Peach, the Orange, the Lemon, the Pomeloe, including the Grapefruit, are natives of China. The Walnut and Grape-vine (*Vitis vinifera*) have been introduced into China from the Caspian and central regions of Asia, but her other fruit and nut trees are her own. To China we owe of fruits our various Citrus and the Peach, among economic vegetable products Tea, Vegetable-tallow, and Wood-oil, and the medicine Rhubarb.

There is not a season of the year when flowers are open in the hardy garden but what some jewel from China calls forth admiration from the first blossoms of the Forsythias in early spring to those of the Chrysanthemums in the late fall. Whether it be among treés or shrubs, climbers or herbs, whether they be grown for the beauty of their flowers, their fruit ,or their foliage, or for all three, the plants native of China are to be found in the gardens of temperate regions of both these hemispheres. They have been won to us by all sorts of agencies and by all sorts and conditions of men. To no part of the world do gardens owe more than to China—the Kingdom of Flowers.

YOUR OPPORTUNITIES IN EARLY FALL PLANTING

LEONARD BARRON

Bulbs, Herbaceous Plants, Shrubs, and Deciduous Trees, in Fact Anything That Can Afford to Lose the Part That Is Above the Ground May be Planted for Spring Flowering

THAT there is a distinct advantage in fall planting all kinds of trees and shrubs (other than evergreens) and herbaceous perennials is an accepted fact—with reservations. Of course, everybody plants bulbs because everybody understands that, as they burst into flower so early in the spring, they have to make their root growth in the fall or early winter. It is equally true of deciduous and herbaceous plants that flower early, but with this exception, that whereas the bulb is bound to make its growth, any other kind of plant will make growth only when a real "growing time" follows the planting. All failures in fall planting are due to stock being put out under conditions which prevent its taking a new root hold in its new location, i. e., early frost or too dry soil.

In the *extreme* North there are few nurseries, and stock has to be procured from more southerly and warmer regions. The reason for failure in fall planting in such a case is that the stock, sufficiently ripened before it is moved, experience ssuch a radical change from its previous condition that it is unable to make growth before winter arrives.

I. The Problem of the Region

NOT all parts of the country afford equal opportunities for fall planting. Wherever there is a long open fall, the practice is successful, and in the warmer sections, indeed, work can be continued all the winter. This is sometimes possible on the Atlantic coast. There is no hard and fast rule; everything depends on the weather.

In the East the months of September and October are usually good planting times, and the advantage of doing work at this period is the time gained for other work in the spring. South of Boston fall planting is possible except in the cases noted below. If the summer has been hot and dry, mulch heavily and see that the plants do not suffer for moisture during the winter.

In the Middle West states and arid regions generally, fall planting is not practised except in the case of bulbs. In other cases, it is advised to defer planting till the spring. The fall season in the arid West is so short that plants set out now are killed before they can become established. This is due to the frequent absence of snow, with strong cold winds.

In the South, fall and winter is the heaven-appointed time for the planter. Although vegetables above ground may be inactive in this region during the winter, yet the production of new roots continues. Trees heeled-in during fall will have developed a great number of roots when lifted for planting in the spring. Evergreens may be safely lifted in the early fall period following a sharp frost lasting until December, the work being resumed by the end of January. Broad-leaved evergreen trees may be shifted with equal safety after they are defoliated.

In the extreme South (Florida) all deciduous fruits are planted during the fall and winter. Spring and fall merge so gradually into the other seasons that they are of no importance. Do orchard planting as soon as deciduous trees drop their leaves. Plant citrus trees at any time.

On the Pacific Coast planting of trees, shrubs, etc., is done by preference toward the end of the year.

II. Forest and Shade Trees

IT IS a good opportunity at this time to plant trees on large tracts for shelter or screen purposes because the work can be done at leisure without the anxiety that attends spring planting in order that everything may be rushed through before the summer arrives. All large trees moved now, however, need heavy mulching to insure success. They may succeed without it, but it is better to be on the safe side. The loss of moisture from recently disturbed soil which is not covered by snow is great.

EXCEPTIONS: *Beeches, Birches, and other kinds with thin barks; Magnolias, Sweet Gums, and other kinds with thick, spongy roots; these must be planted in the spring; also Oaks, Thorns, and Dogwood in the North.*

III. Flowering Shrubs and Hardy Roses

THE only Roses that can generally be planted safely in the fall are the hardiest kinds, rugosa and its hybrids; all others are best deferred till the spring. Late summer planting of climbing Roses is advantageous. If procured now, heel them in in a frost-proof cellar to plant next year.

Throughout the East coast section plant out all early flowering shrubs or trees that do not flower on the terminal.

EXAMPLES: *Forsythias, Spirea Van Houttei, Spirea arguta, Deutzias, Lilac, etc.*

IV. Evergreens

ONLY in the South may coniferous evergreens be handled in any way during fall and winter; broad-leaved evergreens are risky, except in the warmer regions and even then should have their leaves stripped off.

EXCEPTION: *Rhododendron maximum is sometimes successfully planted in the fall if given winter protection from sun and a supply of moisture.*

V. In the Fruit Garden

PLANT everything but the stone fruits, even including Strawberries. Procure stock from your own latitude or north of it rather than go far south, unless the fall is long and warm. Strawberries, even layer plants, can be lifted into beds the early part of October and will fruit next spring under high cultivation. Surely set out those named below:

Gooseberries, Currants, Grapes, Raspberries, Blackberries.

VI. In the Vegetable Garden

AS MOST of the vegetable crops are raised from seed each year, there is very little opportunity for fall planting in the garden. Some of the hardiest seeds may be put in on the chance of an early crop. Such are Lettuce, Round Peas, Corn Salad.

ASPARAGUS: *Set out new beds only in fall, on well drained land, from old roots. You will gain a year.*

RHUBARB: *Put out roots now. They may be forced for early crops next spring by covering with a barrel.*

VII. Perennial Borders

NOW is the time to buy from the nurseries all perennials in large clumps before they are divided up for spring planting. Do not plant Anemones.

EXAMPLES: *Delphiniums, Hollyhocks, Achilleas, Golden-glow, Irises, and all hardy flower roots.*

VIII. Bulbs for Spring Flowers

THESE *must* be planted in the fall, and at no other time. Buy your supply of Dutch bulbs as soon as possible and plant immediately upon receipt. The earlier they are in the ground the better the roots they will make. Tulips may be planted quite late.

EXAMPLES: *Hyacinths, Tulips, Daffodils, Crocus, Snowdrops, Lilies. All hardy tubers and roots that have finished their growth in the summer, including Irises of all kinds.*

H. A. Strohmeyer, Photo

WHITE PINES IN YOUTH AND MATURITY

One of the most beautiful of evergreens, the White Pine develops from the round fluffiness of infancy (see upper picture) into a lofty tree of striking character (lower picture)

WHEN WE MOVED INTO THE GREENHOUSE

LILLA R. ANDERSON

Being an Account of the Furnishing, Decorating, House-warming, and Settled Daily Living Routine of an Indoor Garden Enthusiast

PUTTING the text books aside with tremulous anticipation and not without misgivings we came at last into the finished building that waited, spick and span, for earth and plants and seeds—and us to tend them. Of course, the first thing to do was fill the benches. About half the soil that was to go into them was brought from the woods; to this was added about half as much top soil from neighboring meadows and an equal proportion of humus. And the mass was turned and mixed and worked over until the blend was as perfect as it could be made.

Over the bottom of the benches was spread a layer of pebbles and bits of shale for drainage; and then upon this foundation the prepared soil was dumped and levelled and smoothed nicely. Then it got a thorough wetting, and was left alone for three days. At the end of this time I turned it up a bit and loosened it; left it lying three days more; and then the planting began.

The first plants set out were the common Boston Fern and bits of Asparagus Sprengeri, purchased from a florist. At the same time I set out some cuttings of the Begonia Impatiens Sultana taken from a very old plant. They were made from "green" wood and about two inches long. These I planted in a section filled with pure sand for just this purpose, and kept them very moist until rooted. As soon as the roots came the young plants were set into the benches, and in two weeks' time they were in flower. By taking off the buds for four or five weeks, however, I found that the growth of the plants was promoted; and it is my observation since that many plants can be very easily forced into bloom by allowing them to become pot-bound.

Close to the glass along the edge of the benches, Morning-glories and Nasturtiums were planted and trained up to a brace running horizontally the length of the building; and the color effect when they came into bloom was delightful. Paper-white Narcissus bulbs—four to six bulbs to a pot—were planted every two weeks, beginning about the first of October, the bottom of the pot or bowl having common oyster shell such as is used to feed chickens, spread over it. These were put under the benches where it was fairly dark until they were well rooted and the leaves about four inches high; then they were brought up into the light and were in bloom in about four weeks.

Hyacinths and Tulips and a few Daffodils were similarly planted in pots in October and November, but these I kept outdoors in a cold frame, watering them once a week, until early February when everything was brought inside. The Tulips were put into the light immediately and were in bloom by St. Valentine's Day, but a trial pot of Hyacinths treated in the same way bloomed before the flower stems had grown long enough. So I took the rest back into the semi-darkness of the space below the benches until the flower stems were matured, when they were again advanced to the light with perfectly satisfactory results. I soon found that the longer I kept the plants in the darkness the longer I delayed their blooming;

WHERE WINTER HAS NO STING

The little glass house was attached to one end of our house and was soon full of green things (see upper left) which satisfy our gardening instincts and keep us happy through the winter

and by bringing up two or three pots of each kind every week I had flowers continuously from St. Valentine's Day to Easter. The blossoms lasted almost two weeks when the pots were left in the greenhouse, but faded in a week when brought into the warmer atmosphere of the living room. The greenhouse temperature was kept at from 65 to 70 degrees F. night and day.

The plants that give the very least trouble and offer the greatest results I find to be Ferns, Begonias, the Sword Palm, Umbrella Plant and Asparagus Sprengeri; and these I shall have in abundance in the additional solarium which our delight in greenhouse gardening has led us to build. Its temperature is to be the same, and it is to have the added feature of a pool where aquatics will be grown. Then we shall also have Crotons, Sanseveria, Dracaenas and such other foliage plants as we come across from time to time. And there will be more Nasturtiums, and Calendulas, and Stocks to furnish flowers for the table. Things I shall not raise are Roses and Carnations, for I find these require a great deal of care and special treatment and they do not give results quickly enough to keep my amateur enthusiasm at high-water mark.

My first steps were helped along by Prof. White's "Principles of Floriculture" and "The Book of Gardening" by specialists, an English book that has really been of service. There were not then available the recent American books, "Gardening Under Glass" by Rockwell, especially designed for the small gardener; and the really professional work of Fritz Bahr, "Commercial Floriculture." Thus the way of the newer gardener is being helped along and made easy.

The National Garden Association

President: Leonard Barron, F. R. H. S.

Honorary Vice-Presidents: J. Horace McFarland, Mrs. Francis King, Mrs. Russell Tyson, Mrs. Thomas G. Winter, Mrs. Samuel Sloan, Mr. Frederick Newbold, Mr. Robert Pyle, Mrs. John D. Sherman.

Coöperating Societies: National Plant, Flower and Fruit Guild; American Dahlia Society; American Iris Society; Ontario Horticultural Association; American Forestry Association; Women's National Farm and Garden Association.

WITH the opening of school in September, there comes an opportunity of surpassing importance to every teacher, school board, and garden club. This is the establishment of school gardens and the fall planting of trees, shrubs, and bulbs. The study, throughout the entire school year, of nature subjects can be made one of the most valuable phases of school instruction. This past year the city of Detroit did especially good work along this line, aided by Mrs. Mary K. Grosvenor of the Department of Recreations and the School Garden Department of the Twentieth Century Club.

This nature work in our schools—this broader gardening—the training of the child mind, is so important a matter that each garden club or women's club should be actively interested. The easiest way to help is to provide material for study. It has been suggested by a nature teacher of New York City that different clubs in near-by towns "adopt" some grade in any one school and attend to supplying this class with material and specimens.

Each branch of that fine organization, The National Plant, Flower and Fruit Guild, interests itself in this garden work in the schools. Write to The National Garden Association and your letter will be sent to this society that will help you in so many ways to help others.

Especially may schools and clubs join hands in planting trees this fall. Every boy or girl who plants a tree may become a member of the American Tree Association if they will but forward their names to us. These names will be inscribed on a national honor roll to be read when the centennial of Arbor Day arrives.

There are three very helpful and practical booklets that the National Garden Association will be glad to secure for any one interested in school gardens or tree planting:

The School Garden
Trees for Town and Country Streets
Planting and Care of Street Trees

THE interest in gardening, with the consequent demand for lecture exhibits, is increasing so rapidly all over the country, that we are glad to announce that the General Federation of Women's Clubs has ready for distribution to the club women in the federation the following lectures:

Art in the Garden—a lecture with 60 slides, mostly colored, cost $2.50 and insured postage to next point.

Types of American Gardens—a lecture with 50 slides, dealing especially with artistic gardens possible to club women; cost $2.50 and insured postage to next point.

Any requests for these will be forwarded at once by The National Garden Association.

"HOW LOVELINESS CAN GROW"

I have made a garden,
With tiny seeds laid low.
I saw them pierce the heavy sod
And grow, and grow, and grow.
And from the rainbow miracle
Of their slow blossoming,
I learned a truth for solace
And wise remembering.
I shall no longer scorn at all
Small kindly lives or deeds,
Or any barren plot of life
That harbors tiny seeds
Of beauty and of loveliness,
For O, I know, I know,
Since I have made a garden,
How loveliness can grow!

Hilda Morris

SO MANY communities have come to realize that their town is no more beautiful than the poorest of its back streets that The National Garden Association is being besieged with requests for aid and suggestions. These we are glad to give, and we hope that each and every civic organization will write us of their work and plans. Also do we hope that they will write fully of work already done so that we may tell of it to aid others. (See Prize Announcement, page 16) This community work is one of the healthiest signs of the days and may be made very beautiful and inspiring. Des Moines, Iowa, is planting Christmas trees on lawns with a two-fold object, yes, a three-fold. For such planting not only beautifies the homes and makes of Christmas a real community festival, but it is also preventing the wholesale destruction of the forest Pines and Spruces. Cincinnati makes the fall planting of Daffodils in public places a community celebration.

"Plant a Peony this Fall" is being blazoned forth with electric lights from the highest point on the city hall in Winnipeg, Canada. Already the slogan is producing results—hundreds of citizens have ordered their quota of roots. Canada is trying to beautify her cities. The west, especially, is endeavoring to disguise its newness with flowers. Vancouver has adopted the General McArthur Rose for its civic flower, and the entire city has determined that not only the loveliest residences and public buildings shall be covered with Roses but that the smallest house and most congested district shall be abloom another year.

South Williamstown, Mass., has its roadside plantings. In very truth the Spirit of Gardening is not to be confined by walls or hedges, but is wandering down the highways and byways and along the city streets to make our country a more beautiful place to live in.

The National Garden Association will gladly help with each and every phase of this work and will send to any one requesting them the following helpful bulletins:

Autumn in the Flower Garden (To residents of New York only).
Fall Gardens and Planting Table (To residents of Louisiana only).
Trees and Shrubs of New Mexico (To dwellers in New Mexico only).
About House Plants (For Ohio residents only).
Home Beautification, with List of Trees and Shrubs for Foundation Planting in Alabama.

For all subscribers:
Celery Growing
Strawberry Culture in the South
Home Storage of Vegetables
Insecticides for Fruits
Home Gardening in the South
How to Attract the Birds
Insects Injurious to Deciduous Trees
Tree Surgery
Plans for Rural Community Buildings
Horticultural Exhibitions and Garden Competitions
Constitution and By-laws for Garden Clubs
Programmes for Garden Clubs

If any one requests booklets and these fail to arrive, kindly notify us at once as we wish to give our "garden neighbors" the promptest possible service

AMONG OUR GARDEN NEIGHBORS

EVERY GARDEN MEANS A HOME

CRUSADING FOR THE GARDEN

MOST of us are little inclined to investigate the source of our blessings so long as they flow undisturbed, and it is only when manna ceases to fall that we begin to question. In this gardeners are no exception, being quite as prone to accept and to expect new and ever finer things for their gardens with scant realization of the human effort—concentrated, patient, and persistent—that goes into even the smallest upward step in the kingdom of horticulture.

It is really a pity that there is not a more general knowledge and understanding of the work of the Arboretums and Botanic Gardens of this country which are quietly and steadily serving not the gardener alone but the whole American people. They are definite factors in civic life, oftentimes doing definitely constructive civic work—the Brooklyn Botanic Garden, for example, has during this past year reached something more than 74,000 children and 4,000 teachers through classes, lectures, etc.; and more than 200 boys and girls each season learn the essentials of gardening in a happy, healthy, practical manner through supervised work in the childrens' gardens.

The significance and value of the scientific experimentation being carried on under the wing of Harvard University can scarcely be estimated, but thanks to this group of disinterested, far-seeing men so ably headed by Professor Sargent, the Arnold Arboretum is building not only for to-day but for centuries ahead. Trees and shrubs from the world over are being tested out for use in American gardens, and the records of their habits and reactions under varying soil and climatic conditions form the indispensable basis on which must rest all intelligent progress in this field.

Has your fancy perhaps been caught by one of the newer Chinese Lilacs whose high-bred loveliness makes the old-fashioned doorstep sort seem the clumsiest of Cinderellas? If so, you become unwitting debtor to the Arboretum which is showering our thoughtlessness with the unrewarded bounty of Magnolias, flowering Crabs, Forsythias, Azaleas, and many another bright-bloomed shrub that makes the springtime gay; for statelier trees, too, both evergreen and deciduous, gratitude is due.

If this splendid enrichment of the American garden and landscape is to continue unhampered, the Arnold Arboretum must win for its work recognition more substantial than mere words. As outlined in the April issue of G. M. (page 135) an effort is now being made to interest not only gardeners but public-spirited people generally in establishing a sufficient fund to carry on this constructive work. How the crusade fares is told by its chairman in the following letter sent us on July sixteenth:

To the Editors of THE GARDEN MAGAZINE:

YOU and your readers have taken so generous an interest in the Arnold Arboretum of Harvard University that perhaps you may be glad to have a brief report of the results of an effort made during the last few months by the Committee appointed by the Harvard Overseers to visit the Arboretum.

For a number of years the Arboretum's income from invested funds has been inadequate to support it, and the burden of securing money to meet large annual deficits has rested chiefly on the Director, Professor Charles S. Sargent. The contributors have been a small group of his personal friends, for the most part residents of Greater Boston. The Visiting Committee felt that the future success of the annual campaigns for funds required that a great many more contributors should be secured, even though the average contribution were smaller, and that Professor Sargent should be relieved of this work as far as possible.

We therefore sent out on April first 22,000 appeals to a carefully selected list of persons likely to be interested in the work of the Arboretum. We asked for contributions of ten dollars or any larger sum toward meeting the deficit of the year ending on June 30th last. Before that day we had received 778 replies, enclosing contributions amounting to $15,821.50, in sums varying from seven of $2. to one of $1000. Five hundred and thirty persons sent $10. each, and subscriptions were received from every state in the Union except Florida, Idaho, Kentucky, Minnesota, New Mexico, South Dakota, and Utah, as well as a few from England, Canada, Mexico, Panama, and Hawaii.

The campaign has been a success. The money has been received at a critical time of necessarily enlarged expenditures. But we cannot stop here. The Arboretum needs a much larger income if it is to undertake the new activities in different parts of the world which are necessary if it is to maintain its position as the most important establishment of its kind in the world. And in providing such an income the Committee must count on the new friends whom it hopes it has gained for the Arboretum, and the publicity which they can give it among their friends.—ROGER WOLCOTT, *Chairman of the Committee appointed by the Overseers of Harvard College.*

THE GARDEN CLUB OF AMERICA'S TENTH ANNUAL MEETING

ONE of gardening's many pleasant by-products, as it were, is the way it links people of perhaps ordinarily diverse interests and occupations. Itself a fundamental occupation, it works strongly toward democratization, conferring on its devotees a spiritual refinement born of daily contact with the great realities—life and beauty—that level the artificial barriers built in shallowness of soul, letting in the warm realization of brotherhood "under the skin."

Hence it is that when garden lovers in one part of the world get together for fruitful discussion, garden lovers everywhere are glad to know about it. The Garden Club of America which splendidly aims "to stimulate the knowledge and love of gardening among amateurs; to share the advantages of association, through conference and correspondence in this country and abroad; to aid in the protection of native plants and birds; and to encourage civic planting" has recently met (June 26-28) for its annual discussion of the broader phases of gardening which touch all the associated sister clubs. The meeting-place was Newport (R. I.) with its notable gardens, a number of which were hospitably thrown open. A detailed report of the two days' pleasant activities under the ægis of the Garden Association of Newport, hostess club on this occasion, will be found in the July "Bulletin of The Garden Club of America."

What chiefly concerns us now are the constructive suggestions bearing upon the problems and interests of gardeners as a whole—chief among them being, perhaps, Mrs. Iselin's report on her work as Chairman of the Roadside Committee. The necessity for protecting public lands and highways from mutilation and disfigurement, for preserving characteristic countryside flora (G. M. for July 1923, pages 322-323) and for awakening community interest in attractive roadside plantings (see Chas. LeSure's article, page 245, April 1923, G. M.) is a com-

paratively recent phase of organized activity and one well worth while. Progress is being made in the fight against wayside billboards which are no longer permitted anywhere within the state of Delaware, Mrs. Iselin reported, nor in the town of Glens Falls, N. Y. It is recommended that every garden club have a Roadside Committee, this work being urged as an added and important reason for state federation, thus enabling the clubs to deal more effectively with matters requiring state legislation. In this Ohio leads the van, her clubs being already federated.

Those for whom the continuity of things has significance will enjoy following up a second suggestion made at the Newport meeting, namely, the discovery and, if possible, the preservation of the old gardens in every state and the collecting of reliable data and photographs so that eventually a complete and accurate story of the historic gardens of this country will be had.

Finally, we take pleasure in congratulating the recipients of well merited special honors—Mrs. McKinney of Madison, N. J. for her work in Iris hybridizing; and Mrs. Francis King of Alma, Mich., author, and Honorary Vice-President of our newly formed National Garden Association (see page 43) upon whom the Garden Club of America conferred a gold medal for her zeal in establishing new clubs and for her furtherance of gardening as a fine art.

HORTICULTURE ON THE CONTINENT

APPARENTLY the depressing effect of Quarantine 37, whose shadow falls so heavily on American gardens, has failed to reach across the Atlantic, for notice comes from the Netherlands Horticultural Society that their autumn exhibition (Amsterdam, Sept. 14-23) promises to be one of the most successful ever staged. Not only Dutch growers but English, Belgian, French, and German are also participating. "The latest Gladiolus and other Bulb Flowers" are to be a feature; and, with a slight stirring of national satisfaction, we note that "the Dutch Club of Carnation Growers will come out with a great collection of American Carnations." Dahlias, ornamental trees and shrubs, fruits, and vegetables are all to be included.

THE OPEN COLUMN

Readers' Interchange of Experience and Comment

Showing Plants Prettily

To the Editors of THE GARDEN MAGAZINE:

IN YOUR May number you suggest more consideration in the arranging of flowers and plants at our shows. Recently the club ladies here covered the tables and benches with moss and in this they buried all the bottles so nothing was seen but the moss and flowers. It was mostly a wild flower show, 106 varieties of wild plants that were all in blossom at the time. There were many cultivated flowers also, but somehow they did not please as much as the wild flowers that were so delicate and dainty.—MRS. G. W. REAGN, *Eureka, Calif.*

Where Can Seeds of the Mayflower Be Had?

To the Editors of THE GARDEN MAGAZINE:

IN THE May issue of your magazine, on page 199, there is a very interesting article on the raising of the Mayflower or Trailing Arbutus. Within two or three days I have just learned where some of this can be procured wild in this part of the country. It is so accessible that it could be easily removed in large chunks and planted within three or four hours afterwards.

On the place there is a spring which rises in small bubbles from many parts of a quite shady grove of about a quarter of an acre in extent. The ground is rather soft and boggy and quite sandy, but I have not yet tested it with litmus paper as to its acidity. There is another spot of about the same area where there are no trees but where there are little springs in somewhat marshy ground filled with wild plants and in which the Calopogon and such plants will grow. The soil is sandy and the amount of humus apparently not so great as in the grove. Would the first spot be too shady and the last too sunny? Nearer the house we have some Pine trees thirty or forty years old, but the ground under them is dry. In one place there is a patch of Rhododendrons whose roots are swathed in dry leaves. Might it be likely that the plants would grow there? My reason for inquiring so particularly is because we have made two or three attempts to transplant these charming flowers *en bloc*, but they would live only for a year or two and never blossom. There must have been something that was uncongenial in the locality to which they were assigned.

Mention is made in the article that these plants grow best by seed. Kindly advise how one is to obtain this. Should it be from the wild plants? If so, at what season can it be procured. If dealt in by florists please give me the name of some such source of supply.—C. SIDNEY SHEPARD, *La Bergerie, New Haven, N. Y.*

Word From South Africa

To the Editors of THE GARDEN MAGAZINE:

WE ARE regular subscribers and very appreciative readers of your excellent and interesting magazine. We are the more interested as our climate approximates so closely to that of California with which you so largely deal. Repeatedly therefore we have thought of writing you to ask if, in the goodness of your heart (and all flower lovers are good of heart), you can put us in touch with a seed firm who can supply seeds, either of flowers or flowering shrubs, peculiar to California.

We especially think now of such items as mentioned in your December issue. Viper's Bugloss (Echium), Californian Liliums such as Mt. Hood and Shasta (if not seed then bulbs), and of your very tall Yuccas. In fact, all native flowers not common to the usual trade catalogues.—WM. CAMPBELL, *Johannesburg, South Africa.*

Paper-whites Abloom Out-of-doors in January

To the Editors of THE GARDEN MAGAZINE:

IT MIGHT be interesting to your readers to hear of an experience I had with Paper-white Narcissus that seems quite contradictory to that of Mr. A. B. Stout, who had an article in the April number on "Salvaging the Easter Flowered Bulbs."

One spring, in cleaning up my greenhouse, I collected the bulbs which had been forced during the winter, some in soil and some in water, and dumped them all outside up against the house. There was enough soil in these pots to cover up all the bulbs, though not very deeply. I intended later to put them in the ground, but, as I am my own gardener, and as the spring is a very busy time, I never "got to it." There they lay, undisturbed (most of them upside down or on their sides) until the following spring. I had forgotten all about them, until one day I noticed something green in that spot, and on looking closer, discovered that one of the Paper-whites had long leaves and a flower-stalk. In a few days it was blooming bravely—not perhaps as full a stalk of flowers as the year before, but a very creditable showing. As I never force Paper-whites in soil, I'm sure this bulb had been planted in water and rocks the winter before. My sister and I had always saved our forced Hyacinth bulbs for outdoor planting, and after that we saved the Narcissus bulbs also, and I find that they do just as well out-of-doors afterward as they do forced in the house. The Paper-whites are very satisfactory with us, for they are extremely early bloomers. This year they bloomed out-of-doors in January, but of course we had an unusually mild winter.—ISABEL B. BUSBEE, *Raleigh, N. C.*

Maintaining "The Balance of Power"

To the Editors of THE GARDEN MAGAZINE

IN REPLY to Deborah Horrub's inquiry in the Open Column for June, may I suggest that she put tree guards around her trees and put the birds' feeding shelf above the guard, or a feeding station near by on a pole for the birds, and I am sure she will have very little future trouble with the squirrels eating either birds' food or eggs. Also if her birdhouses are properly constructed and hung, the "troublesome squirrels" that annoy her so will, I am sure, not bother the birds, as it is impossible for them to enter the house, where the damage is always done, and the guards prevent the squirrels from robbing a nest in the tree.

I would also like to strenuously object and to protest against Mrs. Horrub's method of putting red pepper on the lid of her garbage pail to keep dogs away!

A much loved dog of ours, "General Pershing" by name, came in contact with red pepper similarly placed for the same purpose by a thoughtless neighbor and never fully recovered from the effects of the red pepper in his eyes, the acute inflammation causing a permanent partial blindness. The dog was so well known and loved that just before Armistice Day when the teacher of one of the primary grades in a near-by school asked "Who is General Pershing?" the children answered in chorus "Mrs. Browne's dog"!

If Mrs. Horrub will wrap her garbage in old newspaper before putting it in the can and have the container large enough so that it will not overflow and the lid kept tight, she will have no future trouble with inquisitive dogs, marauding cats, insanitary flies, etc.

In the proper place, squirrels are most entertaining and well worth feeding when their food is scarce. We have a squirrel house occupied by Punch, Judy, and a family of baby squirrels just learning to shift for themselves; a mischievous Irish Terrier; a large Persian pussy (with three bells on his collar); ten birdhouses occupied; two small ducklings belonging to a neighbor's children, but constantly in our garden and swimming in our bird bath; not to mention six or seven dogs in the immediate neighborhood. But by taking proper precautions, as suggested above, we have very little or no trouble between the odd, but friendly assortment and our rather large garden, containing, among other things, five or six hundred Tulips, the same number of Daffodils, at least four hundred Rose bushes, most of the perennials listed in the catalogues, and two hundred and fifty varieties of Iris in as many as a thousand plants. I make this statement not to brag, but in case Mrs. Horrub should feel inclined to challenge what I have said, and think, "Oh, well, she hasn't much of a garden to spoil!"—ANNA V. L. BROWNE, *Rutherford, N. J.*

Spring Anemones and Achimenes

To the Editors of THE GARDEN MAGAZINE:

I HAVE been greatly interested in the several notes and queries which have been appearing in your columns of late concerning two plants of very diverse type, namely, the spring-flowering Anemones, and Achimenes, and as I have met with some success in the culture of each, a note on the subject from yet one more corner of the country may be of interest.

It is not alone in the more northern portions of the Pacific coastal region that Anemone coronaria and its hybrids thrive in gardens, for they flourish under the more arid conditions of southern California as well. If one sows seed in the spring, many of his little plants will flower the spring following, even some of those transplanted for convenience in the fall. If the latter procedure be the principal method adopted, the seedling bed may be allowed to go quite dry through the summer, whereupon the leaves wither away and the little dry tubers can be sifted out and set in their permanent positions just before the autumn rains begin. Established corms frequently commence flowering with us much earlier than your Puget Sound correspondent states to be the case there. In fact, on September 30th, the day I chanced to be reading her article, the first bud in my Anemone bed had already pushed above the foliage. And as soon as October 15th this bud had blown, affording the paradox of the "spring-flowering" A. coronaria and a clump of pink A. japonica in the background in simultaneous bloom! Your correspondent's encomiums of these lovely flowers are indeed deserved. Few nooks in a garden receive more attention from visitors than that where the Anemones are blossoming, and they look equally happy in the house as cut flowers. Since Quarantine 37 went into effect it has become nearly impossible to get fresh supplies of ripe corms, and not all of the strains are at present available from seed. The Giant Poppy, de Caen, and St. Brigid are those that I personally have tried in this way. Another strain, called St. Bavo, seems to be highly thought of in parts of Europe, but I have not yet been able to get any. Of the other three, that first named has done very finely for me, but I am inclined to think that the best of the St. Brigid Anemones are as thoroughly satisfactory as anything I have had, for they are not only about the easiest to grow in perfection, but they show exceptional variety both in form and color. Generally, my personal preference is best suited by single Anemones, but some of the double and semi-double St. Brigids are extraordinarily lovely, nevertheless. I do not, however, find that any of the strains yield plants of permanent garden value, and for that reason a supply of fresh seedlings should be grown along each year for replacing those which have run out. Contrary to the experience of your correspondent, they bloom well with us perhaps only the first year or two. After that the plants do indeed appear to "last forever," and their foliage, itself an exceedingly attractive feature of the plant, will remain luxuriant, but the flowers tend ever to become smaller, less perfect, and less frequent in appearance—yet this is not a great drawback when one recalls how easy it is to raise new ones. I have not yet met with notable success in restoring youth and beauty to these senile corms by the suggested method of breaking them up and replanting, but will give it another test this year. These Anemones appear to like soil made rich by the use of plenty of leaf mold or well decayed manure, and will grow well either in partial sunshine or nearly complete shade. They probably attain highest perfection when the seeds are planted directly in the semi-shady nook where the plants are intended to bloom and subjected to judicious thinning later, but lacking space for such luxurious schemes, I have gotten along nicely by the more prosaic seed-flat method.

Of other species of spring Anemone, I have tried only A. Pulsatilla, and this without success, as I have been quite unable to effect the safe establishment of such plants as have been sent me. Seeds I have not tried.

Achimenes is a plant with which I had only speaking acquaintance in conservatories until this last season. In the fall of 1921 a few of the tiny, cone-like tubers were sent me by Mrs. Norman Stoner of Indiana. For me they were an entire experiment, and I was dubious. Acting under instructions from the sender, I kept them through the winter under shelter in some cans of semi-dry earth. In February I proceeded to pot them off in prepared soil and kept them carefully watered. Nothing happened. Finally, along in the spring, as I was to be away for some months on an extended journey and would no longer be able to coddle them, I dug them all up again and planted them out in a shady corner under a Redwood tree not far from the Anemones. Knowing that Achimenes is supposed pre-eminently to be a plant, like Gloxinia, for the moist greenhouse, I had small hope of the hot, dry air of a California inland summer bringing anything but complete destruction to them. Now what did I find upon my return in mid-September but my Achimenes, every last plant of them, healthy and fine, and all, even the smallest, fairly loaded with their rich, violet-purple bloom. Curiosity led me to exhume one, and from the appearance of the root I judge I am going to have violet Achimenes in plenty and to spare. As a success they are as complete as unexpected, and I hope by digging and keeping sheltered and dry each winter as the one before, I can keep them with me always. Whether other varieties would do as well under prevailing conditions as the two I have, I do not know, but I hope it will not be many years before a test will be possible. Probably others have grown them out-of-doors in California before now, but if so it is a pity that the possibilities have not become more generally understood that a multitude might share the pleasure.—S. STILLMAN BERRY, *Redlands, California.*

A Piquant Hardy Climber

To the Editors of THE GARDEN MAGAZINE:

WE ARE inclined to be more conservative in our choice of vines than in our choice of trees and shrubs. We take them more for granted and choose from a limited circle of perhaps twenty well known kinds. This is partly because the nurseries do not offer a large variety (though demand will always create a supply) and partly because vines in a planting bear such definite and important functions—here to accentuate, there to conceal—that we hesitate to risk in these important positions vines not of the tried and true class.

While this "safety first" rule may be justified in our house vines, there is another large class of vines where we should be freer and less exclusive. These are the informal twining and scrambling vines like the Bittersweet and wild Clematis—the vines we plant to hang over rocks or to grow among trees and shrubs to give luxuriance and color to our wild garden and our wood.

The Climbing Knotweed (Polygonum baldschuanicum) should add welcome variety to this class, first because of its rapid and rampant growth, and second because of its own individual charm. It is a strong woody climber, growing as much as twenty feet in one season and often with a stem an inch or two thick at the base. The leaves are firm and a good green, comparatively small, and not unlike those of the Bittersweet. At its flowering season in late August and September it is covered with showers of delicate pink or white panicles of flowers which do not droop but stand out and even turn up, giving the plant a certain piquant daintiness. The individual flowers are exquisite against the dark green leaves. The sprays are attractive also for cutting and last well indoors. They are followed by curious tiny three-cornered vessels holding shiny black seeds.

The illustration shows the vine growing in ideal conditions in an old garden. It has found an old tree willing to support its weight and

hanging thus best displays its delicate charm. In England it is also used as a pillar vine, over trellis and arbor, and as a general climber. Its late and profuse bloom give it a place in the garden proper, and though it is informal in character it has a certain elegance which would add distinction to brick walls and wrought-iron gates.

This is not a new species nor newly introduced, for it was found in 1883 in Russia. Its name is unfortunate since it connects it with a class of troublesome weeds and thus may account for its not being more generally used. It is superior to the common Bindweed; in fact, it has more in common with the Madeira vine (Boussingaultia baselloides) which is not hardy. The Polygonum is hardy and, though it appreciates a sheltered position and good soil, it needs no protection. If cut to the ground after a severe winter, it will respond with fresh vigor.—MARY P. CUNNINGHAM, *Cambridge, Mass.*

THE CLIMBING KNOTWEED (Polygonum baldschuanicum)

"Though informal in character it has a certain elegance, which would add distinction to brick walls and wrought-iron gates." Flowers white or delicate pink

"A Bid to the Intelligence"

To the Editors of THE GARDEN MAGAZINE:

MY "trace of the Jackdaw" communication seems to have aroused comment. I believe I was lamenting (not very seriously) the lot of an inquisitive rather than an acquisitive temperament, and the trials of non-conformity to other standards than my own. To me a flower, like a face, is more beautiful for being interesting; and a garden that makes no bid to the intelligence is as ugly as stupidity. But, in honesty, I was allowing a certain lack of intelligence in collecting rare plants; comparing the propensity to count so many blooms of this or that in one's garden with an analogous propensity to count so many different labels. As for my Petunias (they are a white bedding sort) and Marigolds (the dwarf French fellows) I am far from growing them on a rockery! But they contribute to it—they contribute a lazy man's leisure, enabling me by their grateful self-sufficiency to devote my interest to more interesting and somewhat rarer things.—JULIAN HINCKLEY, *Cedarhurst, L. I.*

A Really Hardy Chrysanthemum

To the Editors of THE GARDEN MAGAZINE:

I HAVE just read over the January number again, and found Mr. Sherman R. Duffy's letter about hardy Chrysanthemums.

I have a hardy Chrysanthemum in my garden that seems to me to answer some, at least, of his requirements; and if he has not already tried it or already found others that are better, I should be glad to send him some of mine.

It is a variety no longer listed, but as for that the fashion of names for hardy Chrysanthemums changes like the fashion in dresses; no two dealers have the same names for most of the varieties, and no one name survives more than a year or two. I think the variety that I have is listed with one nurseryman under some other name. It was called Mrs. Charles Jencks when I had it some eight or ten years ago.

It was transplanted in mid-October in full flower and until two years ago has never had any winter protection, nor does it ever have any special care or treatment. This is not to say that it grows in a neglected sand-pile—but that the bed where it grows is rather protected and not in full sun all day, and is given over mostly to the very earliest and very latest things with some Phlox, or Annuals, to fill in the gap, and as I do not wish the chrysanthemums to bloom until the other things have gone by and to flower until the very last moment I do nothing to stimulate growth or early blooming. I divide it every year to increase my stock, and from a few small plants I now have quite a number and have given some away. This bed was made some years ago of leaf-mold and loam without the use of any other fertilizer, and until the fall of 1922 had only received a little fresh leaf-mold and loam to fill up gaps etc., and a little cultivating. In the fall of 1922 it was entirely re-made, however, with fresh loam and leaf-mold and all the bulbs and plants divided and reset and then covered with leaves and a few boughs to keep the leaves in place, and the chrysanthemums grew splendidly last year in spite of our very bad season. They grew much taller and more thrifty and the blossoms, instead of being about an inch in diameter as before, and as I supposed was normal, were about two inches in diameter. The flower is white and as it grows old turns a deep pink, not an objectionable color, I think, and as they last some time before beginning to turn, the flowers can be picked earlier if pink color is not wanted.

This Chrysanthemum has outlived several other varieties that I have tried. In my garden it blooms about the last week in August, but in a very bad season sometimes not till early September. It lasts until November usually, and occasionally in a mild autumn there will be a blossom or two as late as December. In a neighbor's garden it grows in a more open position in full sun, and the bed is a well-fertilized one. These plants are larger, increase much more rapidly, and I think bloom earlier. This bed also has winter protection.

From my own experience I should say that this variety needed about the same treatment as ordinary hardy Phlox. Some of my original plants were set in an open bed in the main garden where the conditions are more trying for hardy plants. These plants were winter-killed in a very severe winter which also killed some Phlox that was part of a very old stock, Hollyhocks, and even the very resistant Achillea. In an open bed, well fertilized, and protected in winter with a light covering, and perhaps giving the plants extra feeding when the buds are forming, it should bloom and increase rapidly. This, I think, is the prescribed treatment for hardy Chrysanthemums, and judging from Mr. Duffy's most interesting letters to THE GARDEN MAGAZINE, he knows how to grow flowers splendidly; so I have mentioned "prescribed treatment" merely to show that I think there might be a way to hasten or retard the bloom to fill different situations and prolong the season—all of which he probably knows better than I do. But as it has outlived so many other varieties in the same bed and increases well, and does not suffer appreciably from severe winters, I think it is really hardy.—R. F. HOWARD, *South Lincoln, Mass.*

A Generous Offer of Oldentime Herbs

To the Editors of THE GARDEN MAGAZINE:

IN THE March number I noticed Mrs. Cliff Sterrett's inquiry about some oldentime herbs. I can furnish a few of the following plants, though I doubt that Mrs. Sterrett would wish to cultivate some of them on account of their disagreeable qualities—the names sound alluring, but are very deceiving:

Agrimony (Agrimonia gryposepala) belongs to the Rose family; is a common weed with a small bright yellow flower which forms a somewhat troublesome burr. Doubtless there are cultivated species of Agrimony that are more pleasing.

Ambrosia (Ambrosia artemisifolia) and the Giant Ragweed (A. trifida)—this "food of the gods" is nothing more or less than Ragweed, the chief cause of hay fever. I am doing my best to exterminate this pest. As these two Ragweeds are annuals, you would have to wait until the seed ripens in late summer.

Angelica (Angelica atropurpurea) is a huge umbellifer that grows in wet ground. The flowers are small and greenish, but borne in large flat-topped clusters. The plants spread very rapidly and must be kept in check. Angelica villosa, a smaller species, has been listed by Harlan P. Kelsey, Salem, Mass.

Wood Betony (Pedicularis canadensis and P. lanceolata), low plants with short, dense spikes of pale yellow flowers. The former is a prairie spring flower, and the latter, a late summer bog plant. Betony proper is possibly a horticultural plant that I am unacquainted with.

Liverwort (Hepatica acutiloba and H. triloba) is among the loveliest flowers of early spring, of varying shades of blue and purple, springing from a mat of three-lobed evergreen leaves. Any florist who deals in native plants, can supply you with them. Liverwort is also a common name for a class of simpler, flowerless plants that are allied to Mosses. There are several species. They frequent bogs, and usually cover the gound with flat, green leaf-like branches.

Pepperwort or Toothwort (Dentaria diphylla and D. laciniata) are both good ground-covers and very pretty members of the cress family. Flowers white. Leaves deeply cut. They prefer low ground. Most florists list D. diphylla.

Sweet Cicely (Osmorhiza Claytoni and O. longistylis)—very pretty umbellifers with small white flowers and finely dissected leaves. Very similar in appearance, except that the leaves of O. Claytoni are hairy, and the leaves of O. longistylis are smooth. The only "out" about them is that they form sharp barbs when they go to seed. They also spread rapidly. The roots are aromatic and are eaten by children. They are called Washingtonia in Britton & Brown.

Selfheal (Prunella vulgaris), a rather attractive plant with short spikes of blue flowers. A good ground cover, but spreads so rapidly that it must be held in check. It is found all over the country, and is said to be adventive from Europe.

Vervain (Verbena hastata and V. stricta), plants with longish spikes of small blue or lilac flowers. The former prefers low land.

Woundwort (Stachys palustris), a pleasing plant with pink-purplish flowers. There are many species of Stachys, but I am naming only those plants that I can easily furnish. ELOISE BUTLER, *Curator Native Plant Reserve, Minneapolis, Minn.*

Propagating the Tulip Tree from Cuttings

To the Editors of THE GARDEN MAGAZINE:

IN THE June Magazine Mr. S. C. Taylor asks if the Tulip tree can be propagated by cuttings. It can. Recently I ran short of bamboo stakes to carry the labels of some newly set plants, and to take their place temporarily I cut some 2-foot lengths of pencil-size branches of a Tulip tree I had just cut down. One of these makeshift stakes, simply pushed in the ground in April, had by the middle of May put out several leaves, so I think I am safe in inferring that there are roots at the other end of it. It is in the shade most of the day and has had no attention other than being incidentally kept moist by the watering of the new plant it marked.—BERNARD H. LANE, *Washington, D. C.*

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No expense is spared in making these rugs. The dyes are the best money can buy. Only the longest-fibred imported wool is used. There is no jute in the back to create an impression of thickness or heaviness. Instead, a soft cotton back acts as a wear-resisting cushion. These rugs lie flat on any floor without curling.

"Hartford-Saxony" rugs are made in twenty-seven stock sizes, from 22½ in. by 36 in. to 11 ft. 3 in. by 24 ft., and special sizes can be made to order.

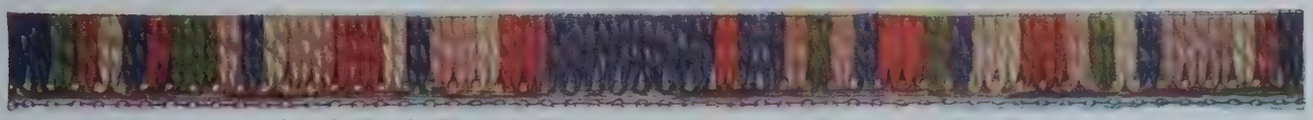
Considering their intrinsic value, "Hartford-Saxony" rugs are moderate in price. For example, a small size rug, 3 ft. by 5 ft. 3 in., sells for approximately $24.00; a standard room size, 9 ft. by 12 ft., sells for approximately $135.00.

Most reputable dealers carry "Hartford-Saxony" rugs, but if you have any difficulty in procuring them, and will communicate with us, we will see that you are supplied by the dealer nearest to your home, who does carry them.

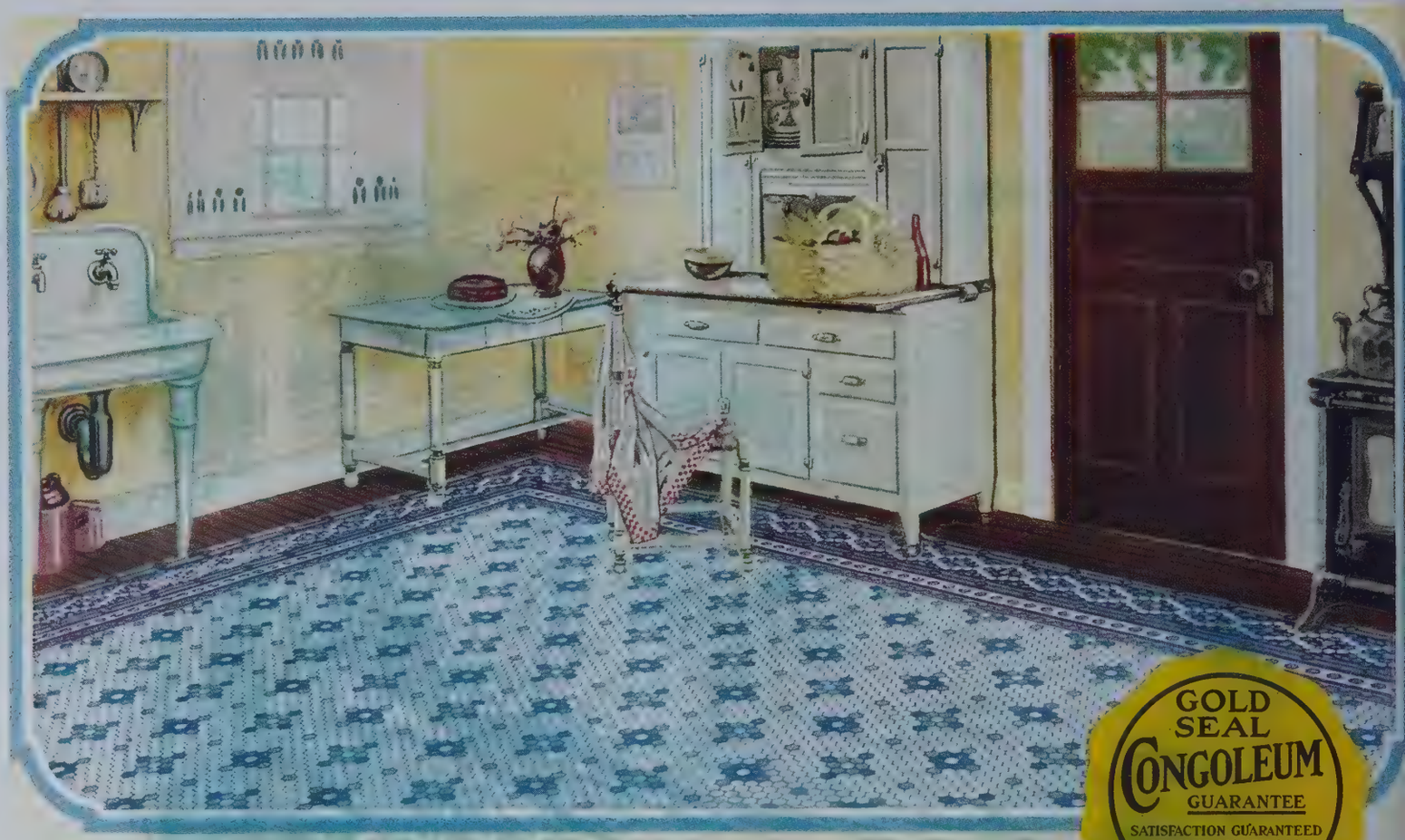
Bigelow-Hartford Carpet Company

ESTABLISHED 1825

385 Madison Avenue New York City



Here we have cut through a length of "Hartford-Saxony" rug to show the actual height of the pile and thickness of the back.



On the floor is Gold-Seal Congoleum Rug No. 408—a very popular blue and white tile design.

GOLD SEAL CONGOLEUM GUARANTEE
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED OR YOUR MONEY BACK
REMOVE SEAL WITH DAMP CLOTH

The Ideal Rug for Kitchen, Pantry Maid's Room and Nursery——

In these rooms you want a special kind of floor-covering that combines attractiveness and cheer in its patterns with spotless cleanliness and sturdy wearing qualities.

To meet these particular requirements, the most modern, painstakingly equipped homes in the country are now using *Gold-Seal* Congoleum Rugs—and finding them practically ideal.

Congoleum Rugs have a smooth durable surface—heavily enameled and not only absolutely waterproof, but accident-proof as well. Liquids, grease and spilled things cannot injure these rugs. A few strokes of a damp mop or rag make them bright and spotless in a moment.

And Congoleum Rugs need no fastening to the floor. They lie perfectly flat and never turn up at the edges or corners.

In patterns, many delightful selections can be made, ranging from conventional tile and wood-block designs especially appropriate for the kitchen and pantry, to more elaborate, richly-colored motifs very desirable for use in the nursery and maid's room.

6 x 9 ft.	$ 9.00	1½ x 3 ft.	$ .60
7½ x 9 ft.	11.25	3 x 3 ft.	1.40
9 x 9 ft.	13.50	3 x 4½ ft.	1.95
9 x 10½ ft.	15.75	3 x 6 ft.	2.50
9 x 12 ft.	18.00		

Pattern Nos. 386 and 408 (illustrated) are made in all sizes. The other patterns illustrated are made in the five large sizes only.

Owing to freight rates, prices in the South and west of the Mississippi are higher than those quoted.

CONGOLEUM COMPANY
INCORPORATED
Philadelphia New York Boston Chicago San Francisco
Kansas City Minneapolis Atlanta Dallas Pittsburgh
Montreal London Paris Rio de Janeiro

Pattern No. 386

Pattern No. 32

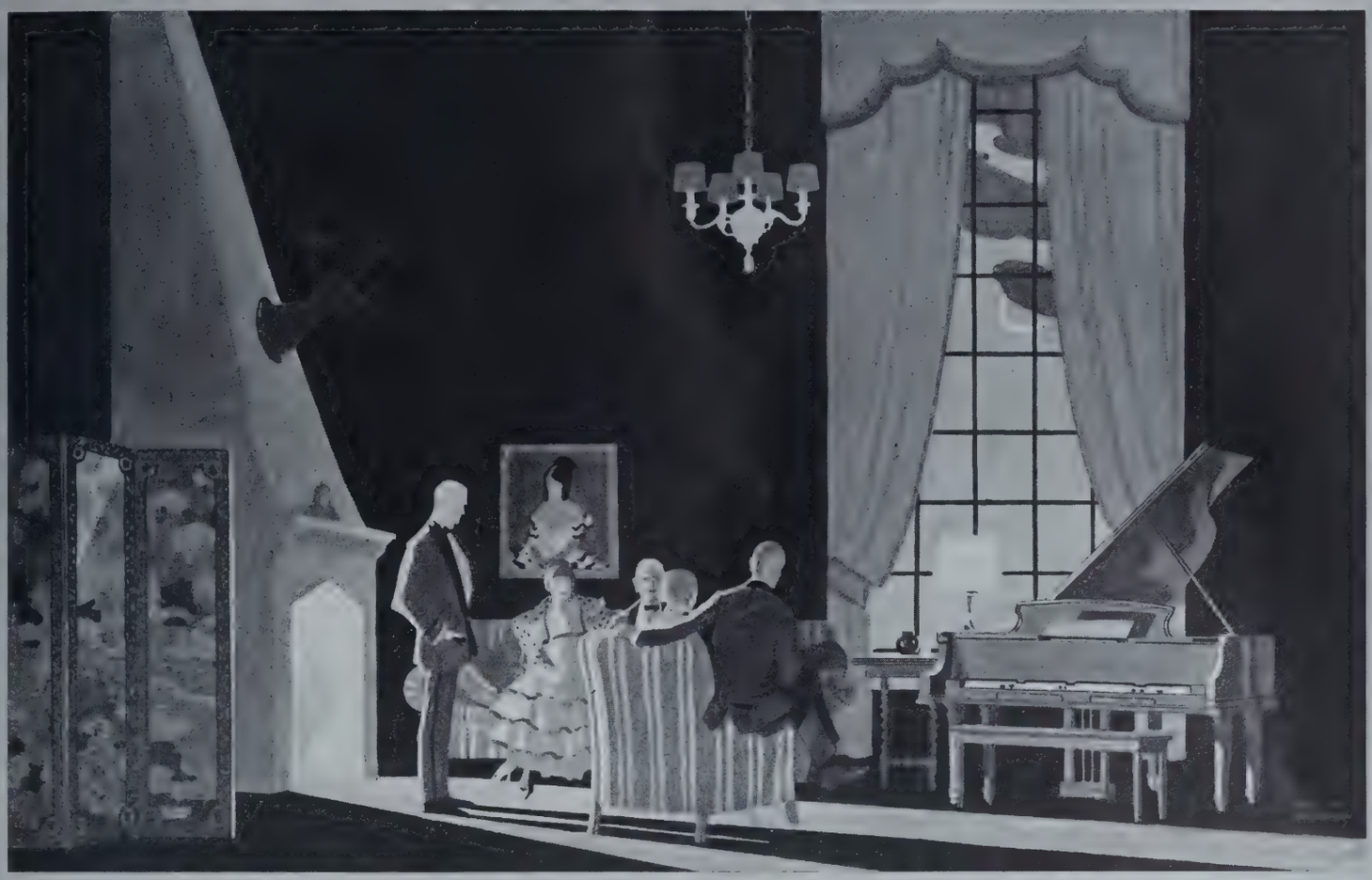
Pattern No. 530

Pattern No. 398

Gold Seal CONGOLEUM RUGS

Look for this Gold Seal

Every guaranteed Gold Seal Congoleum Rug carries the famous Gold Seal pledge of "Satisfaction Guaranteed or Your Money Back." The Gold Seal (printed in dark green on a gold background) is pasted on the face of every genuine *Gold-Seal* Congoleum Rug. Don't fail to look for it.



He: "Well, time to go!"
She: "I thought I was fed up on week-end parties, but our hostess made this one different—the lingering memory I take away is the Duo-Art Piano."

The DUO-ART
Reproducing Piano

A Beautiful Grand—a Steinway, a Weber, or a Steck—which will reproduce for you the playing of Paderewski, Hofmann—all the greatest artists of the world! This is the Piano of Today. Everywhere, this great, new piano, is replacing other types. In royal palaces abroad—Buckingham Palace, the Palace of the Queen of the Belgians, the Queen of Spain, in the Vatican—and in homes of culture all over the world, the Duo-Art is now installed.

Music of the salon or the concert stage—music of the dance and the musical comedy, songs, ballads—everything in music played by its best interpreters, is what the Duo-Art provides.

No musical instrument ever made gives so much as the Duo-Art. No instrument ever made has met such quick and impressive recognition.

Representatives in all leading cities

The AEOLIAN COMPANY

NEW YORK LONDON PARIS MADRID SYDNEY MELBOURNE

Makers of the celebrated Aeolian-Vocalion

DELPHINIUM:

Nature's Living Statuary In Your Flower Garden

IF you want your flower garden to reward you with beauty in fullest measure, somewhere you will want some of our superb English Delphinium or Larkspur. Blooming late in June and often reaching a height of eight feet, our Improved English Delphinium is ideal for helping produce enchanting garden effects.

It is nature's floral statuary—stately stalks of color that combine delightfully with Annunciation Lily, Canterbury Bells and Miss Lingard Phlox.

Yet these graceful perennials are equally attractive arranged in beds with ample spacing or planted separately some distance apart.

Amateurs can rival experts in growing our Delphinium, because its culture is simple. Being hardy, Delphinium can be grown in almost any soil if properly watered.

We offer a large stock and a choice selection of these improved, carefully cultured hybrids, the latest and finest specimens.

Special Offer of Improved English Delphiniums

We have the finest stock of Improved English Delphiniums in America. These charming Perennials are the result of careful selecting and scientific hybridizing. They far surpass the Larkspur of other days. But in order to obtain the best quality of leaf, flower, spike, and stalk we suggest that you take advantage at once of our special offer.

	Doz.	100
Fine Mixed English, grown from seeds of famous named sorts.....	$2.50	$15.00
Selected Varieties, selected from thousands of seedlings grown from choicest named sorts.....	3.50	23.00
Extra-selected Varieties, Each 50c.	5.00	

Other Standard Varieties of Delphiniums

	Doz.	100
Belladonna. An old favorite in gardens. A continuous bloomer, beginning around the first of July and flowering until cut down by the frost. The turquoise-blue flowers are closely set along the spikes...	$2.50	$15.00
Bellamosa. An Improved Formosum. The flowers are dark blue with a light center. A vigorous grower and extremely free-flowering.....	2.50	15.00

ELLIOTT NURSERY CO.

509 Magee Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Established 35 Years

Free Catalog Full of Helpful Suggestions

Our catalog of Hardy Plants, Shrubs and Flowers has helped thousands of our customers beautify their gardens and homes. It gives prices and descriptions of a comprehensive list of Hardy Plants, Peonies, Phloxes, Trees, Shrubs, Roses and Hardy Vines. A postcard will bring you a copy of this catalog. Why not send for it today?

Rhododendrons!

"What shall I plant in the shady places, where few plants seem to thrive?"

"HYBRID AND NATIVE RHODODENDRONS! Use them in the shade angles of your house foundation, and along the border of your lawn under the trees. Mass them in your woodland to give it the beauty of the virgin forest."

PLANT THEM IN SEPTEMBER

Our complete Catalogue G gives the names of varieties offered with colors accurately compared with Ridgway's Color Chart. Many other plants for Fall planting are also described therein. We will gladly send you a copy upon request.

Moons' Nurseries

THE WM. H. MOON CO.

MORRISVILLE which is 1 mile from Trenton, N. J. PENNSYLVANIA

CALIFORNIAN NATIVE BULBS

In this line I stand alone, and the dainty catalogue in which I offer them will please you.

There is not a particle of trouble in growing the rare **Deer Tongue Lilies** (or "Dog Tooth Violets," as they are called where they grow wild); nor is it any harder to grow our **Camassias, Trilliums,** many of our true **Lilies** and **Lady Slippers** in the East. One sale of these to an Eastern address is always followed by another the following year.

In Hardy Perennial Plants I offer much of interest in Catalogue B. It is a beautiful and most useful catalogue which is always kept for reference. It describes plants for every garden purpose; the big border, the specialist's garden, flagged walks, rock gardens, the lily pond. . . .

Irises. My collection contains the very best, whether you prefer novelties or standard sorts.

Hollyhocks. I offer a very wide assortment in separate colors—plants that will give immediate results.

Phlox. My plants are especially fine. Quality is superlative, variety excellent, and the price, 25c each, $2.50 per dozen, postpaid.

Michaelmas Daisies. Nowhere else in America are there so many and such excellent varieties.

Peonies. Pacific Coast enthusiasts would do well to get my list before they purchase.

And these are only a few of my offerings.

My Special offer of a year ago was so appreciated that I repeat it:

12 strong Delphiniums of the finest Hybrids, $2.50 per dozen postpaid.

12 Hollyhocks, in twelve different colors, $1.50 per dozen postpaid.

Forty years' export business has taught me how to pack for long distance shipments. I guarantee safe arrival. Catalogues free on application to

CARL PURDY *Box 51* **Ukiah, California**

One Flower—A Source of Infinite Delight
A Garden of Them—Everpresent Inspiration!

IN my enthusiasm for The Peony I am at least sustained by that vast majority of G. M. Readers who *do know* Peonies. To them is left the task of spreading the gospel of More. For myself I have the job of winning new recruits. The thought wonderfully strange, is that there really are still some people who do not know Peonies. They may be familiar with the old-fashioned "Officinalis," Grandma's "Pineys." But these dear old favorites are not comparable to such greater marvels as the prize winning Marie Lemoine, Pasteur, La Rosiere, and many others. Strange, that some of our most beautiful sorts are *not* Novelties.

Stranger also that against strong competition, I took first prizes at the international peony shows at London and St. Paul for the best six peonies of any kind or color with Marie Lemoine and Eugenie Verdier both sixty year old favorites—Also with our venerable friends, Pasteur and La Rosiere first prizes for the best twenty pinks and whites in the show. Write me about the wonderful old favorites.

Offers made in faith of their friendship building quality

Cooper's Unbeatable Collection $10.

Couronne D'Or. Late Yellowish	$0.75
Delachei. Midseason, red	.50
Duchesse de Nemours. Yellowish, early	.75
Festiva Maxima. Early, white	.75
Felix Crousse. Midseason, red	.75
Edulis Superba. Dark pink, early	.50
Karl Rosenfield. Late red	3.00
Mons. Charles Leveque. Midseason, flesh	.75
Madam Calot. Early, hydrangea-pink	.75
Mme. de Verneville. Early, white	.75
Philomele. Midseason, yellowish	.75
Midnight. Red, dark, early	3.00
	$13.00

$10.00

I am making it my pleasant private duty to make Peonies better known as a whole, to develop a keener appreciation of the better sorts, to get others to look upon them in the same light as I do. These thoughts "haunted" me for several years before they finally crystallized. Many of them are now presented in "The Unvarnished Facts" edition of "Tips and Pointers for Beginners with Peonies." It is I hope with pardonable enthusiasm that I invite you to write for this most-talked-about Peony book. To avoid its falling into the hands of curiosity seekers, I am charging the nominal sum of 25c for it, with the understanding that that amount will be rebated with orders or refunded if the book is not found worth it. Of course, in accepting my offer alongside, the book comes free, as a matter of course.

Henry S. Cooper,

Peony Fan,

Kenosha,
Wisconsin

Two Years Hence A Show Like This For Planting NOW!

PLANT PEONIES NOW

THE most splendid flower in cultivation. The delicate fragrance, elegant shape and form and the great variety of shades make them favorites everywhere. Our collection is one of the largest in the world. We guarantee all of our Peonies to be true to name.

CARPETS OF LOVELINESS—

Truly, in all the world there is no more inspiring sight than a million fragrant Peonies nodding in the breeze. But to learn to love and appreciate the gift of the Peony, you do not need to grow millions or even hundreds! One well-developed plant is a charming sight. Our planting comprises over 938 varieties from which to make your selection. We are making you the following "Get Acquainted Offer" at very low prices. These are all splendid strong divisions with from two to five eyes. Every Peony in this collection is a gem. Try them.

OLD GARDEN COLLECTION

Should be planted by the entire nation—vigorous growth and lots of bloom.

La Rosiere, White and Gold	$1.00
L'Indispensable, Baby Pink	1.00
Madame Thouvenin, Rosy Red	1.00
Madame Jules Calot, Lilac White	1.00
Living tone, Lilac Rose	1.00
	$5.00

Any 2 for $1.50; the entire collection for $3.50

GRANDMOTHER'S COLLECTION

Here's the flawless, exquisite collection for the artistic taste.

James Kelway, Pure White	$1.50
President Taft, Hydrangea Pink	1.50
Leviathan, Deep Rose	1.50
Venus, Shell Pink	1.50
Adolph Rosseau, Dark Velvety Red	1.50
	$7.50

Any 2 for $2.50; the entire collection for $5.00

Peonies for Pleasure is a treatise and a treat combined. Beautifully printed and profusely illustrated, it brings you a world of information about Peonies. Gladly mailed free to all Peony lovers —present or prospective.

Good & Reese Co., Largest Peony Growers in the World *Dept. 314,* **Springfield, Ohio**

Perennial Beauty Comes With Perennials

The joy of hardy perennials does not pass in a day, but renews itself and brings dividends of beauty to your home, and happiness to your heart.

Send for our catalogue and learn of "THE REGAL GARDEN," the combination of Hybrid Regal Lupins, Regal Delphinium (the finest English strain of Giant Hybrid Larkspur), and Lilium Regale (the most vigorous hardy lily)—a color scheme of great beauty—the whole "Truly Regal." Learn too of our PERENNIAL BORDER PLANS, showing combinations of hardy plants to give color from Spring till Autumn, with a complete plan for planting, all for a fixed price. These borders will fit a house or garden wall, or against a hedge or fence, and can be adapted to almost any location and soil.

To home Owners everywhere, and particularly in the northern and colder sections of the country, our catalogue is of the greatest interest and assistance. The Tress and Shrubs, Vines, Plants and Bulbs that we offer are all of proven hardiness. The best of the Iris and Peonies, the largest collection of Lilies in America, the finest of the new introductions of hardy plant Specialists everywhere are to be found in it, correctly named and described.

Our Autumn Supplement of Tulips, Narcissi, Hyacinths and Lilies, as well as such plants as are best set in the Fall, is now ready. If you are not on our mailing list send for your copy now. Our 1923 Annual will be mailed to you at the same time.

F. H. HORSFORD **CHARLOTTE, VERMONT**

America's Hardiest Plant Nursery

EVERGREENS
For Early Fall Planting

Evergreens planted during August and September produce effective results next spring.

Now, when everything is green, is a suitable time to select the spots where an evergreen group or a single specimen could be advantageously placed.

Our stock of choice and hardy evergreen varieties for foundation plantings, groups or specimens is exceptional.

Perfect specimens of the true Koster's Blue Spruce and American Hemlocks, ranging from three to fifteen feet in height, available for shipment after August 15.

Inquiries and requests for suggestions for planting cordially welcomed.

OUTPOST NURSERIES, Maplewood Road, Ridgefield, Conn.

A Quartette of New and Better Iris—*By Farr*

During the past two or three summers, while these new varieties were under observation in my testing grounds, Iris experts and fanciers were lavish with their praises. This year, when in a great flash of floral glory these new Irises burst into bloom in my garden, visitors placed them in the very forefront of the 1922 and 1923 introductions.

A prominent Iris expert said recently that Farr's new seedling Irises were much superior in quality, in color, and in number, to the seedlings produced by foreign growers during the past decade. In any event, these four 1922 introductions stood without a rival at all of the 1922 and 1923 Iris exhibitions. They have attracted so much attention and brought so many favorable comments, that I have called them

Masterpieces of the Garden

Cecile Minturn. A distinct improvement in the pink Iris; standards and falls an attractive shade of cattelya-rose; light beard. Flowers dome-shaped. Height, 2 feet. Each $5.

Sea Gull. Dome-shaped white standards; falls white, shaded blue and netted with narrow blue veins. Unusually beautiful. Height, 2 feet. Each $3.

Seminole. Standards soft violet-rose; falls, rich velvety crimson with brilliant orange beard. One of the most richly colored dome-shaped blooms imaginable. Strong grower, medium height, desirable for massing because of its free blooming character. Honorable mention by the American Iris Society, June, 1920. Each, $2.50.

Japanesque. Six petals in the form of a japanese Iris. Standards, lavender-white, flecked violet. Falls, deep velvety lilac edged with pale lavender. Coppery yellow beard. In many blooms the standards are marked like the falls. Each $3.

One plant of each of these four Masterpieces of the Garden **$12.**

The delight and satisfaction you will derive from these new varieties is incalculable. Moreover, the self-increasing properties of the Masterpiece Collection will soon make the plants worth far more than the original cost.

Better Plants—By Farr

features the most valuable varieties of Iris and Peonies, particularly those that have been given a rating of six points or more by the American Iris Society and American Peony Society. The book also includes a comprehensive list of Perennials for fall plantings; new French hybrid Lilacs, Philadelphus, Deutzias, and other shrubs. A copy will be mailed to you on request.

Everybody wants
PEONIES
We have good
PEONIES
For Everybody
See Better Plants —By Farr.

Bertrand H. Farr
Wyomissing Nurseries Company
104 Garfield Avenue
Wyomissing, Penna.

BETTER PLANTS *by Farr*

America's Greatest Perennials

For Fall Planting

PEONIES IRISES

We are specialist growers of these most beautiful and satisfactory of flowers. We grow not only large stocks but a very comprehensive selection of varieties comprising all the better of the standard sorts as well as the rare and new introductions of both America and Europe.

POPULAR PRICED PEONIES

To those who are not interested in the rarer named sorts of Peonies and Iris but consider the plants only for their landscape value as producers of flowers, we recommend the following varieties. All are especially suitable for cut-flower purposes.

Dark Pink	Light Pink	White	Red
Mons Jules Elie, $1.25	Octavie Demay, $1.75	Festiva Maxima, $.50	Felix Crousse, . . $.75
Livingstone . 1.00	Eugenie Verdier, .75	Couronne d' Or, .50	Delachei, ...75

8 for $6.50

See our advertisement in August GARDEN MAGAZINE for rarer varieties for hobbyists

IRIS

of Superior Merit

We have just acquired the entire Iris Collection of Peterson Nursery, Chicago. This will enable us to serve connoisseurs in thorough fashion.

Alcazar	$ .60
Anna Farr . . .	2.00
Archeveque . .	.50
Crusader . . .	2.25
La Neige . . .	2.00
Neptune . . .	2.00
Oriflamme . . .	1.00
Seminole . . .	1.75
White Knight . .	1.00

IRIS—Any 12 for $4.25 (*Your Selection*)

A. W. Latham, Blue Boy, Blue Jay, Cherubin, Chester Hunt, Clarence Wedge, Crepescule, Demure, Eldorado, Goliath, Iris King, Isoline, Mary Garden, Medallion, Navajo, Oporto, Demure, Parc de Neuilly, Parisiana, Prosper Laugier, Quaker Lady, Queen Alexandra, Rhein Nixe, Rose Unique, Swatara and Zephyr.

Order direct from this Advertisement. Prices are prepaid. Send for price list of interest and value to connoisseurs

Clarence W. Hubbard
GROWER OF
PEONIES & IRISES
6144 Lakewood Avenue, CHICAGO, ILL.

Make Gardening Easier

Let Gilson Garden Tools save you backaches and help you grow better garden crops. Our free illustrated booklet gives many practical suggestions and also describes Gilson Dubl-Duti, the Gilson Triplex, Kil-Weed Cultivator and the Gilson Lawn Edge Trimmers, Dandelion Diggers and Scratch Weeders. Shall we send *you* a copy?

J. E. GILSON CO.
102 Valley St., Port Washington, Wisconsin

Prindle HUMUS

For the Price is the Best and Cheapest

Fertility Maker

for vegetable, flower, lawn, shrub and tree

$5.00 for 5, 100lb. bags, f. o. b. Stanhope, N. J.

Use it now—don't wait till spring.

H. B. PRINDLE - 70 East 45th St., New York

School of Horticulture

FOR WOMEN

Gardening, Fruit Growing, Bees, Poultry.

TWO-YEAR DIPLOMA COURSE combines practice with theory. Good positions open to our graduates.

SPRING AND SUMMER SHORT COURSES.

Address: ELIZABETH LEIGHTON LEE, Director
Box A, Ambler Penna.

GALLOWAY POTTERY

Gives the Essential Touch

Adding charm to the garden and lending itself to interesting indoor floral effects.

Our collection of high fired, strong and durable Terra Cottas includes Bird Baths, Fonts, Sun Dials, Gazing Globes, Jars, Flower Pots, Boxes, Vases, Benches and other useful pieces usually made in light stony gray but red, buff and special colors can be furnished.

Send 20c in stamps for catalogue

GALLOWAY TERRA COTTA CO.
3214 WALNUT ST. PHILADELPHIA

RUDYARD KIPLING'S VERSE: *Inclusive Edition*

1885-1918

THE wide all-year round sale of "The Years Between" emphasizes the continuous popularity of the great poet. This beautiful volume contains all his published verse. *Cloth, net, $5.00*

Imported English Leather, $7.50

DOUBLEDAY, PAGE & COMPANY

Apologies for an Error

On page 356 of August Garden Magazine appeared an advertisement of our friend the Peony and Iris specialist, Mr. W. L. Gumm, of Remington, Indiana. In this offers were made as follows

Ten Fine, Named Peonies for $2.50 or
Twenty Fine, Named Peonies, for $5.00

It should have read:

Eight Fine, Named Peonies, for $2.50 or
Fifteen Fine, Named Peonies, for $5.00

Mail delays, beyond our control, made it impossible for us to make the changes before the issue went to press. We feel that in dealing with Mr. Gumm, Garden Magazine readers will make due allowances and we wish to apologize for any extra correspondence which may become necessary to both the advertiser and the subscriber due to this error.

The Advertising Department.

USING AQUATICS AS POT PLANTS

LILY-OF-THE-NILE (Agapanthus umbellatus) makes a good pot or tub plant, to be used in the same way as the tender Hydrangeas, and affording a pleasing variation from them, only, of course, it is not of such large scale. Another pleasing effect of this kind was stumbled upon entirely accidentally one summer recently. A miscellaneous lot of aquatic plants fell into my hands to be taken care of, quite temporarily it was supposed, until an artificial body of water was ready to receive them. It included some Water Hyacinths (Eichhornia crassipes) and Lotus (Nelumbium speciosum). These were put into the same tub (about eighteen inches inside diameter at the top), the Lotuses being buried, of course, in the usual mixture of soil and manure, which came to within about six inches of the top of the tub. Water was added to overflowing, and the half dozen pieces of Water Hyacinth placed in the water; the tub was then placed in the hottest, sunniest place that could be found.

In four weeks or less time, the Water Hyacinths had completely hidden the water, and the Lotuses had thrown up half a dozen leaves or so, about eighteen inches above the Water Hyacinths, making a sort of upper story. Now these Lotus leaves were not full sized, but they did not look starved at all; they simply looked like a nice dwarf form, although they did not bloom. The Water Hyacinths grew luxuriantly and even bloomed some, their luxuriance of growth being such that about every three weeks during the remainder of the summer they had to be thinned out—this being done, of course, so as not to mar the appearance. The general effect of the two plants in combination was delightful, and it also happened that the tub was in good proportion to the whole composition, although it is quite likely that had a still larger tub been used the Lotus leaves would have been larger and on longer stems. An Egyptian Paper-plant (Cyperus Papyrus) in a tub close by suggested a possible substitute for the Lotus; The Paper-plant grows much taller. To experts in aquatic plants other combinations undoubtedly will occur, the idea being to have a sort of water cover below, lifting itself a few inches above the water (not lying flat like the leaves of most Nymphæas), with much taller plants rising out of them. Combinations of this sort are common enough in the usual aquatic plantings, but the writer does not remember having seen them used in the way here recommended. It seems that a half dozen or so tubs of this sort disposed in some formal scheme would be very effective and pleasing.

—H. KOEHLER.

Cedar Rapids, Ia., July 26, 1923

I have bought Peony roots from about every grower of any note in the U. S. and am pleased to say that you have them all beaten. I never saw a poor root from your place, in fact yours have always been the largest, cleanest and best of them all.

Chas. F. Billau.

Greenwich, N. Y., July 7, 1923

In my 30 years experience in growing Peonies, I have found all roots purchased from you superior in size and quality to any purchased from other dealers and always true to name.

A. J. Reynolds.

THIS is told in characteristic vein in the introduction to my 1923 Peony catalogue,

"The Flower Beautiful"

which every lover and would-be lover of this noble flower should possess.

It is the only catalogue devoted exclusively to this flower which has been published annually without a break for the past 19 years.

Its quality reflects the quality of a business unequalled in the satisfaction experienced, without known exception, by its patrons literally the world over.

And today, after the best part of a lifetime devoted to this flower, my enthusiasm and love for it is still increasing.

May I send you my catalogue today, without charge—without obligation.

GEORGE H. PETERSON

Rose and Peony Specialist **Box 50 Fair Lawn, N. J.**

Madonna Lilies

Lilium Candidum

THE favorite Lily of the old-fashioned garden produces strong, stiff stems, studded with a mass of pure, glistening white flowers that enliven the perennial Flower garden, or, for contrast with the beautiful green shrubs of the June garden, are unequaled.

Plant During Month of October

and enjoy a good crop of flowers next June, or pot up, store in cold frame, and force for earl winter in the greenhouse or conservatory.

Our bulbs of this splendid Lily are grown in northern France and are the true thick-petaled variety, which is much superior in habit and flowering qualities to that of the cheap, loose, southern-grown bulbs.

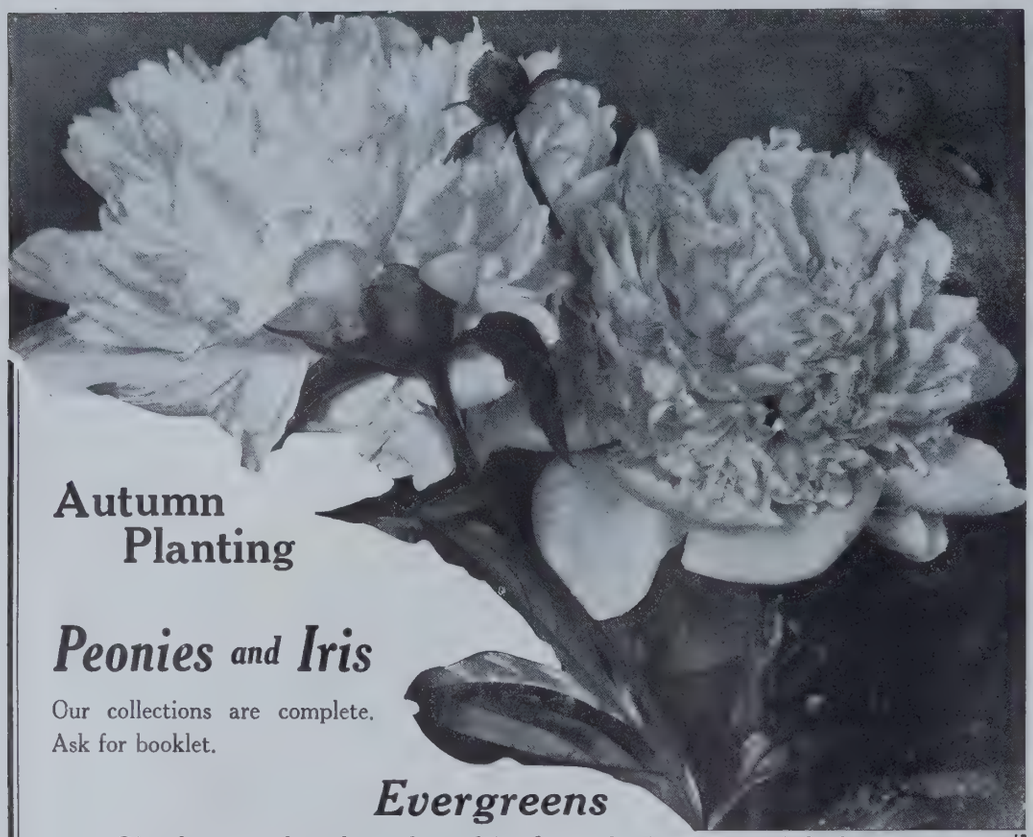
First Size Bulbs.....$3.00 per doz.; $20.00 per 100
Mammoth Bulbs.....$4.00 per doz.; $30.00 per 100
Jumbo Bulbs.....$5.00 per doz.; $40.00 per 100

Kindly mention "Garden Magazine" when ordering

Our Fall Bulb Catalogue containing a complete list of High Quality Bulbs for Autumn Planting, sent on request.

Stumpp & Walter Co

30 and 32 Barclay Street New York City



Autumn Planting

Peonies and Iris

Our collections are complete. Ask for booklet.

Evergreens

Give best results when planted in the early Autumn. Ask for our special offer for Foundation Plantings.

We shall be glad to correspond with anyone who intends to plant this autumn—Rhododendrons, Kalmias, and other broad-leaved Evergreens.

Roses

Ask for our "Get-Acquainted" list of Roses for Fall Planting and our Illustrated Rose Catalogue.

You are invited to visit our Rose field in which we have hundreds of thousands of Hybrid Teas and other Roses.

Hardy Old Fashioned Flowers

We grow a selection for the complete planting of gardens large and small. Ask for our special pamphlets of Rock Garden Plants; Japanese Yew; Giant Flowering Marshmallows.

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An entire garden library in one volume **"THE COMPLETE GARDEN"** by Albert D. Taylor, M. S. A.

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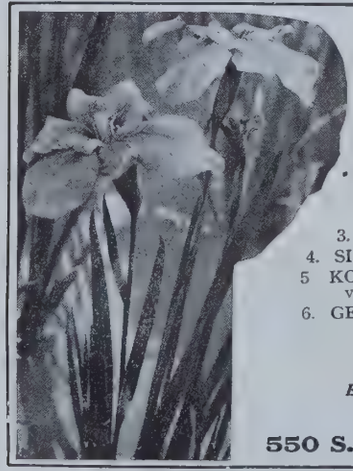

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The Most Distinctive of all the Irises

Six Japanese Irises You Will Want

1. SHIMO-NO-TSUKI—3 large petals; white veined and speckled violet. Purple standards. 60c each.
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1 root of each of these Japanese Irises, $3.00 postpaid
2 roots of each of these Japanese Irises, $6.00 postpaid

Write to us for Catalogue of Perennials, Peonies, Irises, in fact—

EVERYTHING FOR YOUR GARDEN AT REASONABLE PRICES

JACOB SCHULZ CO., Inc.

550 S. Fourth Avenue Louisville, Ky.

Plan and Plant now for your "*May Garden*" of

DARWIN TULIPS

There is no month in the year in which your garden can give you so much enjoyment, as when Darwin Tulips bloom in May. Plant the bulbs during Sept.-Oct., and to make sure of having the finest flowers obtainable, plant

Hunt's Perfection Bulbs

Our reputation as purveyors of all garden requisities of "*Quality at reasonable prices*" is known throughout the States—Our prize-winning exhibits at Notable Spring Shows are positive proof of what "Hunt's Perfection Bulbs" will produce.

SIX GLORIOUS DARWIN TULIPS

	Doz.	25 for
Inglescombe Yellow. Really a Cottage Tulip; a good yellow	$ .60	$1.00
La Tulip Noire. Glistening maroon-black.	.75	1.50
Farncombe Sanders. The finest scarlet Darwin Tulip	.60	1.00
Clara Butt. A beautiful pale rose-pink	.60	1.00
Massachusetts. Deep rose with pale pink margin	.60	1.00
Rev. H. Ewbank. A lovely blend of mauve and heliotrope	.55	1.00

Special Offer: 12 of each of the above for **$3.50; 25** of each of the above for **$6.00. All prepaid within 300 miles of New York.** *Our Autumn Catalogue is a truthful guide to Fall Gardening operations. Your copy will be mailed on request.*

WILLIAM M. HUNT & CO., Inc., 148 Chambers St. N.Y.C.

AS I look upon the Exquisite Beauty of my Dahlias,—those Soul-inspiring, Mind-entrancing Wonders of the Flower World, I feel that I have a faint glimpse of that Great Eternity which He has promised to those that love Him.

E. L. Kunzman

INDIANA DAHLIA FARM New Albany, Ind.

Catalogue free. 1500 varieties of Dahlias

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Aphine—The safest form of insect insurance. A spray remedy for green, black, white fly, thrips, soft scale, and most sap sucking insects. Easily applied—effective.

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"Pedigreed" Bulbs

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"Breeding" tells in flowers as well as in highly domesticated animals. Shumway pedigreed bulbs produce Hyacinths, Tulips, Narcissus, Crocus, etc., that are the gorgeous result of years of expert flower breeding by specialists. Unrivaled in size, beauty, delicacy of colors and vitality.

Shumway Bulbs are selected with the same exacting care as that exercised in "breeding" them. Order your bulbs for Fall planting ***now.*** And be sure they are ***"Shumways"***—a guarantee of highest quality.

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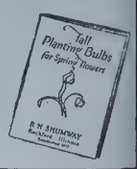
Dept. D, Rockford, Ill., *Established 1870*

Write for this Free Bulb Book

Lists and describes many varieties of bulb flowers. Beautifully illustrated. Shows artistic flower bed arrangement. Tells you what you want to know about bulb flowers.



Success with Roses by Robert Pyle

Dear Folks:

Since talking with you last I've had a rich rose experience.

Ever since enjoying the roses in Belfast, Ireland, I've had the idea that Puget Sound country had roses equally fine. For a dozen years, too, have I hoped to see the Rose Festival at Portland.

This June my dream came true. In company with Gurney Hill, "that lovable man," as Dr. E. M. Mills calls him, the originator of so many great roses, and Robert George, for many years head of the Storrs & Harrison Nurseries, I witnessed the crowning of Queen Lucy Lee in Laurel Hurst Park.

Then the River Fete, the Rose Show and Civic Meets, and at Seattle, another show; in Tacoma the Rose Gardens; and everywhere and best of all, the Rose folks. Every day was a great event.

I continued my study of the rose, of new varieties and of rose stocks with every grower of notable size as far south as Los Angeles; stocks budded on Manetti, Ragged Robin, Odorata and Multiflora, and roses on their own roots. Since returning I have not ceased to study the rose as grown near the Atlantic Seaboard.

Why this travel of from 8,000 to 10,000 miles this season? To observe first-hand, more than half, I suppose, of all the roses being grown for all of America. It is our earnest desire to learn which are the best and why they are the best, that we may the better produce here or obtain elsewhere the best that can be had for those who put their trust in us. We are trying to take the RISK OUT OF ROSE GROWING for you. Our new catalogue will be ready September 1st.

Robert Pyle

Buy CONARD Roses and be successful—they're *guaranteed to bloom.* Each rose bears a durable celluloid star tag to identify the variety in your garden. No other roses have this feature.

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GROW CONARD ROSES
Guaranteed to Bloom

Ask for a description of
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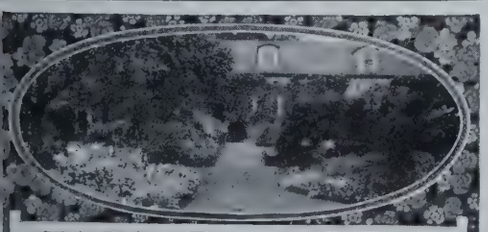
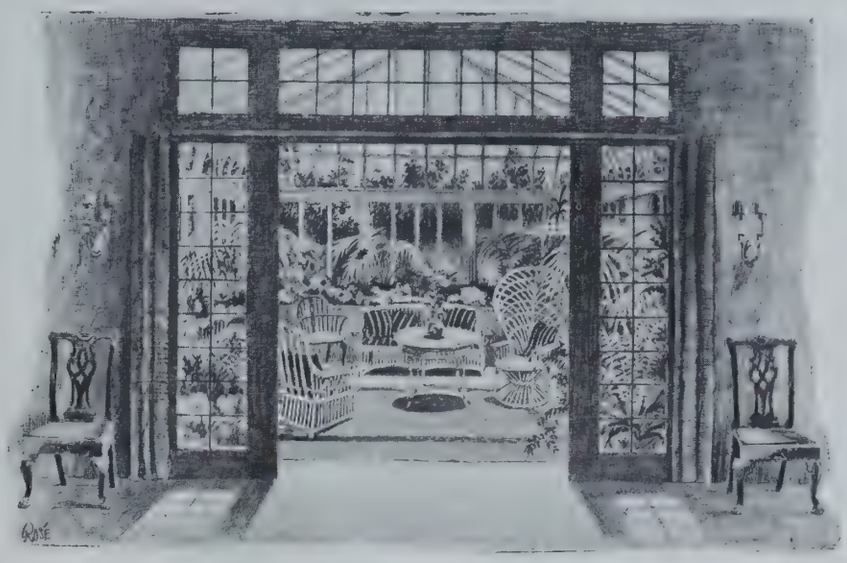


WAGNER FLOWERS

Helpful Fall Catalogue —FREE

THE BEAUTY of your garden next year will depend largely on what you plant this fall. Wagner Iris, Peonies, Hardy Plants, Bulbs and Flowering Shrubbery will yield a loveliness of bloom if planted now—Our Landscape Department will help you. Please write for Fall Catalogue No. 342.

WAGNER PARK NURSERIES
Box 32 **Sidney, Ohio**
Nurserymen, Florists and Landscape Gardeners



How To Always Have Bottled Sunshine

If a flower-filled glass-covered garden isn't bottled sunshine—then what is it?

Of course, while August's sun pelts down, you may wish there wasn't so much in the bottle, so to speak.

But what of the raw, snowy, blowy days to come? Think what a joy it would be to have an ever fragrant, always blooming garden opening from your dining room.

Think of its joys; its solace; the care-free health givingness, fussing around in it would mean.

Now is the time to build it.

We will do the entire thing, taking all bothers off your hands.

We'll call if you wish, or glad to send you our booklet entitled, Owning Your Own Greenhouse.

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NEW IRIS FROM JAPAN

(Species) LAEVIGATA ALBA PURPUREA

Awarded a certificate of merit by the N. Y. Horticultural Society, June, 1923

THIS new and valuable Iris is comparatively unknown in this country, and is now being offered for the first time, by an American grower.

The late Dr. Van Fleet, pronounced it the most important and valuable species of Iris discovered in many years, and one of the most desirable hardy herbaceous plant novelties brought to his attention during his many years connection with the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

The color is an unusual and a pleasing combination of blue and white. Distinct from any other known Iris. The blue in this is a dark indigo or navy blue, and is a decidedly new departure in Iris color. Six petals. Flower flat like the Kaempferi (Japan Iris), four to five inches across, borne on stems 20 to 25 inches high. A most valuable acquisition, that every lover of the Iris will want to add to his collection.

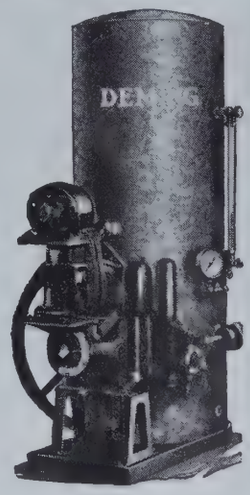
Illustrated Descriptive Circular, FREE

J. A. Kemp, Little Silver, N. J.

Breeder and Grower of fine Gladioli, and other plants

2 cents a day—that's the average cost of operating an electric driven Deming Marvel System.

There is not a moment's waste of current! When the pressure falls to a set point the motor automatically starts. The instant the desired pressure is reached it stops. This system delivers fresh, cold drinking water right from the well. No need of drinking tank stored water.



"Soft" Water at the turn of a Faucet

Many homes enjoying municipal water service have the additional advantage of a "soft" water cistern. The "Marvel" is an ideal and very economical system for delivering cistern water to laundry and bath room under good pressure.

Complete Catalogue covering Deming Systems of all capacities built for operation by any power sent free on request

THE DEMING COMPANY 334 Depot Street, Salem, Ohio

Deming

HAND AND POWER **PUMPS** FOR ALL USES

Bring Happiness to Your Home

FLOWERS in the winter-time! Nothing will add more to the bright cheeriness of your home this winter than an abundance of fragrant flowers. And to pick them fresh each morning from your own cozy little greenhouse is a joy beyond compare.

NEW LOW PRICES

Callahan Sectional Greenhouses

Callahan Sectional Greenhouses are designed especially for the better class of suburban homes and city residences. They are built at our factory in completely finished unit sections, so their cost is surprisingly low. Erection costs, too, are practically eliminated because anyone can quickly and easily bolt them together. Even the hardware is attached and a wrench and screw-driver are the only tools required.

Only the finest materials are used in their construction. The wood members are made with machine-cut exactness from Louisiana Red Cypress—the wood eternal. We have a number of models and styles which are furnished in various sizes. In them you can raise winter vegetables as well as flowers.

FREE: "The Greenhouse Book" will give you full information. A postal will bring it.

THE T. J. CALLAHAN COMPANY
1105 S. Perry St. Dayton, Ohio

A NOVELTY GARDEN

Tulips and Daffodils!

The busy hours of a busy life slip swiftly by—gone forever, but the Joys of Springtime and Tuliptime come and come again. Think of the pleasure of looking forward to the unfolding of a new tulip or a new daffodil, and each one, one of Nature's chef d'oeuvres, unique in size and beauty.

We offer below for your choice 3 sets of rare, selected bulbs for 1924 blooming. Best of all the prices are extremely low for the varieties listed.

These prices include delivery (7th and 8th zones add 10%)

10 Magnificent Darwins

	Each	Doz.
Anton Mauve. Violet, edged silver grey	$.20	$2.00
Aphrodite. Radiant Rose pink	.25	2.00
Bleu Celeste. A queenly tulip. Bright violet blue	.25	2.50
Duchess Hohenburg. Slaty, lilac mauve	.20	2.25
Giant. Enormous, deep reddish purple flower. white base	.25	2.00
Mme. Barrois. Tints of Dawn	.40	3.50
Mussenet. Exquisite flower in pastel shades	.15	1.30
Mystery. Rich satiny black, a tulip for which Mynheer paid golden guilders	.60	5.00
Rev. Wolley Dodd. Rare Bluish mauve, starred white	.25	2.50
Venus. Pure silvery rose	.25	2.50

1 bulb of each variety (10 bulbs) $2.50

10 Royal Dutch Breeders

Ab-El-Kader. Rich velvety bronze	.20	2.00
Bacchus. The bluest of all tulips	.25	2.00
Copernicus. Coppery bronze with rose shadings	.20	1.75
Indian Chief. Deep reddish purple, a tulip treasure	.75	7.50
Louis XIV. Rich violet, overlaid bronze, margined gold bronze	.25	2.50
Pink Pearl. Rare, tall goblets of translucent pink	.40	4.75
Salomon. Beautiful silvery lilac	.20	2.00
Socrates. Ruby violet, blue base, full petalled	.12	1.25
Turenne. Bronze violet, bordered blue	.15	1.25
Wilberforce. Soft apricot, edged yellow, green base	.25	2.00

1 bulb of each variety (10 bulbs) $2.50

10 Rare Daffodils

Dutchess Westminster. A beauty. Broad white perianth, delicate frilled citron crown	$.15	$1.25
Glory of Noordwijk (*Bicolor*) Bold flowers. Long yellow trumpets, creamy perianth	.15	1.50
Homespun (*Incomp*) Exquisite flower of soft primrose yellow	.15	1.25
King Alfred. Unrivalled in size and beauty. Intense golden yellow	.25	2.75
Red Bacon (*Barrii*) Very brilliant ivory white. Frilled and fluted scarlet cup	.40	4.50
St. Olaf (*Leedsii*) Lovely Novelty. Soft creamy yellow margined sulphur	.35	4.00
Thelma (*Trumpet*) Bold, decorative flowers of rich yellow, fluted and fringed	.40	4.50
White Princess. Delicious creamy white trumpet. Daffodil Novelty	.40	4.50
Will Scarlet (*Incomp*) Creamy white with fiery orange scarlet cup, beautifully frilled	.30	3.00
Lady Godiva (*Barrii*) White perianth, yellow cup edged scarlet. Pure	.15	1.25

1 bulb of each variety (10 bulbs) $2.50

Our Fall 1923 Bulb Book Lists Rare Seeds and Bulbs from every clime.

H. H. BERGER CO. *Est. 46 Yrs.* **35 Warren St., New York City**

PEONIES

From
TRUE PEONY SPECIALISTS

OUR plants bloom in our gardens before we ship them to our customers. They should therefore bloom for you in the spring following shipment.

MOHICAN PEONY GARDENS
Sinking Spring Pa.

PEONIES

that should bloom for you next spring if planted now

We are offering *Extra Large* Roots of 12 choice named varieties, all properly labeled and postpaid for **$5.00**

If you wish to make your own selection send for our new Peony and Iris catalogue.

Hoffman Peony Gardens
Hudson Ohio

Hardy Perennials—
Seeds or Plants

During the last few years my business in hardy perennial seeds has assumed gratifying proportions. The reason for this is that they are all strictly home grown seeds, cured by myself and guaranteed to be fresh.

Several hundred varieties of the new crop are ready right now and this is the month to sow them. Write for complete list to-day.

Those desiring quick results will want to start with plants. In spite of prolonged drouth my stock of hardy perennial plants measures up fully to the standard of previous years. Catalogue gladly sent free on request.

Ralph E. Huntington
Painesville Ohio

Melrosine
It Kills Rose Bugs

Another season has seen Melrosine victorious in its battle against that arch enemy of the rose garden, the Rose Bug. Wherever it hit, it killed, and thousands of gardens are better off for the "house cleaning" done with the aid of Melrosine. For not only is it fatal to every bug it touches, but its cleansing qualities stand for general good health to vegetation.

Go To Your Dealer for Your Supply

Leading Seed and Nursery Establishments carry MELROSINE. Please ask for it. If your dealer cannot supply you, we will send a trial can upon receipt of 60c.

Write for descriptive circular giving further facts

GARDEN CHEMICAL CO.
Sole Manufacturers of LOTOL and MELROSINE
Park Avenue and 146th Street New York, N. Y.

The initials of a friend

You will find these letters on many tools by which electricity works. They are on great generators used by electric light and power companies; and on lamps that light millions of homes.

They are on big motors that pull railway trains; and on tiny motors that make hard housework easy.

By such tools electricity dispels the dark and lifts heavy burdens from human shoulders. Hence the letters G-E are more than a trademark. They are an emblem of service—the initials of a friend.

GENERAL ELECTRIC

Morris Nurseries

YOUR pride in your home can best be expressed by providing beautiful and dignified surroundings. Evergreens, shrubs, and hedges will add to your house value and charm out of all proportion to their cost. Plant them now and enjoy their fresh greenness all winter. A full nursery to choose from. *Write for catalogue.*

The Morris Nurseries
Box 804, West Chester Penna.

COLOUR IN MY GARDEN
By LOUISE BEEBE WILDER

A practical colour manual, with exquisite paintings made from the author's own garden. ***Net, $3.00***

DOUBLEDAY, PAGE & CO. Garden City, N. Y.

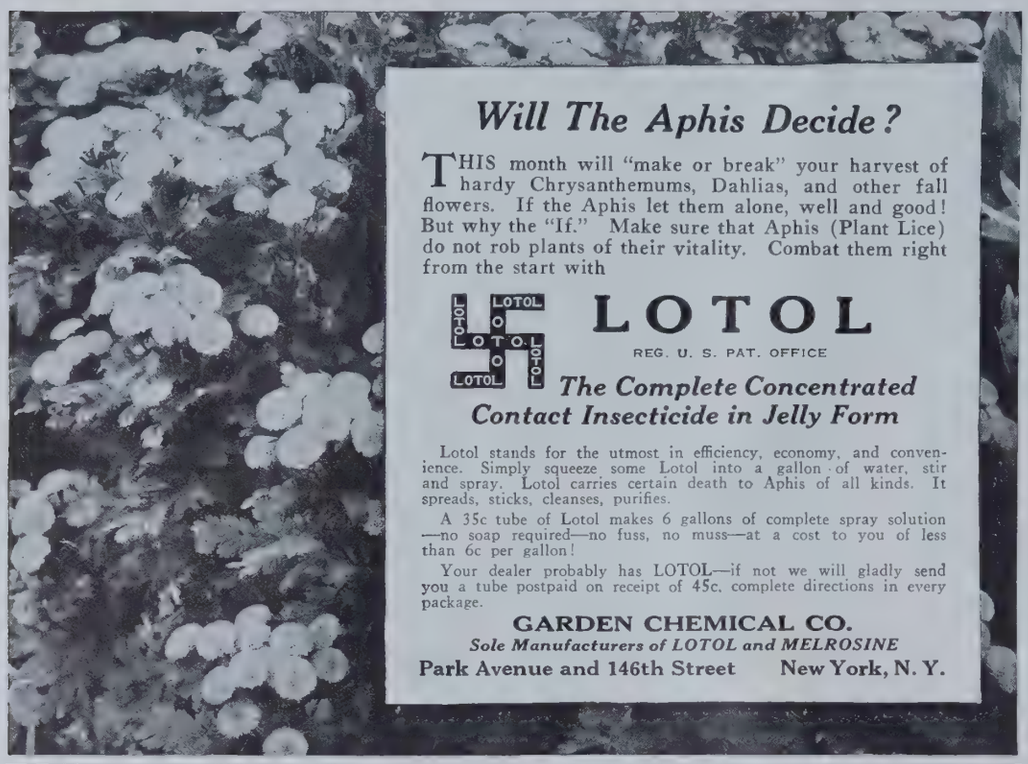
HARDY PHLOX

When you have dreamed of an accomplishment—worked for years to make your dreams come true — and then finally come true in the form of beautiful flowers, you have my feeling regarding my Phloxes.

There are more than 300 varieties in my present collection, including all the well known varieties besides many fine novelties.

Send for my list

W. F. SCHMEISKE
Phlox Specialist
Hospital Station Binghamton, N. Y.



Will The Aphis Decide?

THIS month will "make or break" your harvest of hardy Chrysanthemums, Dahlias, and other fall flowers. If the Aphis let them alone, well and good! But why the "If." Make sure that Aphis (Plant Lice) do not rob plants of their vitality. Combat them right from the start with

LOTOL

REG. U. S. PAT. OFFICE

The Complete Concentrated Contact Insecticide in Jelly Form

Lotol stands for the utmost in efficiency, economy, and convenience. Simply squeeze some Lotol into a gallon of water, stir and spray. Lotol carries certain death to Aphis of all kinds. It spreads, sticks, cleanses, purifies.

A 35c tube of Lotol makes 6 gallons of complete spray solution —no soap required—no fuss, no muss—at a cost to you of less than 6c per gallon!

Your dealer probably has LOTOL—if not we will gladly send you a tube postpaid on receipt of 45c, complete directions in every package.

GARDEN CHEMICAL CO.
Sole Manufacturers of LOTOL and MELROSINE
Park Avenue and 146th Street New York, N. Y.

BULB BARGAINS
For Fall Planting!

8 Choice Peonies, all different, fine roots	$2.00
12 Choice Iris, all different, fine roots	1.00
25 Darwin Tulips, fine mixture of named varieties	1.00
35 Daffodils, fine mixture of named varieties	1.00
15 Hyacinths, fine mixture forcing bulbs	1.00
6 Lilium Speciosum—Pink or white	1.00

Special Premium Offer

If order amounts to $5.00, we will include 1 Peony American Beauty, or 25 Bulbs Narcissus Mrs. Langtry as a premium.

Our large Hardy Plant and Bulb catalogue free for the asking. We have one of the finest Peony collections in the U. S. and the largest collection of Brand's famous sorts here in the East.

BABCOCK PEONY GARDENS
Jamestown New York

Beauties of Earliest Spring

REMEMBER how anxiously you waited for the first German Iris last spring? It may have been the first touch of color in your garden. If so, why not plant now for a succession of bloom next spring from the time the snow goes until Iris time? Here are a few suggestions.

Iceland Poppies	Arabis
Blue Mertensia	Forget-me-nots
Hepatica	Siberian Wallflower
Hardy Candytuft	Iris Cristata
Iris Pumila	Iris Verna
Creeping Phlox	Bloodroot
Phlox Divaricata	Alyssum Saxatile
Violas	Dodecatheon
Dutchman's Breeches	Primulas

And then, for a little later, we have a wonderful stock of Columbine, including the finest hybrids, Asclepias, Callirhoe, Campanulas, Cerastium, Dianthus in pleasing variety, Daphne, Hardy Gloxinias, Statice and the best in Peonies, Phlox, Iris, Hollyhocks, and other garden standbys.

Write us to-day for our catalogue of Hardy Fruits, Shrubs, Evergreens, and Flowers. We will send you, also, our Fall Supplement listing the best in Lilies and Dutch Bulbs.

GEO. D. AIKEN Putney, Vt.
"Grown in Vermont, it's hardy"

Rain When You Want It

Better Production at Smaller Cost with

Skinner Irrigation Systems

They remove dry weather risks, increase the length of the seasons, produce better and bigger growth. It costs less to have Skinner Irrigation than to be without it.

Send for facts and figures

Skinner Irrigation Co.
219 Water St., Troy, Ohio

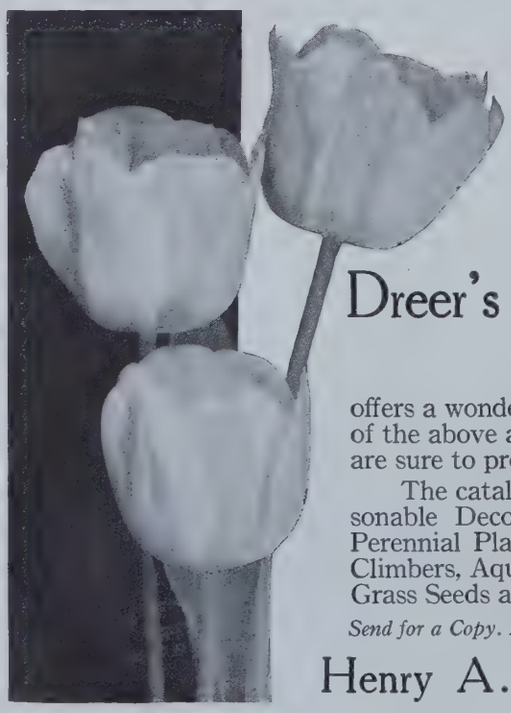
SKINNER SYSTEM OF IRRIGATION

The Glen Road Iris Gardens

SPECIALIZE IN RARE AND FINE VARIETIES OF BEARDED IRISES

Send for List

Grace Sturtevant, Prop.
Wellesley Farms, Massachusetts



For Spring Blooming
Plant These Now—

Hyacinths, Tulips, Narcissus or Daffodils, Crocus, Snowdrops, Scillas, Lilies, Peonies, Callas, Iris, etc., etc.

Dreer's Autumn Catalogue for 1923

offers a wonderful collection of the very best kinds of the above and bulbs of the highest grade, which are sure to produce satisfactory results.

The catalogue also offers a complete list of seasonable Decorative Plants for the house, Hardy Perennial Plants, Roses for Fall Planting, Shrubs, Climbers, Aquarium Plants, Flower, Vegetable and Grass Seeds and Garden Sundries.

Send for a Copy. Mailed free to those who mention this magazine.

Henry A. Dreer **714-716 Chestnut Street Philadelphia, Pa.**

Every Mary Lucy Banks Basket Beautifies the Home

Willow Basket with tin container, suitable for small flowers, violets, etc., or a tiny fern. $2.50 Postpaid.

Send for folder

370

MARY LUCY BANKS ARTISTIC BASKETRY
196-20 Ninety-First Ave. Hollis, N. Y.

Roses, Peonies, and Bulbs

Three year old everblooming Tea Roses, all colors. 50 cts. or 5 for $2.00. All color Peonies, three or more eyes, 50 cts. or 5 for $2.00.

Mammoth size Hyacinth Bulbs, all colors. 20 for $1.00, 100 for $4.00.

Single or double Narcissus. 30 for $1.00, 100 for $3.00.

Giant Darwin Tulips, all colors. 40 for $1.00, or 100 for $2.00.

Mixture of Crocus. 100 for $1.00. All postpaid.

R. J. GIBBINS Mt. Hally, N. J.

Plant Now For Spring Flowers!

PRACTICALLY all of the flowers which add joy and satisfaction to the Spring and Summer garden may be planted *NOW*. Tulips, Daffodils, Hyacinths, and other Dutch Bulbs *must* be planted shortly, for next spring bloom.

Flowering Shrubs, including Forsythia, Mock Orange, Lilacs, and many other spring flowering shrubs will bloom next spring if planted now.

Ask for our Fall Planting List. Our prices and service will please you.

BASSI FRERES
Seedsmen, Nurserymen
New Rochelle New York

DOGS FROM "LIFE"
By Thomas L. Masson
A book of drawings from *Life's* best dog numbers.
At bookstores, $1.90
Doubleday, Page & Co.

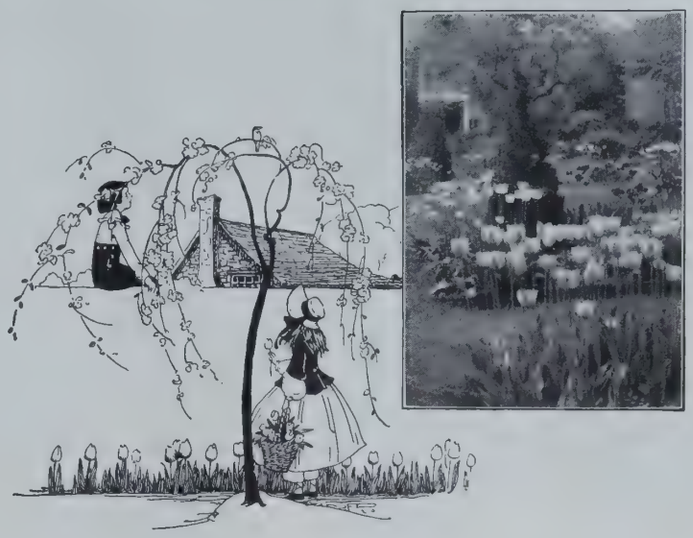
Dayton Sprinklers
Rotary and Oscillating

"Dayton Sprinklers" will water your lawn or garden as gently as the summer rain. They do their work well, better than a man can do it. "Dayton Sprinklers" are better for grass, flowers and shrubs than sprinkling with a hose. The nozzle can be adjusted to any size lawn, without shutting off the water or getting wet.

Beautify Your Lawn and Garden

Sprinkle either in a complete or a half circle and water every inch of the ground, from the machine to a diameter of 80 feet. They will operate on any pressure from 20 pounds up. They are also made for mounting on pipe risers for irrigating large gardens, and farms with feed pipes either overhead or underground. Dayton Sprinklers have been used in many parts of the world for over 8 years. Sent postpaid to any address for $8.00 and name of your local dealer.

The Dayton Irrigation Co., Dayton, Ohio
Eastern Agents, **H. A. Robinson & Co.**
128 Water St. New York City



Four Complete Dutch Bulb Gardens For This Fall's Planting

No. 1— 100 bulbs, 10 different kinds.. **$ 4.25**
No. 2— 250 bulbs, 20 different kinds.. **$10.00**
No. 3— 500 bulbs, 25 different kinds.. **$18.00**
No. 4—1000 bulbs, 40 different kinds.. **$35.00**

All of them are the choicest quality of bulbs that Holland grows. Each of the four gardens include some of the most popular varieties.
Each garden contains Daffodils, Tulips, Hyacinths and Crocuses.

If we should sit down together, and go carefully over the list, am confident your selections would differ but little from ours. At the first sign of Winter's breaking up, your crocuses will herald Spring's coming. Then will follow the daffodils with their wealth of golden bloom nodding so cherrily. On their heels come the early tulips in their rich flashing colors; and finally the majestic Darwin tulips, completing the pageant of color.

Any bulb in any of the four gardens will stand the severe winters of any part of the U. S. and can be planted safely any time, right up to the ground's freezing.

Prices are for express shipments only. Add 10 per cent. if you want them sent by parcel post.

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Also Tulips, Hyacinths, Narcissus, Crocus, Lilies, Shrubs, etc., described in Autumn Edition of
Our New Guide to Rose Culture for 1923
Send for copy to-day. It's free. Offers the leading varieties of bulbs and plants for winter and spring blooming. Established 1850. Oldest Rose Growing Establishment in America.
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is desirous that some person interested in boys and girls should donate a tract of land within easy reach of New York; 20 acres or more with water front; seashore preferred, for summer school and camping purposes, some wooded land desirable. Inquire,

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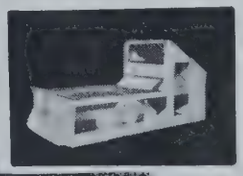

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The Brand Peonies

New Brand Peony—*Mrs. Archie M. Brand*

Originated by O. F. Brand & Son

America's Foremost Hybridizers of the Peony

THE twentieth annual show of the American Peony Society was held in St. Paul, Minnesota, June 21st, 22nd, and 23rd, in the immense Hippodrome building of the Minnesota State Fair Association.

50,000 Peony Blooms were on display in this, the largest and most successful Peony show the world has ever seen.

In the keenest competition, furnished by growers from Massachusetts to North Dakota,

Brand Peony Farms were awarded First Prize, and the Society's Gold Medal

for the finest collection of not more than 100 varieties. This was the highest award in the power of the society to bestow.

Brand Peony Farms were also awarded the Society's Gold Medal on their magnificent new white seedling peony—Mrs. A. M. Brand.

Brand Peony Farms were also awarded the Society's Silver Medal on their wonderful new pink seedling peony—Myrtle Gentry.

Brand Peony Farms were awarded many other prizes.

Our New Catalogue, the largest, finest, most up-to-date work ever written on the peony, is just off the press. It is a book of 62 pages, devoted almost exclusively to the peony, and tells all that one would know of the history, culture, and varieties of that flower. Send for a copy. It is free.

Peony Growers for over Fifty Years.

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A Rainbow Garden of Tulips for $2.00

In the May-flowering tulips, with their huge blossoms on stately stems, we find the supreme expression of color. No other flower can compare with the wide range of brilliant and delicate tints and shades which is offered by the Darwin, Cottage, and Breeder types. We will send fifty bulbs of these types, not less than ten separate varieties, for the special price of $2.00 prepaid. They will provide a brilliant spring show for any garden, and prove to you the high quality of bulbs from Vaughan's Seed Store, which are the finest of Holland production, bought with the knowledge acquired in 40 years' experience in large volume imports.

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Success with narcissus bulbs grown indoors in fibre and water, or gravel and water, depends upon the size and vitality of the bulbs used. Bulbs to flower well should measure not less than 5 inches (13 centimeters) in circumference. We offer the cream of a crop of unusual high quality, at prices lower than usual. Prepaid to you: 12 medium bulbs (13 centimeters) 60 cents; 12 fancy bulbs (14 centimeters) 70 cents; 12 mammoth bulbs (15 centimeters) 85 cents; 12 jumbo bulbs (16 centimeters) $1.10.

Vaughan Bulb Book for 1923, is the most complete fall garden catalogue, listing named varieties of all Dutch bulbs, lilies, perennial plants, house plants, flower seed for fall sowing, trees, shrubs, and vines. Free on request.

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As Good as Any, and Better Than Many

Grower of the World's Best Peonies

NEW CATALOGUE AND NEW PRICES

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REMINGTON INDIANA

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12 Different named varieties	2.00

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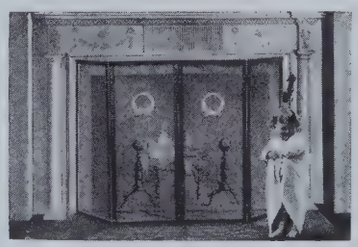

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PEONIES

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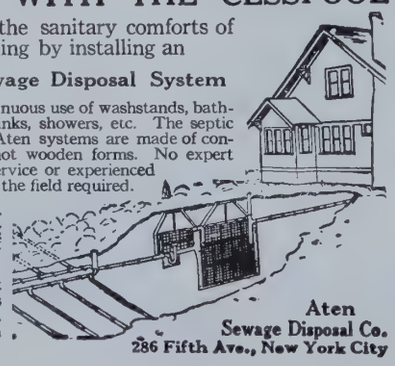
Secure all the sanitary comforts of a city building by installing an

Aten Sewage Disposal System



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Simple to install, nothing to get out of order.

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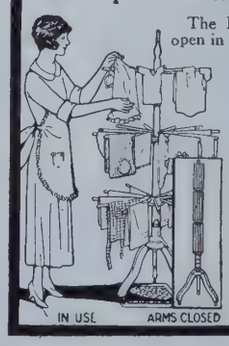
★THE PEASE CLOTHESTREE

(PATENTED AND PATENTS PENDING)

Save Space and Weary Steps for Yourself



The Pease Clothestree stands when open in 35 inches space: 5 ft. 10 in. tall; gives 40 FT. HANGING AREA (plenty for average ironing). It REVOLVES; you can iron sitting down. Use one or any of the 36 arms. IT ROLLS ANYWHERE. Dry or air your clothes over register, by radiator or in sun. Keep in corner when not in use. Hard wood; nothing to rust or stain. Will last lifetime. Write NOW for folder. Give dealer's name.

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TULIPS Mixed Late-flowering, $2.40 per 100. Mixed Darwins, $2.80 per 100. 50 of each, $2.60. Separate colors offered by name in price list.

NARCISSI A large and varied list featuring especially some of the new red-cupped varieties, and a number of the choicest poeticus varieties such as Chaucer, Homer, Horace, Cassandra, etc.

15 bulbs each of Barrii Conspicuus and Poeticus Grandiflorus, $1.00.

All prices include postage

Complete descriptive list sent on application, containing full directions for planting, and much other information.

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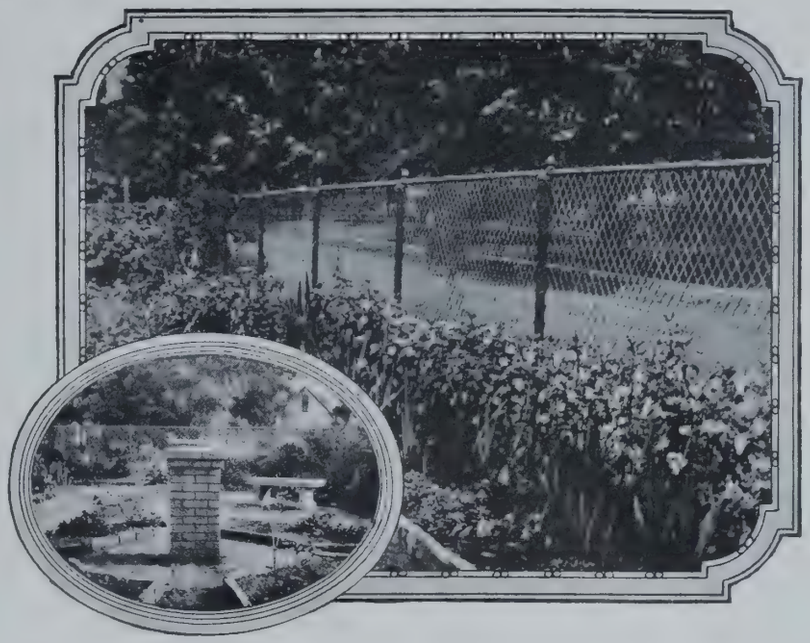

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IN our large stock of Peonies collected from the world's leading growers are some wonderful varieties. We are especially strong in stocks of the following varieties—

PRIMEVERE (Lemoine 1907)
Beautiful white with sulphur yellow center, very fragrant.

LE CYGNE (Lemoine 1907)
The finest white Peony, and one of the most beautiful of all.

KELWAY'S GLORIOUS (Kelway 1909)
Exquisite white. A sure winner. Full double flowers, extra large.

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Cream tinged amber with salmon shadings. Very beautiful and distinct variety. Tall grower.

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Exquisite cream color shaded pink. One of the most beautiful Peonies.

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Semi-double. Shining crimson. Extra fine. Deserves to be better known.

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T. A. HAVEMEYER, *Owner*, ALBERT LAHODNY, *Mgr.*

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20 select varieties, valued at $8.65, only $5.00 postpaid, one each of the following:

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PEONIES

A collection of real merit, 6 choice varieties, valued at $13.00, $10.00 postpaid, one strong 3 to 5 eye root each:

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Send for complete list of varieties and other collections at greatly reduced prices.

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PEONIES for Every Purpose

Selected Varieties —Special Prices

We offer these select varieties at special low prices in strong two to five eye roots as an inducement for a trial order.

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Cherry Hill—Deep garnet	15.00
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Lady Alexander Duff—French white	6.00

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Producers of Plants that Grow and Bloom
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"A Pleasure to Live in"

PEOPLE who live in Hodgson Houses are enthusiastic in their testimonials. From all over the world come letters of highest praise and commendation.

This is not only because Hodgson Houses are beautiful to look at, but because they are practical and built to last. The walls of these houses are made of red cedar, the frame of sturdy Oregon pine.

Hodgson Houses are made in sections and can be easily erected in a few hours with unskilled labor.

Send for catalogue K. It shows many beautiful Hodgson Houses, also garages, playhouses and poultry-houses. Write to-day.

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GARDEN MAGAZINE

OCTOBER, 1923 25 CENTS

Tulips of 1923

New Gladiolus of Merit

Next Summer's Jelly & Jam

Garden Motifs in Woven Design

Travelling in The Land of Cherry Bloom

VOL. XXXVIII. No. 2

Doubleday, Page & Company, Garden City, New York *Boston :: Los Angeles :: Chicago*

Interesting Consequences of Enthusiasm for One Flower

To fall in love with a flower is easy. To so love that flower that, in order to have others know it as well, one is willing to give away all he grows, is the essence of unselfishness and generosity.

When Henry S. Cooper, peony fan, embarked in the business of growing peonies for pleasure, he little dreamed of the extraordinary consequences which the growing of vast quantities of his favorite flower might produce. Year after year he added a few—so it seemed to him—and when at last he took stock he discovered that he had thirteen acres of them.

Now thirteen acres of peonies means a good many thousand plants, and several thousand peony plants means several hundred thousand flowers. So when the prospect of a surplus of one hundred thousand peonies loomed up last June, Henry Cooper did some tall thinking.

The result was one of the greatest and most memorable surprises ever given to the sick and invalid peoples of one state. During the blooming season Henry Cooper shipped approximately one hundred thousand peony flowers to the various hospitals and charitable institutions of his state. Many a poor soul that had never before seen the wonders of an unfolding peony bud became a convert to this lovely flower.

If you would know Cooper, the man, you should write for his unique treatise on peonies entitled "Unvarnished Facts and Tips and Pointers." It is too expensive a book to be sent out to those who do not care, in particular, about particular peonies. But it will be gladly mailed on receipt of twenty-five cents, which price will be rebated in connection with subsequent orders. If you feel that the book is not worth the price paid, your money will be cheerfully refunded by the author, whose full name and address is

HENRY S. COOPER, PEONY FAN
Kenosha Wisconsin

P. S. Peony planting time is here and a few of Mr. Cooper's "pets" are offered alongside in form of Mr. Cooper's personal selections. Order direct from this advertisement, with the understanding that if you are not satisfied with the treatment you receive, you may return the roots sent and your money will be refunded "without a quiver."

Cooper's *All Seasons* Collection

The following are intended to cover the blooming season from early to late, bring you a wide range of colors, all at a moderate price, to interest the beginner:

Collection No. 24—Early

Festiva Maxima. White	$ .50
Queen Victoria. White	.35
Delicatissima. Pink	.50
Edulis Superba. Pink	.50
Philomele. Yellowish	.75
Delachei. Red	.50
	$3.10

Collection No. 26—Midseason

Mme. de Vatry. Pink	$ .75
Baroness Schroeder. White	1.50
Mme. de Verneville. White	.75
M. Chas. Leveque. Pink	.75
Venus. Pink	2.00
Felix Crousse. Red	.75
	$6.50

Collection No. 28—Late

Avalanche. White	$1.00
Couronne D'Or. Yellowish	.75
Marie Lemoine. White	1.00
Grandiflora. Pink	1.50
Marie Crousse. Pink	4.00
Karl Rosenfield. Red	3.00
	$11.25

The Total Price of the Three Collections is $20.85, but combining Lots Nos 24, 26, 28, the price of the Eighteen Varieties in One Order would be $16.00

Cooper's *Unbeatable* Collection

This also contains varieties blooming from early to late, in all of the attractive shades obtainable in peonies. It is safe to say that no equal combination can be obtained for less than the special price asked—$10.00.

Couronne D'Or. Late, yellowish	$ .75
Delachei. Early, red	.50
Duchesse de Nemours. Yellowish, early	.50
Festiva Maxima. Early, white	.75
Felix Crousse. Midseason, red	.75
Edulis Superba. Dark pink, early	.50
Karl Rosenfield. Late, red	3.00
Mons. Charles Leveque. Midseason, flesh	.75
Madam Calot. Early, hydrangea pink	.75
Mme. de Verneville. Early, white	.75
Philomele. Midseason, yellowish	.75
Midnight. Red, dark, early	3.00
	$12.75

A Total of Twelve for $10.00

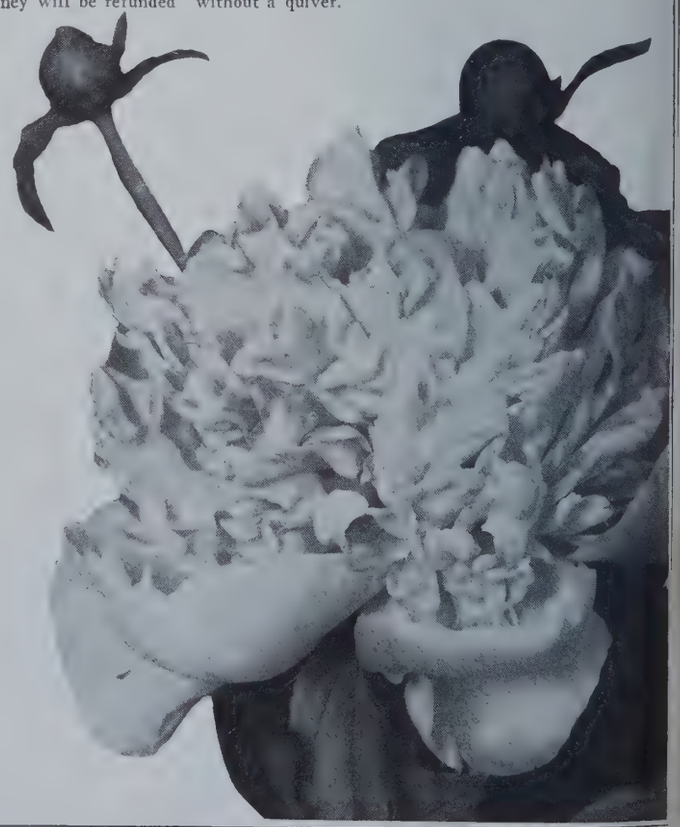
Cooper's *Temptation* Collection

This is really intended to tempt those advancing in peony lore to test some of the choicer varieties obtainable. A big $30 value for $20—this should be sufficient temptation for even the advanced hobbyist to get into the inner circle.

Lady Alexandra Duff. Light rose	$15.00
Midnight. Dark red	3.00
Karl Rosenfield. Dark crimson	3.00
Venus. Hydrangea pink	2.00
Baroness Schroeder. Flesh white	1.50
Avalanche. White. Flecked crimson	1.00
Grandiflora. (Rich) Rose white	1.00
Edulis Superba. Dark pink	.50
La Rosiere. White	.75
Marie Crousse. Pale lilac rose	4.00
	$31.75

The Big Ten for only $20.00

Plant any or all of above for greater peony surprises next spring. All roots sent will be standard divisions that should furnish a fair number of flowers such as may be expected the first year.



Five Passenger Touring Reo $1335 *at Lansing add Tax*

New High-Powered Reo Sixes

DEVELOPED by nineteen years' experience, the 1924 line of Reo high-powered six-cylinder passenger cars more forcefully expresses the significance of Reo as "The Gold Standard of Values."

The rugged, powerful chassis is hung lower to the road for easier riding, greater safety and improved appearance. The double-frame mounting of power units,—long a distinctive Reo feature,—is maintained. So is the simple dual foot control.

Super strength marks the new rear axle, which combines the advantages of both the semi-floating and full floating types. Greatly oversized brakes with 2½-inch bands provide positive control; a simple design of time-tried goodness is assurance of continued efficiency.

Powered with the wonderful Reo 6-cylinder engine; nothing experimental nor untried. With intake valves in head and exhaust valves at side, positive lubrication and cooling systems and unusual accessibility, it provides dependable power for every driving condition.

Safety—reliability—comfort—roadability—economy,—on whatever factor motor car satisfaction is based, Reo dominates.

Low hung and clean lined, the new Touring Reo adds beauty of appearance to established quality of performance. Long, gently flexible springs, large-dimensioned, enduringly-upholstered seats and unusual commodiousness, give new meaning to restful riding.

REO MOTOR CAR COMPANY
Lansing, Michigan

Write for Booklet "Reasons for Reo"

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The Gold Standard of Values

Wistaria in Tree Form

Autumn Planting Brings Springtime Glory

There are many advantages in planting Deciduous Trees and Shrubs this Fall. They will become thoroughly established in their new home and make a quicker growth in the Spring. You will have many things to look after in the Spring; everything you can do now relieves the strain just that much. You can trust us to hold over until Spring any part of your order which cannot be safely shipped this Fall.

Plant Shade Trees and Shrubs

Noble Elms, sturdy Lindens, vigorous Maples and majestic Oaks—nothing can take the place of these standard Shade Trees in your planting scheme. There is something about the soil, care and handling of Rosedale Trees which assures success. Pruning, Transplanting and Spraying keep the stock thoroughly clean, healthy and thrifty. One landscape architect writes: "The root systems are, as you say, most unusual."

Bearing-age Fruit Trees

By bearing-age Fruit Trees we mean Trees which have been several times transplanted and are old enough to carry a considerable number of fruit buds. You can save years of waiting by ordering these ready-to-bear Trees. You'll want a few of our Erskine Park Red Raspberries and Blackberries. They are ideal for the home garden because of long ripening seasons and fine flavor.

Our Catalogues Will Tell You

more about Rosedale Shade Trees, Flowering Shrubs, Fruit Trees and Hardy Perennials. Write to-day, so as to get your planting done before the hard freezes.

ROSEDALE NURSERIES
"Outfitters for the Home Grounds"

Box G **Tarrytown, N. Y.**

"Prices as Low as Consistent with Highest Quality"

A Garden Full of Darwin Tulips *for $2.00*

IN anticipation of again placing before our customers a collection of Darwin Tulips we have had a sufficient quantity grown so that we can offer

50 Giant Darwin Tulip Bulbs
Finest Mixed, for $2.00
Selected from 15 named varieties

Few Spring flowering plants rival the Darwin Tulip. They are a wonderful addition to the flower garden.

Plant any time before the ground becomes frozen

Mail this advertisement or present at our store, with check, money order, cash or stamps and secure this exceptional collection, sent prepaid to any point in the U. S. east of the Mississippi. **For points west and Canada add 25c. ($2.25).**

*For those desiring Darwin Tulips in separate varieties, so the colors may be studied, we offer a Collection of **10 each 10 varieties separately labeled for $5.00.***

Our Fall Bulb Catalogue containing a complete list of High Quality Bulbs for Autumn Planting sent on request.

Stumpp & Walter Co 30-32 Barclay St. New York G

TULIPS

FARQUHAR'S GIANT DARWIN

Special Collection of 10 Varieties

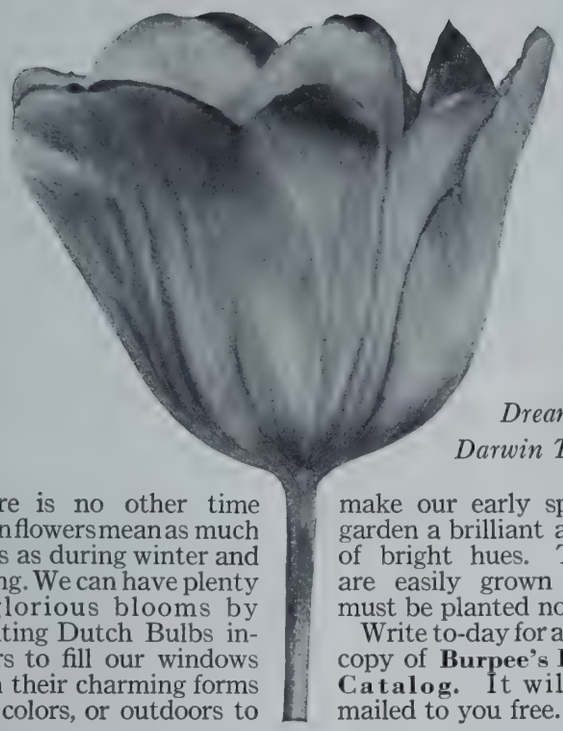
	per 100
BARON DE LA TONNAYE, Cerise	$4.00
FARNCOMBE SANDERS, Fiery rosy-scarlet	6.00
GRETCHEN, Delicate Pink	3.75
KING HAROLD, Ox-blood red	5.50
MRS. POTTER PALMER, Purplish violet	5.00
MADAME KRELAGE, Deep rose margined pink	5.25
PRIDE OF HAARLEM, Rosy-carmine	4.50
PSYCHE, Old-rose edged white	5.00
REV. H. EWBANK, Heliotrope	4.50
THE SULTAN, Maroon	4.50

Special Offer: 10 bulbs each of the above varieties for $5.00, postpaid.

For complete collection of Bulbs write for our Autumn Catalogue

R. & J. FARQUHAR CO. **Boston, Mass.**

BURPEE'S BULBS



Dream Darwin Tulip

There is no other time when flowers mean as much to us as during winter and spring. We can have plenty of glorious blooms by planting Dutch Bulbs indoors to fill our windows with their charming forms and colors, or outdoors to make our early spring garden a brilliant array of bright hues. They are easily grown and must be planted now.

Write to-day for a *free* copy of **Burpee's Bulb Catalog.** It will be mailed to you free.

W. Atlee Burpee Co.

Seed Growers Philadelphia

The Most Unqualified Hardy Plant Guarantee

"If, after receiving, you are not satisfied with the quality of the stock, let us know and we will replace anything you mention without charge or *without question!*"

THUS reads one of the introductory paragraphs in our catalogue, a paragraph standing for the absolute confidence we have in the merchandise we ship. As the largest growers of the greatest assortment of hardy perennial plants and alpines in this country we invite your patronage on the basis of quality and a square deal.

Copy of our new fall catalogue will gladly be mailed on request. It will prove a dependable guide to those in search of hardy plant material for the making of old-fashioned hardy gardens, perennial borders, and rock gardens.

Write for your copy to-day and please mention GARDEN MAGAZINE

WAYSIDE GARDENS

Mentor Ohio

Six Reasons

why you should plant CHERRY HILL PEONIES

1. They are strong, healthy, and vigorous growing.
2. They are the cream of the world's choicest productions.
3. They produce the most exquisite blossoms of wonderful colors and textures.
4. Their real intrinsic value has been proved again and again at America's leading Peony exhibits.
5. Their cost is reasonable indeed when you consider their quality and liberal sized roots.
6. Over half a century's thought and care is embodied in the CHERRY HILL STRAIN.

They are now developing extra fine eyes for next season's growth, and when you plant them this fall you may rest assured that next spring you will have plants of a superior quality and such as will be capable of producing the most wonderful blossoms during the years to come.

Then the glory of your garden will never fade.

CHERRY HILL NURSERIES

(T. C. Thurlow's Sons, Inc.)

West Newbury, Mass.

Catalogue *Not open Sundays*

Fall Planting Has Many Advantages

THE principal advantage lies in the fact that at this time of the year all stock is in the very best dormant state, and when planted in that condition becomes thoroughly acclimated in ample time for an early and abundant bloom.

Besides, the nurseries are not so rushed as in the spring, and deliveries can be made just when and how you want them.

Another important advantage, is that the fall planting period is a much longer season, eliminating all the haste and gambling with the weather. You can take all the time necessary to lay your plans carefully and execute them without endangering their success by indulging in hasty methods.

Incidentally our service department composed of seasoned experts, will cheerfully assist you, gratis, to overcome any of your planting problems.

We suggest the following groups as ideally suited for Fall Planting.

HARDY PERENNIALS

A superb collection which will give bloom all season

10 Peonies Ass'td	$5.50	10 German Iris	$2.00
10 Oriental Poppies	2.00	10 Hardy Aster	2.00
10 Phlox Ass'td	2.00	10 Hollyhocks	2.00
10 Foxglove	2.00	10 Blanket Flower	2.00
10 Larkspur	2.00	10 Sweet William	2.00
10 Japan Iris	2.00	10 Canterbury Bells	2.00
			$27.50

For 120 (10 of each) $25.50

FLOWERING SHRUBS

Selected to give flowers all season

Double White Deutzia	Large Flowered Deutzia
Clover Shrub	Golden Bell
Golden Bark Dogwood	Large Flowered Hydrangea
Strawberry Shrub	Rose of Sharon
Button Bush	Persian Lilac
Red Branched Dogwood	Sweet Syringa

Extra heavy, 3 to 4 ft. shrubs. $8.50 per dozen (1 of each) $65.00 per hundred (Assorted)

CLIMBING ROSES

American Beauty (Red)
American Pillar (Red)
Crimson Rambler (Crimson)
Dr. Van Fleet (Flesh Pink)
Dorothy Perkins (Pink)
Excelsa (Red)
Hiawatha (Crimson)
Silver Moon (Silvery Wht.)
Tausendschon (Pink)
Gardenia (Cream Colored)

For 10 (1 of ea.)....$ 7.50
For 100 (10 of ea.).. 60.00

BIRD ATTRACTING SHRUBS

Snowberry (White Berries)
Coralberry (Red)
High Bush Cranberry (Red)
Ibota Privet (Blue-Black)
White Kerria (Black)
Silver Thorn (Red)
Strawberry Bush (Red)
Cornelian Cherry (Red)
Bush Honeysuckle (Red)
Black Alder (Red)

Strong 3 to 4 ft. shrubs
For 10 (1 of ea.)....$ 6.00
For 100 (10 of ea.).. 55.00

BEAUTIFUL EVERGREENS (Tall Growing)

For the Lawn

Hemlock Spruce	$5.00 Ea.	Bothan Pine	$4.00 Ea.
Austrian Pine	4.25 Ea.	Red Pine	3.25 Ea.
Scotch Pine	3.25 Ea.	White Spruce	4.25 Ea.
Douglas Fir	4.00 Ea.	Pyramidal Spruce	4.50 Ea.
Veitch's Fir	5.50 Ea.	Silver Fir	5.50 Ea.
Norway Spruce	3.25 Ea.	Japanese Pine	4.00 Ea.
			$50.75

All selected specimens 3 to 4 ft. high. For 12 (1 of each) $47.00

DWARF EVERGREENS

A superb collection for Porch or Foundation Planting. 1½ to 2 ft. tall

Pfitzers Juniper	$3.25	Dwarf Mugho Pine	$2.75
Plume Cypress	2.75	Stricta Juniper	2.50
Golden Plum Cypress	2.75	Douglas Golden Juniper	2.75
Veitches Cypress	2.75	Sabins Juniper	2.75
Japan Yew	2.75	Blue Pyramid Juniper	2.75
Siberian Arbor Vitae	2.50	Thread Branched Cypress	2.75
			$33.00

For 12 (1 of each) $30.00

STANDARD FRUIT TREES

Special Collection, 6 to 7 ft. high, for garden planting

Baldwin Apple	$1.50 Ea.	Early Richmond Cherry	$2.00 Ea.
Spitzenburg Apple	1.50 Ea.		
Winesap Apple	1.50 Ea.	Champion Peach	1.00 Ea.
Bartlett Pear	1.50 Ea.	Crawford Early Peach	1.00 Ea.
Sheldon Pear	1.50 Ea.	Elberta Peach	1.00 Ea.
Duchess Pear	1.50 Ea.	Burbank Plum	1.75 Ea.
Gov. Wood Cherry	2.00 Ea.	Wickson Plum	1.75 Ea.
Napoleon Cherry	2.00 Ea.	Abundance Plum	1.75 Ea.
			$23.25

For 15 (1 of each) $20.00

DWARF FRUIT TREES

4 to 5 feet high—take half the room of standard sizes and fruit sooner

Baldwin Apple	Beurre Anjou Pear
Delicious Apple	Sheldon Pear
Fall Pippin Apple	Vermont Beauty Pear
Northern Spy Apple	Clapp's Favorite Pear
Spitzenburg Apple	Bartlett Pear
Early Harvest Apple	Duchess Pear

$1.50 each. For 12 (1 of each) $16.00

Send for our catalogue
Simply drop us a line asking for Catalogue No 300

"Successful for over a century"

AMERICAN NURSERIES

H.E. HOLDEN, Manager
Singer Building
NEW YORK

Spring's Blessing!

When you are all "fed up" with winter, when the sight of snow and ice disgusts—then, just then, nature puts forth her daintiest apologies through some of the most charming forms of plant life. Hepaticas or "Bloodroot", as shown above, Claytonias and Trilliums, Blue Bells (Mertensias) and Dog Tooth Violet—a host of gentle children of the wilds come to "make up."

NOW is the time to plant them!

They start growth so early that spring transplanting is not advisable. The most charming pictures imaginable may be created right around your home with the help of wild flowers. Taking proper stock of their simple soil requirements, they will grow anywhere. And there are special kinds for most any situations that you are willing to set aside for them.

Special Offer for Prompt Action

I will send ten plants each of ten distinct and beautiful spring flowers, one hundred in all, for $12.00.

I still have a few copies of my catalogue (pronounced the most unique index to wild flowers) which I'll gladly mail to those interested enough to ask for it.

EDWARD GILLETT

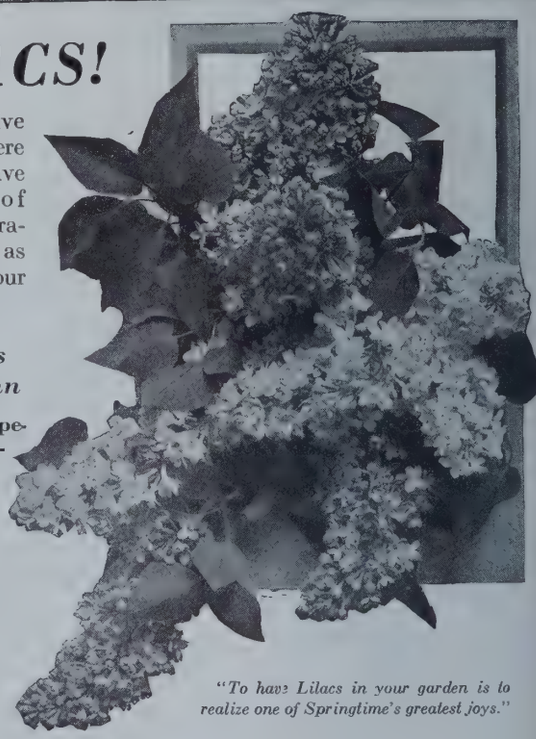
***Fern and Flower Farm,* 3 Main St., Southwick, Mass.**

LILACS!

You can live most anywhere and yet have bouquets of beauty and fragrance such as this from your own garden.

Plant Lilacs this Autumn

Send for our Special Lilac Folder G, showing choice Hybrid varieties in natural color. It will aid you in your choosing and contains an attractive Special Offer.



"To have Lilacs in your garden is to realize one of Springtime's greatest joys."

Moons' Nurseries
THE WM. H. MOON CO.

MORRISVILLE (which is 1 mile from Trenton, N.J.) PENNSYLVANIA

Lovely Pictures made with Lovelier Flowers

Stately Tulips, the pride of Holland, fragrant Hyacinths and chaste, charming Daffodils; all those lovely children of the bulbs we import may grace your garden next spring if you plant the bulbs this month.

For Great Flower Shows Next Spring Plant These—

100	Single Early Mixed Tulips for	$3.00
25	Narcissi, mixed named varieties	1.00
12	Hyacinths, under color	1.00
100	Crocus, choice mixed	1.50

All Four Lots of Above for $5.00

100	Double Early Mixed Tulips	$3.50
100	Darwin Tulips	3.50

Two Above Lots for $6.00

Fall Catalogue Gladly Mailed Free!

All customers of record should have received it by this time. Moreover, I am anxious to make new friends, so please write for the catalogue. If you have never made gardens before in the fall, I know the catalogue will show you the way to do it this year.

J. K. ALEXANDER, *World's Largest Dahlia Grower*
27-29 Central Street, East Bridgewater, Mass.

"The Dahlia King"

YOU can obtain the landscape effect you wish by using plants from the Bay State Nurseries. Our stock is strong, hardy, well-grown, carefully dug, and expertly packed.

We endeavor to maintain a complete stock of evergreens, trees, shrubs, and perennials. Let us serve you; it will be to your advantage.

Our Handbook will be gladly sent on request.

The Bay State Nurseries

W. H. Wyman & Son

North Abington Massachusetts

Totty's

Monthly Tidings

To do work well, mankind has to be in a good mood. So with nature! If we work *with* her, all is well. Disregard of her moods (seasons) spells garden failure.

Right now nature is in her best mood to receive certain bulbs and plants. Narcissi, Tulips, Crocuses, all those very early spring flowering bulbs must be planted *this month*, if you would enjoy their companionship next May and June.

Likewise, hardy plants that start their growth in very early spring are much more logically transplanted now than during spring. There is a bulb list, for which please write. But being all "out" of large catalogues, some Perennials are offered below.

Charles H. Totty

Perennials Worth Knowing *and Growing!*

For "Cutflower" Purposes

AQUILEGIA (Columbine) Totty's Long Spurred Hybrids
PLATYCODON—blue and white
DELPHINIUM SEEDLINGS, Totty's Special Hybrids
GALEGA OFFICINALIS—purplish blue, pea-shaped flowers
FOXGLOVE
CAMPANULA PERSICIFOLIA—blue
PYRETHRUM HYBRIDUM (Giant Persian Daisy)
SWEET WILLIAM, pink, scarlet, or white
CENTUREA (Perennial Cornflower)

Prices on any of above, $3.00 per dozen, $20.00 per 100, not less than 6 of any one kind at these rates

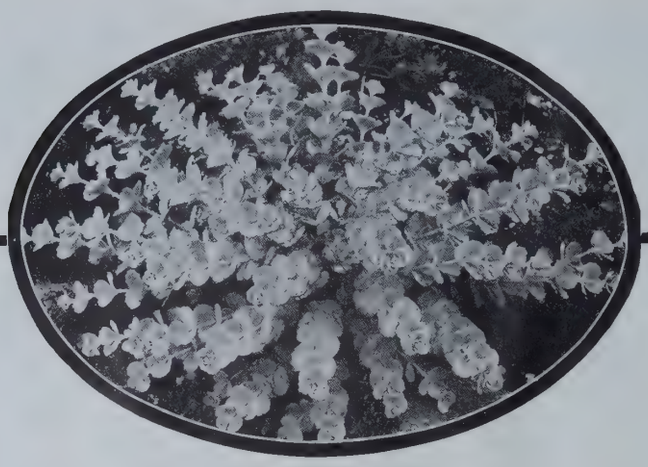
SPECIAL OFFER: We will supply 3 each of above 10 splendid Perennials for cutting, a total of **30** field-grown plants for **$6.50.** This is an extra special offer to GARDEN MAGAZINE readers only, so please mention this advertisement

Charles H. Totty Co.

Headquarters for Flowers, for Home and Garden

Madison, New Jersey

Better Flowers for Discriminating Buyers at 4 E. 53rd St., New York City



For Graceful and Enduring Beauty—SEDUMS!

QUAINT, curious little forms of plantlife, hardy, picturesque, always charming, ever present with their delicate fleshy foliage and attractive flower clusters. Sedum Sieboldi, shown above is a gem for either rock gardens or a decorative feature for any garden. Its arched branches are of creamy white color, each individual round leaf delicately outlined with rosy edges. A fully developed specimen plant carries scores of branches, 6 to 8 inches long, which, during August, are crowned with delicate, pink flower umbels. **Young pot-grown plants, 50c each, $5.00 per dozen.**

Here is our Special Sedum Offer:—

Sedum acre—the dainty Rock Cress.
S. sarmentosum—with long, slender, creeping branches.
S. album—one of the most rapid growers.
S. stoloniferum coccineum—great for ground covers.
S. reflexus—the curious Stone Orpine.
S. kamtschaticum—a very ornamental variety.

Any of the above pot-grown plants, for assured results, **25c each.**

Two each of the six varieties for $2.25.

Two each of all seven sorts (including the rare S. Sieboldi) for $3.00 postpaid. West of Mississippi please add 25c.

And Sempervivums, too

The "Hens and Chickens" of our grandmother's gardens are as interesting and curious as ever. Here are six distinct sorts of special merit for rock gardens.

Sempervivum tectorum—Old man and Woman.
S. globiferum—the symmetrical globe leek.
S. arachnoideum—with beautiful cobweb like covering.
S. cornutum—a grayish blue member of the tribe.
S. violaceum—a bluish tinted rosette with pale red flowers.
S. fimbriatum—full, red tinted rosettes with bright red flowers.

Price:—Any of above, 25c each, $2.25 per dozen.

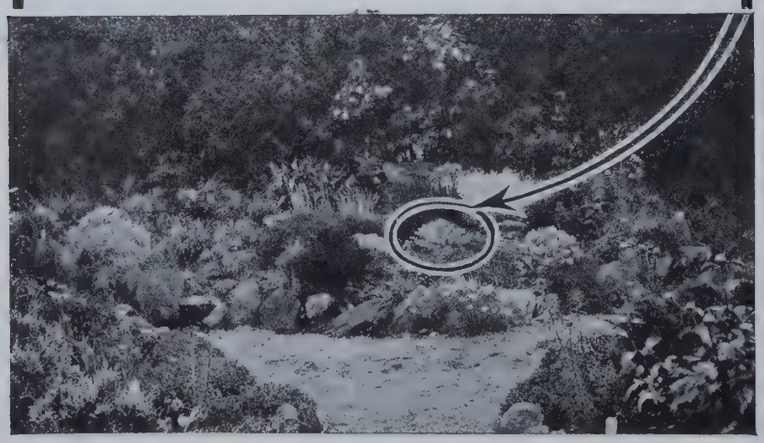
Special Offer:—Two each of above 6 for $2.00

Please do not ask us to fill any orders less than $2.00.

An Artistic Flower Border At a Definite Price—$30.00

Our "Artistic" old fashioned border of hardy perennials holds about 200 plants and covers a space fifty feet long by four feet wide. With the plants we furnish a definite plan how to arrange the plants according to their height, color, flowering season, etc. This plan is reproduced in our special folder designed to encourage fall action. A copy of it will gladly be mailed on request.

PALISADES NURSERIES, Inc., A. L. Clucas, *Mgr.*, Sparkill, N. Y.



From Three Bulbs Planted Last October

I AM indebted to a grateful customer for the picture alongside. In sending it he adds:—"and I want to apologize for the limitations of the camera, for two of the total of twelve magnificent lilies leaned too far in the wrong direction to be caught with the rest."

Regal Lilies Will Do As Well For You

In any nook, in most any soil, this superb Wilson introduction will thrive to the gardener's delight. I have, perhaps, the greatest stocks of the various lilies brought from China and Japan by Mr. Wilson.

Lilium Regale, 1st size bulbs, 60c each; $6.00 per dozen; $48.00 per 100

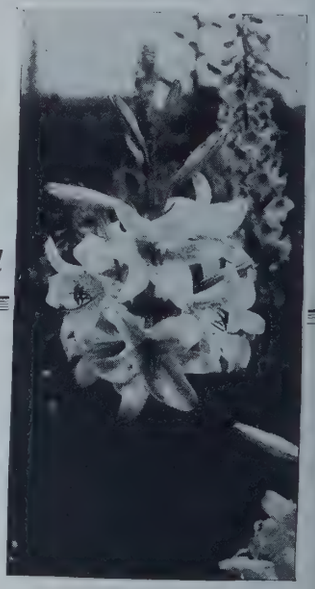
One planting will give you the companionship of the superb lily for years, since it is perfectly *hardy* and naturalizes in any well-drained soil.

Autumn Supplement on Request

Offers many rare lilies and other hardy plants not obtainable elsewhere. If it's hardy with us, it's hardy anywhere! Please let our Autumn Supplement bring you the latest fall planting suggestions.

F. H. HORSFORD, *America's Hardiest Plant Nursery* **Charlotte, Vermont**

Madonna Lilies



Prize Bulbs of Exceptional Size

Selected with great care from the choicest collections in France!

These Lilies, the famous flowers of History and Romance, born on tall, stately stems, from 4 to 5 feet high, are remarkable both for the astonishing size and number of their blooms, often from ten to fifteen on a single stalk. Their pure and glistening whiteness will make, a never to be forgotten accent against the riotous color of the garden of your dreams.

Will bloom next June—if you plant them now. 50c each. $5.00 a dozen.

Other Specials in Schling-quality Bulbs

100 Single Early Tulips in 10 named varieties (Bloom in April and Early May) $4.00
100 Double Early Tulips in 10 named varieties (Bloom in April and Early May) $4.50
100 Darwin Tulips in 10 named varieties (Immense flowers on stems 2½ ft. tall) $4.50
100 Cottage Tulips in 10 named varieties $4.50
100 Breeder or Art Tulips in 5 named varieties $5.00
(Tall and stately like the Darwins. In Wonderful shades of bronze, orange buff and apricot)
100 Daffodils—our special assortment for naturalizing, big, medium and short trumpets, all top size bulbs $4.50
100 Crocus, designated colors, or our assortment $1.75
100 Scilla Siberica, Blue squils $5.00
100 Giant Snowdrops $3.00
100 Blue Grape Hyacinths $3.00
100 Chionodoxas, Glory of the Snows $4.00

Shall we send you our "Book of Bulbs"—it is yours for the asking

Schling's Bulbs 23 WEST 59th STREET, NEW YORK CITY

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THE GARDEN MAGAZINE

LEONARD BARRON, *Editor*

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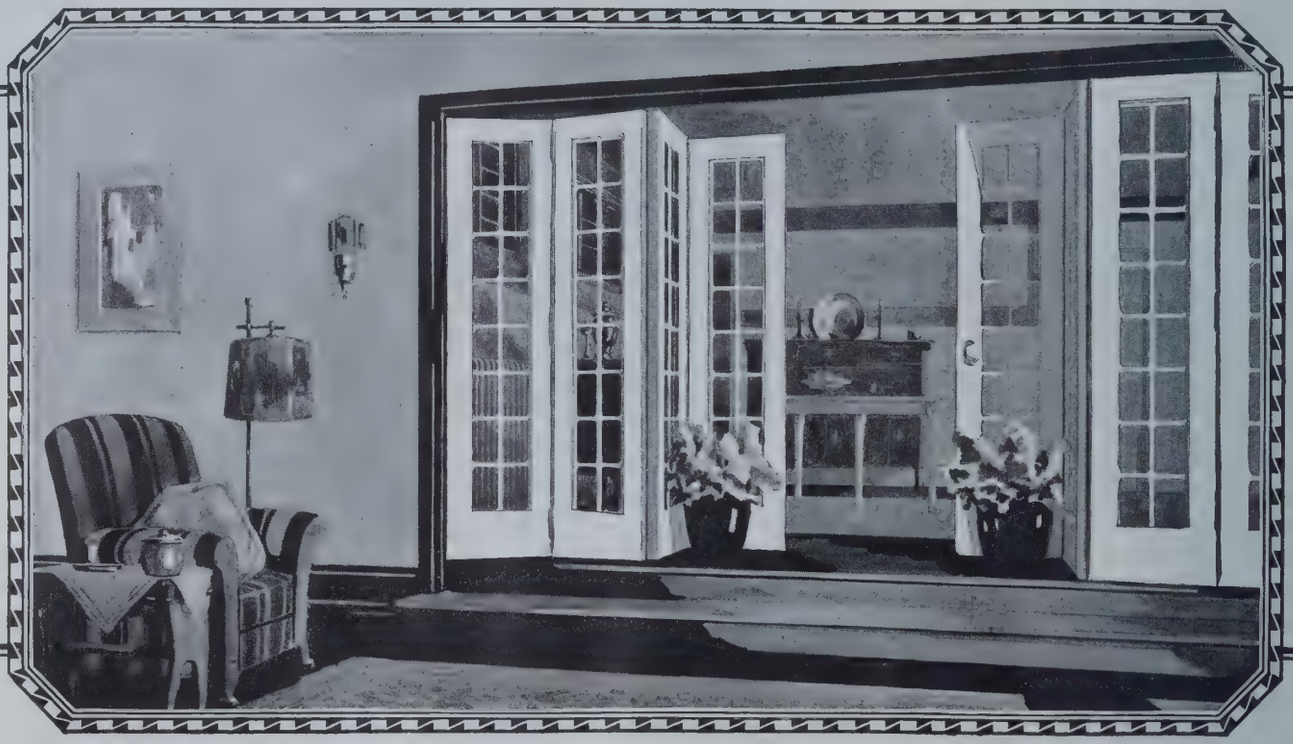
DO YOU PREFER *Painted* WOODWORK?



Have you pictured the rooms of your home-to-be in soft shades of sage green or French gray; of mauve or Chinese blue? Have you thought of brightening up the old family home with a new "suit" of beautiful interior woodwork? Are you postponing action, waiting to find just what you want, to be sure the finished work and color will be to your permanent liking?

ARKANSAS SOFT PINE

Satin-Like Interior Trim

Is the direct and dependable answer to each question. In texture it reaches a degree of beauty found only in Arkansas' superb timber. In chemical composition it meets the skilled painter on his own ground.

How the vogue of painted woodwork has come down to us from mediaeval times is told in fascinating style in our new book, in which we have included practical, accurate finishing instructions. Our finished panels are of convincing beauty—a delight to the artistic eye. All are yours for the asking—write now, while the idea is warm.

A Trade-Marked wood sold by local dealers East of the Rockies

ARKANSAS SOFT PINE TRADE MARK REGISTERED

ARKANSAS SOFT PINE BUREAU~ 103 *Boyle Building, Little Rock, Arkansas*

The Garden MAGAZINE

Vol. XXXVIII, No. 2 — October, 1923

Mattie Edwards Hewitt, Photo

"A FRAGRANT ALTAR TO THAT PEACE
THE WORLD NO LONGER KNOWS."
Bliss Carmen

The up- and down-stairs garden is quite as fascinating as the old house that pleases us by its unexpectedness with a few steps up to some Topsy-like addition or down into a time-mellowed, sunny room. Mrs. Shipman seems to have the gift of imparting to gardens of her design a friendly air of peace as here at "Picket Farm," the home of Mr. A. L. Kramer, Westbury, L. I.

Arthur G. Eldredge, Photo

"FIRST OF THE MOVING VANGUARD,
IN FRONT OF THE SPRING YOU COME"
· *Bliss Carmen*

Tucking away brown bulbs in the brown autumn earth gives the gardener a titillating sense of conspiring with nature to "put one over" on old winter, as it were, and something the thrill of a miracle-worker too who buries a mummy and is rewarded by a living queen! October offers the final opportunity to prepare for the spring glory of Hyacinths, Narcissus, and all their heartening kin. Early bloom in the garden of The Garden Magazine, Garden City, L. I.

Mattie Edwards Hewitt, Photo

"THEN PRAISE THE LORD OF GARDENS
FOR TREE AND FLOWER AND VINE"
Bliss Carmen

Only latterly are we of America learning to appreciate the beauty of stone and the value of enclosures—it is a knowledge which comes slowly as we grow into more reflective gardening ways and begin to feel the need of seclusion. (Turn to Mr. Colton's interesting discussion on pages 79–82 of this issue.) Other views of this attractive garden designed by Mrs. Ellen Shipman for Mrs. Robert Brewster at Mt. Kisco, N. Y., appear on pages 92, 93

THE MONTH'S REMINDER—OCTOBER

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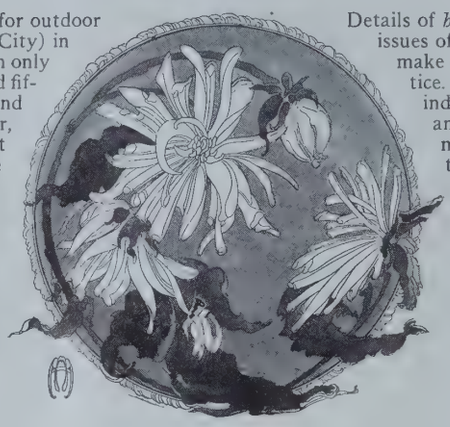
How To Use This Guide. When referring to the time for outdoor work of any sort latitude 40 at sea level (i. e. New York City) in a *normal season* is taken as standard; but at best dates can only be approximate. Roughly, the season advances northward fifteen miles a day. Thus Albany, which is one hundred and fifty miles from New York, would be about ten days later, and Philadelphia, which is ninety miles southwest, about a week earlier. Also allow *four days* for each degree of *latitude*, for each five degrees of *longitude*, and for each four hundred feet of *altitude*.



Details of *how to do* each item may be found in the current or back issues of The Garden Magazine—it is manifestly impossible to make each number of the magazine a complete manual of practice. References to back numbers may be looked up in the index to each completed volume (sent gratis upon request) and to further help the reader we have a "Service Department" which will be glad to cite references to any special topic, if asked for by mail, and also to send personal replies to specific questions; a stamped, addressed envelope being enclosed.

IF YOU don't plant now, you may lose a whole year for the simple reason that hardy stock put into the ground this fall is ready to start growth no matter what kind of a spring you may have—of course assuming that the planting is properly done and properly cared for during the winter. Soil conditions, and variations in longitude and latitude are important determining factors and must be duly considered (See page 40, September G. M.)

Practically all hardy shrubs, trees, and many herbaceous perennials are to be set out now. The evergreens, however, prove an exception, as do also such thin-barked trees as ornamental Peaches, Cherries, Birches, etc., and thick-rooted ones like the Magnolia which are as a rule better left till spring. All spring-flowering bulbs (Hyacinths, Tulips, Crocuses, Narcissus, Lilies, etc.) to be planted as soon as possible.

Mulching material for use when the ground has frozen over to be collected. Mulching spells no small part of the success of fall planting.

Collect material for protecting evergreens that are not quite hardy or scorch readily with the winter sun. Evergreens of symmetrical form may be protected from heavy snow breakage by being tied in.

Salvaging the Growing Vegetables

Toward the end of the month dig, for housing or pitting, Beets, Carrots, Sweet Potatoes, and all other root crops not to be left in the ground all winter.

Celery in full growth to be earthed up, and during the last part of the month the first lot may be stored in trenches for the winter. Prepare for protecting the remainder from severe frosts.

When frost threatens, lift some of the best Cauliflower and plant close together in a deep frame, or cellar.

Endive approaching maturity will blanch if the sash is covered with shutters for a week or two.

Squash and Pumpkins to be gathered and stored before they are touched by frost.

Jerusalem Artichokes are ready for use any time after the plant flowers. Lift and store like potatoes after the tops die down.

Eggplants and Peppers to be picked before they freeze; they will keep for some time on dry straw in a dry, airy place.

Asparagus foliage to be cut down as soon as it shows signs of ripening. Clear weeds and rubbish from the bed and after frost apply a thick covering of manure.

Herbs, such as Thyme, Sage, Sweet Marjoram, etc., to be gathered, when perfectly dry, tied in bundles, and suspended from the ceiling of a dry, airy room.

Keeping the Lawn Trim

Cut the grass as long as it continues to grow. It is a mistake to allow it to remain during winter with the idea of it protecting the roots during severe freezing weather. This old long grass dies, and is no end of trouble in the spring.

Grading for new lawns to be done as circumstances permit; but the sooner the grade is established and the ground occupied with a cover crop, the better.

In many sections there is still time to get a stand of grass if the seed is sown early in the month.

"Moving Day" in the Flower Border

Any contemplated changes in the flowerbeds and borders to be carried out while most of the plants are dormant, or nearly so, and you have time for the work.

Peonies, Phloxes, and other perennials do not flower well if they become over dense; they need breaking up and resetting every four or five years, for best results.

The usual method of division is to chop the roots into four or five pieces with a spade or edging knife. In the case of Phloxes, Asters, Physostegia, and such like, use two digging forks placed back to back, forcing the clumps apart; select the outside, or younger portions, for replanting.

Annuals to be cleared off as soon as frost cuts them down.

Getting the Tender Plants under Cover

Decorative purpose plants about the dwelling to be brought indoors on the approach of frost.

Everlastings (Helichrysums, Gomphrenas, etc.) to be cut before frost and dried out somewhat in the sun before being brought indoors.

Dahlias, Tuberoses, Gladiolus, Cannas, Caladiums, Tigridias, and all summer-flowering bulbs to be taken up and stored away, after being air-dried, in some airy place free from frost.

Tender Waterlilies in tubs to be brought indoors after the tops freeze, and gradually dried off to ripen the bulbs.

For Next Season's Vegetable Crop

Sow Winter Spinach and Onions to remain in the ground over winter. Protect by covering with salt hay when cold weather comes.

Roots of Chicory (French Endive) to be lifted for early forcing. Cut off foliage just above the crown, and pack thickly in boxes or large pots. Cover the roots up to the crown with soil, and place in a reasonably cool temperature where light is excluded. A mushroom cellar will do, but a slightly cooler temperature is better; under the bench of a carnation or violet house is suitable if several inches of soil be placed over the crowns to blanch the growth. If watered when planted, can be let alone for some time.

Rhubarb roots to be dug and laid aside to rest prior to forcing if early supplies are wanted.

Artichokes to be protected against heavy frosts. Next year's crop may be provided for by selecting a few of the strongest plants, lift and pot them, and winter in a cool house. Cut back the foliage and a few of the strongest roots. These old roots will furnish suckers for propagating next year.

Cover crops may still be sown as the ground is cleared. Where this is not practicable, ridging is beneficial, especially in heavy soil.

Where the sub-soil is inert hardpan, the remedy is bastard trenching or double digging; or a sub-soiling plow may be employed. Excellent results are sure to follow.

Onions lifted last month and now ripened, to be cleaned of loose rubbish and laid out in thin layers on a dry, airy shelf in a frost-proof place, or strung on ropes and hung up.

Supplying Fruits for the Summer of 1924

Transplanting and planting new trees to be done as early as possible to become established before severe weather sets in. Mulch the ground for a considerable area round the roots.

Strawberries layered in pots may still be set out. Remove runners from earlier plantings. Give old beds a thorough clear-up and get ready mulching material for use next month.

All fruit to be gathered before frost touches it, and avoid bruising in handling, which impairs the keeping quality.

Grafting scions of various fruits to be gathered as soon as the leaves fall, and buried in sand out of reach of frost, to remain until grafting time in spring.

Where it is not necessary to bury Blackberry and Raspberry canes to prevent winter-killing, tie securely to the trellis or other supports. Shorten any extra long canes.

Salad Till Christmas Time

Lettuce, planted now, will provide a supply of salad until Christmas, if protection can be given by banking leaves or manure around the frames and by covering with mats, etc., on severe nights.

Pansies, English Daisies, Myosotis, Canterbury-bells, etc., being wintered in coldframes, to be kept dry enough to avoid soft growth, which damps readily during warm periods in the winter. When severe weather sets in, cover with dry straw or leaves and put on sash to keep dry. When using leaves, place some small twigs over the plants to prevent settling down too solidly.

As Chrysanthemums Flower

Many varieties of Chrysanthemum will begin opening blooms this month and shading will improve the quality of the flowers. It is not good practice to apply whitewash to the glass, as the petals will damp off during moist, dark weather if the shade is too heavy. Portable shades are available which can be moved at will. Keep after the black fly and have the house fairly dry at night to prevent mildew. A light application of soot water improves the color of the flowers; all other feeding to be discontinued. Watering to be done only when actually needed, and then in the forenoon.

Plants to be Brought Inside

Field-grown Roses to be lifted, potted firmly, and placed in a coldframe. Spray on bright days. Cover the frames during rainy weather; get well-ripened wood and re-established plants which force well in early spring.

Shrubs for forcing, such as Lilacs, Deutzias, Forsythias, Pyrus, Lonicera, Spireas, etc. (see back issues of this magazine) to be lifted and potted in readiness for spring forcing.

Clumps of Chrysanthemum maximum, variety King Edward VII, can be lifted and carried along in a frame for forcing next January. Give Coreopsis the same treatment.

Violets may still be planted; choose a dark day and avoid over-watering. An occasional dose of lime water will keep the soil sweet.

Mignonette, Stocks. Snapdragons, and other plants of this type for forcing may still be benched. Water carefully until thoroughly rooted.

Cold-storage Spireas for mid-winter flowering to be purchased and potted up. Place in a cold house or under the bench until growth starts; then give full sunlight and water freely.

Tulips for forcing to be potted or boxed up as soon as possible. Give ample drainage.

Canterbury-bells, Dielytra spectabilis, and the variegated Funkias for forcing to be lifted and potted up. Place in a frost-proof frame until needed.

Cinerarias to be potted on as they fill the pots with roots. Space out to give a chance to develop fine foliage all around.

Winter Gardening Under Glass

From this time onward work in the greenhouse becomes of more importance in the current routine.

Cold nights must be watched for, and the heating system got ready for use at a moment's notice. A thermostat is really essential in a small house.

Hardwood plants (such as Acacia, Genista, Azalea, and Camellia) to be given the protection of a cool house or pit until the middle of November. See that all such plants are free from insect pests.

Pot fruit trees that were repotted a few weeks ago may remain outdoors for some time yet to ripen their wood and prepare for next season's work. Keep free of scale and do not allow them to become water-logged.

Planted-out vines in the greenhouse (such as Allamanda, Stephanotis, Bougainvillea, etc.) to have the water supply reduced gradually so as to give them a period of rest. Do not withhold the water until the foliage falls. Growth to be checked and the new wood ripened before they are started into active growth again.

In the palm house, keep a drier atmosphere and give less water than when the plants were in active growth; too much heat and water result in the Palms losing color.

Caring for the Carnations

Carnation foliage to be kept dry overnight. Look out for rust; pick off and burn infected leaves; spray with copper solution. Thrips are more easily controlled as the weather gets cooler. Spray regularly for red spider. Do not close the ventilators at night but keep a "crack" of air until a little heat in the pipes fails to keep the temperature right. A light mulch of rotted manure along the south edges of the benches will protect the young roots from the sun. If the stems are weak, apply a dressing of lime. Give supports.

Roses Now in Benches

Early planted Roses will have given a fair crop of bloom by this time, and as the breaks show again, a little bonemeal may be applied, followed by a mulch of manure. After watering well allow the soil to become a little dry before another watering. Avoid a wet, stagnant soil. Lime water will help. Be sparing in the use of manures rich in nitrogen just now when the temperature is bound to fluctuate on warm days; an over-dose makes soft plants.

With an Eye to Easter

Lilium formosum planted in August will now be making roots, and some shoots will be pushing. They need not go to the greenhouse yet, but remove the soil which covers the pots to avoid lanky stems. Place in a frame with a sash over. Lilium Harrisi planted for early winter flowering will be pot-bound enough by this time and ready to be taken in a warm house with temperature of 70 degrees if plenty of water is given to keep the soil moist at all times and early bloom is wanted. Syringe the foliage several times a day and keep down green fly.

Rooted cuttings of Geraniums intended to flower round Easter time to be potted up as soon as they are ready and kept growing right along. Or grow along in a frame with proper protection, where, with favorable weather, they might remain until the Chrysanthemums are out of the way.

Cuttings of Mrs. Sanders Marguerite for Easter flowering to be rooted now and carried in a temperature of 50 degrees. Small plants in 4-inch pots, well pot-bound, will flower earlier than larger plants that have been given plenty of root room.

What the Snapdragons, Oranges and Other Things Need

Othaheite Oranges to be given a place on a sunny bench in a temperature of 54–58 degrees at night with the usual rise with sun heat during the day. Strong plants need a great deal of water, some more than others. Syringe to control scale and mealy bug. Give liquid manure weekly when the pots are well filled with roots.

Side shoots of Pandanus Veitchii to be taken off when a fair size is attained (and then always with a heel). Place them in a warm propagating case, with a brisk bottom heat, and pot up when they have made roots about half an inch long. A good soil is three parts fibrous loam, leaf mold two parts, and one of sand. Give temperature of 65 degrees at night.

Specimen winter-flowering Begonias need space to develop. Elevate on inverted pots or blocks of wood as close to the glass as possible, and so that every overhanging branch is fully exposed to the light. Keep temperature not below 55, nor above 79.

Snapdragons, planted early and making strong growth, to be supported with stakes as needed. Disbud. Have the foliage dry overnight, or rust may develop. Spray with suitable fungicide, as a preventive.

Bedding-plant cuttings now rooted to be potted up and grown along in a cool temperature.

Seeds to be Sown Inside

Main sowing of Sweet-peas to be made this month. Tie up the early sown batch and keep the flowers picked clean. Maintain temperature evenly at 45–50 degrees during the night, and up to 60 during the day. Stir the soil carefully, and water regularly. Cut out the laterals, and tendrils. Strong-growing Spencers may be nipped and two growths taken up.

Early sown Mignonette benched last month needs supports. Seeds may be sown now for January and February flowering.

Calceolaria leaves to be inspected for insect pests, and sprayed.

Succession sowing of Beans, Cauliflower, Lettuce, Spinach, and Radishes can be made at various intervals.

Pansies for wintering over in coldframes may still be sown. Those sown last month may be set outdoors where they will winter, if given protection with salt hay or similar material.

Continue planting Paper-white, Grand Soleil d'Or and Trumpet Major Narcissus. Some of the early planted stock that is well rooted may be brought into a carnation house temperature.

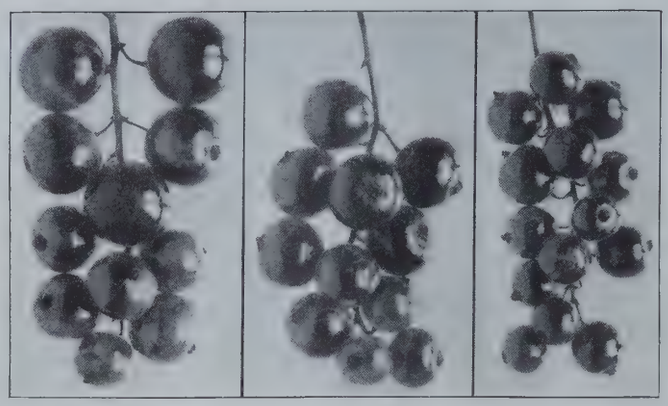
FOR NEXT SEASON'S JELLY AND JAM

C. L. BURKHOLDER
Purdue University

Keeping a Step Ahead of Spring by Setting Out Your Berry Bushes Now

CURRANTS and Gooseberries should have a place in every garden. The fresh fruit makes a spicy table delicacy, while Gooseberries alone are an excellent summer substitute for Cranberries.

Both Gooseberry and Currant bushes will thrive best in the average garden if kept heavily mulched with straw, leaves, or grass clippings. This mulching should be kept deep enough to smother out all growth of weeds and grass during the entire growing season. In the winter the mulch prevents freezing up of the entire root system. In summer the thick layer of decaying vegetable matter holds plenty of moisture about the roots of the plants which is very necessary for the production of high quality fruit. Hoeing and cultivating the soil about the bushes also conserves moisture, but so often this is neglected, and a mulch not only does away with the necessity of cultivation but is an insurance against neglect during busy periods. The mulching system may be started at any time of the year and continued throughout the lifetime of the bushes.



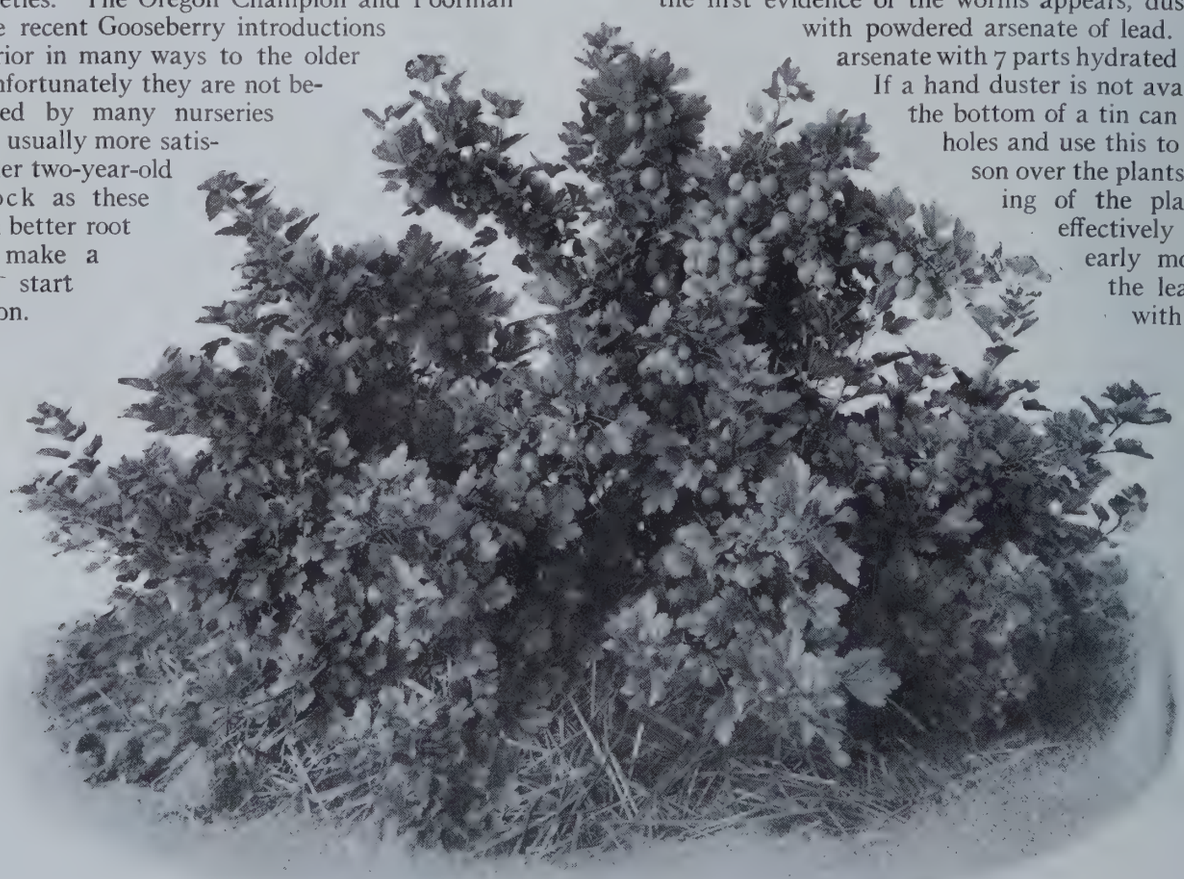
CURRANTS FOR YOUR GARDEN
Tested varieties for home culture, Diploma (left), Wilder (center), Red Cross (right); about half natural size

The Diploma, Wilder, and Red Cross varieties of Currant are among the best for average garden culture. The Fay and Cherry varieties produce large fruit but are very light producers. Of Gooseberries the Downing and Houghton are two standard varieties. The Oregon Champion and Poorman are two more recent Gooseberry introductions and are superior in many ways to the older varieties. Unfortunately they are not being propagated by many nurseries as yet. It is usually more satisfactory to order two-year-old nursery stock as these bushes have a better root system and make a much better start the first season.

PROBABLY the main reason why old and new garden plantings have largely died out in recent years is due to the attacks of San José scale and currant worms. These two pests are easy to control if the right measures are taken in time.

San José scale is an insect which lives the year around on the branches and sucks the sap from the bush. It must be killed by spraying with some material which will actually destroy the bodies of the scale as it is impossible to poison them. Either lime-sulphur liquid diluted at the rate of one pint to each gallon of water, or the dry lime-sulphur at the rate of one-half pound to each gallon is effective. Miscible oil sprays are also good and more pleasant to use than sulphur sprays. Remove low hanging branches before spraying and make every effort to cover the entire surface of every twig and branch of the bush. Spray any time during the dormant season.

The currant worm is a crafty despoiler of both Currant and Gooseberry foliage. A small moth lays a batch of eggs near the centre of the plant about the time the leaves are half grown in the spring. These eggs hatch into small green worms which have a ravenous appetite. They devour all of the leaves in the centre of the plant first and are usually not discovered until they are just finishing up the outside leaves of the bush. All Gooseberry and Currant bushes must be examined frequently about the time the leaves are half to two-thirds grown, and as soon as the first evidence of the worms appears, dust the foliage with powdered arsenate of lead. Mix 1 part arsenate with 7 parts hydrated lime or flour. If a hand duster is not available punch the bottom of a tin can full of small holes and use this to sift the poison over the plants. The dusting of the plants is more effectively done in the early morning when the leaves are wet with dew.



OREGON CHAMPION GOOSEBERRY

A FENCE IN CHARACTER WITH THE SPIRIT OF THE HOUSE

The material and design of the dwelling are of prime importance in determining the type of enclosing wall to be used and this is equally true when selecting plants for a hedge, particularly in the smaller gardens whose boundaries lie near. Home of Mr. Clarence Dillon at Rye, New York

WALLS AND HEDGES TO FRAME THE GARDEN

ARTHUR W. COLTON

Creating Sequestered Spots on Even the Smallest Place—Walls as an Architectural Feature—Some Half-dozen Happy Hedge Plants

EDITOR'S NOTE: With a naturally philosophical tilt of mind, Mr. Colton gives always something more stimulating than mere surface facts and the thoughtful reader who missed his "The House that Was Built for a Garden" and the series on "Decorative Ironwork," written in collaboration with Mrs. Colton, will find it worth while to turn back to previous issues in which these articles appeared.

EVERY enclosing fence, or wall, or hedge, has two functions. It shuts out the outsiders and keeps together the group within. It defends against intrusion and emphasizes the unity of whatever it encloses. On the one side it keeps the cow out of the garden, and on the other it frames the garden. By reason of its outward facing guardianship, the inhabitant feels safe; by reason of its inward facing intimacy, he feels sequestered.

The history of enclosures epitomizes a large part of human, or at least of social history. Early enclosure is all practical—to keep out the wild beast and keep in the tame, or to mark the line of possession between the mine and the not mine. Its first value is probably physical defense; but as soon as a claim to land, or the use of land, has arisen, there arises the "landmark" to announce the claim and denote its limits. "Cursed be he who removeth his neighbor's landmarks" is a statement of old Syrian land law in the emphatic style of Israel, an unsubstantial barrier of imprecation. It seems that people staked claims—they used stones for that purpose in Arabia Petra—and other people jumped them. The claims usually centred around water rights.

The stone walls of New England rose largely in solution of the problem of what to do with the stones in fields that seemed to have more stones than soil in their composition. The zigzag fences meant that timber was plentiful and nails scarce. The early settlers in a forested country sometimes fence their fields with the uprooted stumps. Those weird, but scarcely beautiful stump fences can still be seen in northeastern and some western states, their scrawny roots in petrified gesticulation. The hedgerows of southern England mean that stones long ago ceased to be a problem in that time-mellowed land, and timber ceased to be plentiful, whereas shrubs grow thickly there because of the wet mild air from the Gulf Stream. Woven wire fences come inevitably in an age of iron and machinery; and before one has decided that they are inevitably and by nature unprofitable to beauty, it may be profitable to plant vines along

THE WALL AS A LINK AND A FRAME

Brick "has the great virtues of strength and endurance, and these are values in beauty—only things which endure can acquire the subtle modulations of time"

a woven wire fence, and observe that they act as if such a fence were the very thing they had always wanted. A framework of rough posts with a top rail gives the fence an outline, and the better decorative result is gained by a variety of vines, particularly the ones with brilliant flowers, thick growing perennials (Clematis, Woodbine, Wistaria, Trumpet-vine, Bittersweet, Honeysuckle) and annuals (Scarlet-runner Bean, Morning-glory, Moonflowers, Japanese Gourds). Scarlet-runner Beans are especially decorative and quick growing, serving the economical purpose of being edible as well as beautiful. Nature will make anything beautiful that will last long enough for the working of her slow enchantments. The trouble with wire is that it will not last long.

TO RETURN to fences as social history, a few generations ago in New England villages there was an era of the picket fence. Originally merely defensive against roving cows, it came to symbolize a standard of living, like the cleanliness of a starched white collar. But its imperative need as defense had long passed away when, almost suddenly, it disappeared. At about the time when people began to build so-called "Queen Anne" houses—rather reddish things, all gables and angles, and vehemently shingled—they took down their picket fences. There was a feeling that a street looked more spacious, dignified and generous as well as more sociable, without them. To-day, villages, towns, small cities, and suburbs of large cities, from the Atlantic to Kansas, are dominated by that fenceless mood. It is a world of restless roofs and meaningless lawns, of incessant change and no difference, as vapid and insignificant as the conversation on the piazza of a summer hotel. The reaction against it is now getting under way.

Every change of taste or fashion has an argument for it, but the reasons that are given in its favor are no better than they were when some opposite taste prevailed. They seem better, because the taste has already shifted. The reasons for enclosing lawns and gardens with high walls are coming to seem to us better than those for leaving them all open to the public view. They are not now reasons of safety, but partly æsthetic reasons, and partly a growing liking for the sense of privacy. We are discovering more pleasure in the sense of seclusion, and also in the aspect of the garden—or of the whole house and setting—as something bordered and framed, a definitely limited composition. Practically, one seems to get more value out of a bit of land that has a high wall between it and the street—or rather, let us say, a different value, and one that seems to bring more personal and significant results.

IRRESPECTIVE of expense, the most satisfactory enclosure is a wall of stone or brick or concrete. It has the great virtues of strength and endurance; and these are values in beauty; for the impression of strength is in itself an æsthetic appeal, and only things which endure can acquire the subtle modulations of time. No other enclosure gives the same feeling of security and privacy. No other barrier reflects the sun so warmly when warmth is wanted, and casts so cool a shadow when shade is grateful.

THE VERY THING VINES WANT

The iron fence of simple, substantial design is always serviceable and oftentimes decorative as here with its tumbling masses of vine. Garden at "Birchwood," the home of Mrs. Anson Burchard, Locust Valley, L. I.

THE INGRATIATING QUALITY OF CONCRETE

As a frame of architectural interest and a pleasantly toned support for Roses and other climbing plants. Garden of Mrs. Robert C. Hill at Easthampton, L. I.

THE AIRINESS OF LATTICE WORK

"Lattice in decorative patterns is full of possibilities and beloved of creeping vines." Garden of Mrs. Arthur Curtiss James at Newport, R. I.

FRAMING THE GARDEN IN GREEN

When planned primarily for summer use rather than for four-season effect the garden is often appropriately enclosed by living green. A hedge of clipped Privet lends seclusion to this Southampton (L. I.) garden of Mrs. Frederick A. Snow, designed by Mr. Clarence Fowler, L. A.

The modern stone wall, as framing the garden, is not a method of getting stones out of the way. It is an architectural feature, and the use of it and of the concrete wall increases with the increasing influence of the landscape architecture of southern Europe. The brick wall, on the other hand, shows the influence of English Georgian architecture. Brick walls often have stone copings, and usually wrought iron gates. Where a stone or brick wall incloses the more intimate parts of the garden, one seems drawn by some secret instinct to put wall fountains there, bits of sculpture in bas-relief, or niches with sculpture in the round. Where the wall is on the north side of the garden, it protects from the cold north wind, offers a southern face to the sun, and makes a warm spot for growing early fruits or semi-exotic plants. It is a pleasant sheltered nook for early spring days. None of the other fences have these ingratiating qualities.

An interesting variation in brick walls is gained by leaving out bricks so as to get perforated patterns. But a brick or stone wall may be a beautiful thing by its mere surface. It does not shut off the house and grounds from the view of the street without compensation to the street. It can enrich the street by its color and architectural form, and by the stimulation of interest in the hidden or half-seen things beyond it. A street of garden-glimpses through gateways seems more interesting than a street bordered by shaven lawns that hold no secrets in clumps of Hydrangea and beds of Canna.

IF THE house is New England Colonial, a picket fence, though less interesting than a wall, is still in keeping; and a brick walk, bordered with old-fashioned perennials and leading up from a gate in such a fence—a green gate with an iron latch and Lilac bushes on either side—is something whose sentiment is realized as soon as suggested.

There is no end to the variety of wooden fences. The rustic fence, favored of "late Victorian" sentiment, is less and less used. Whatever the sentiment was, it seems now to ring false. Lattice in decorative patterns is full of possibilities and beloved of creeping vines.

The subdivisions of many ancient gardens were in the form of hedges. The hedges of old Renaissance formal gardens were of clipped evergreen, often tormented into fantastic shapes. The hedge, however, gains in charm if it is not clipped too smugly and flowering hedges seem more interesting than the prim and trim evergreen. In the thrice happy Californian climate they are grown of Geranium and Heliotrope; in New England they are sometimes of Lilac and might be of Syringa. The commonest hedge in the northeastern part of this country for the enclosure of lawns is the semi-evergreen and quick growing California Privet. Japan Barberry makes a good quick growing low hedge, with reddish leaves (and later in the season), drooping racemes of scarlet berries. Another flowering hedge is Flowering Quince which has glossy green leaves and brilliant scarlet flowers. The Rugosa Rose bears large variously deep pink or white blossoms, which are followed by the vivid red fruit or hips, both fruit and leaves lasting well into the autumn. The best native evergreens for hedge planting are Cedar, Fir, and Hemlock; Spruce and White Pine are also seen. They all make a dense growth, and lend themselves to clipping.

Some clipping is necessary, but a hedge looks best when it looks as if it had forgotten the necessity. We are returning to formal gardens, but not to "topiary architecture," it is to be hoped.

GEMS AMONG THE TULIPS

I.—POPULAR VARIETIES FOR THE PRACTICAL GARDEN, AND WHY

AGNES FALES HUNTINGTON

Author of "Dallying With Daffodils" (Oct. 1922 G. M.) and other articles

Intimate Discussion of Habits and Nuances of Colorings to Simplify Your Fall Planting Order

FOR many years now, I have loved the Late Tulips better than any other flowers, and I have tried out a great number in my garden, and gone often to see the fine collection of a neighbor specialist. So perhaps my experiences may be of some help to other gardeners.

A few Early Tulips I want, but not many. They are not at all permanent, have only short stems, and are not very good for use in vases as cut flowers. Also, the colors (though some are very lovely) are not so varied as the colors of the Late Tulips. And beside all this, April is the Daffodil month and in a small garden you cannot have a great deal of everything.

The little wild species TULIPA KAUFMANNIANA I like because it is so very early, and lengthens the Tulip season so delightfully. It has bloomed in my New Jersey garden as early as March 23rd, though the first week in April is its usual time. It is a tiny plant, only a few inches high, but the flower is large for the size of the plant, and it is a pretty creature, of a very pale yellow, with deeper yellow centre, and a purplish rose streak up the backs of the petals. The little wild T. CLUSIANA is a dear Tulip, but not especially vigorous. It is of a warm blush-white, with a purple-pink stain up the backs of the petals and a deep purple-carmine base.

Among the true Dutch Early varieties, I am particularly fond of MAX HAVELAAR, a delightful salmony-red, with fairly long stem. L'UNIQUE (or BRUNEHILDE), white with yellow flame, is lovely in the half-open stage, though very short of stem. QUEEN OF THE NETHERLANDS, blush and white, is huge and beautiful. PINK BEAUTY is a vivid pink and white. The somewhat later LE RÊVE and WHITE SWAN are fine, too—the former is an old rose, the latter is just like a white Lily. And no flower is more beautiful than the double white SCHOONOORD, when well-grown—a good member of that good, ever popular MURILLO family of which the type is blush pink.

The Three Big Families

MY LATE Tulips generally begin to bloom in the last days of April, and continue nearly throughout May. Here we have a great variety of shapes, and almost every color known among flowers—the warm tones; and the cool—soft, dazzling, rich, or somber. The three great classes are the Darwins, the Cottage Tulips, and the Breeders. And there are several other smaller divisions. You must be careful how you plant them; for the Darwins, in all the soft rich tones of pink, lavender, rose-red, and maroon, do not go well with the dazzling Cottage Tulips, that are so fine in brilliant yellow, red, and orange tones. I dearly love both groups and must have many representatives of each, but I plant them as far apart as I can, and give them different rooms when I pick them for vases. The Breeders go not too badly with the Darwins, and indeed are often confused with them in popular understanding. Many gardeners love their somber hues and their subtle shadings. They are very subtle, and almost impossible to describe. But whether outdoors or in vases, most of them, to me, look dull-hued, though there are a few I would never want to be without. They are interesting in that they are the direct product from the seed, a juvenile state and destined at some unknown time to "rectify" or "break" into ornate character.

Darwins are my very favorites. I cannot imagine how anything could surpass the beauty of their colors. Arranged either in great masses of one color, or all the colors together, their effect is nothing short of thrilling.

I always begin by praising PRIDE OF HAARLEM—the Tulip I love best, with all the beauties and none of the faults. It is a huge flower, sometimes with extra petals (which gives it a splendid full shape, without any loss of the Tulip character), and its stem is tall and strong. The color is a glorious deep rose-crimson, softened and enriched by a hint of blue. (Do not imagine for a minute that the blue tone makes it anywhere near a magenta, for this is far from the case.) The base is of a brilliant metallic blue. This variety is especially vigorous and permanent; I have even had some growing in the grass for years, and most Tulips will not bloom in grass. ARIADNE is very similar in color and sturdiness, but with a purple base. Its shade of red is a trifle more a scarlet, and the flower is longer and slenderer than the great open bowl of the other. KING HAROLD is a fine red, of an entirely different shade, nothing of rose color, but rather more a deep mahogany. With PRINCE OF THE NETHERLANDS, we get back to the rose-reds. This variety is distinctive by reason of its deep flush up the centre of the petals, with paler edge. WILLIAM PITT and MATTIA and FARNCOMBE SANDERS all more or less resemble Pride of Haarlem, and I do not find them so good—but that is a personal preference.

Some Choice Pinks and Lavenders

THE loveliest pink Darwin is CLARA BUTT. There is none to equal it in the beauty of its warm salmon-pink hue. But it has many faults. It is not very big, its stem is short, its constitution is not vigorous and I find I must continually renew my stock, if I want to enjoy a bunch of these exquisite rosebud-like flowers. Last spring it seemed to me that APHRODITE came pretty near to being a good substitute for Clara Butt, if one be desired. Its shade of pink is not quite so delicious, but it is good, and the flower is bigger, on a taller stem, and apparently the plant is more vigorous.

The most vigorous pink Darwin with me is MME. KRELAGE. Year after year it will come up in the same place. And its rosy flushed petals, with edge of paler pink, are very lovely in the freshly opened flower, though the colors grow a little dingy with age. PRINCESS ELIZABETH (syn. JULIE VINOT) and GEORGE MAW are good enough pink Darwins, but not very exciting. CARL BECKER can be exquisitely beautiful from new bulbs, but it deteriorated fast in my garden. FLAMINGO is a long, graceful flower, but of a dull shade of pale pink. MARGARET (syn. GRETCHEN) seems to me also to lack life in its coloring. YOLANDE (syn. DUCHESS OF WESTMINSTER) died out very soon, and I cannot at all remember how it struck me, but I have ordered some more bulbs for the catalogue description is so alluring.

LOUISE DE LA VALLIÈRE, one of the very best Darwins, stands midway between the rose-reds and the pinks. I should call it easily one of the choicest half-dozen. The marvelous color is a luminous deep pink. It is huge, finely shaped, tall, vigorous. Everyone notices and admires it.

I have looked and looked for the perfect lavender Darwin, and at last I think I have found one—or, rather, two. ERGUSTE is early and vigorous and fairly good, but a little tepid in color. So are EUTERPE and NORA WARE. DREAM is a good inexpensive variety. REV. H. EWBANK is lovely, of a pale gray tone.

La Tristesse can be very lovely, but is changeable and impermanent; yet even so, I always want it. The two I now rank highest are Remembrance and Ronald Gunn. The former is a little variable, but at its best it is a wonderful flower, with subtle pink and blue lights running through its lavender. The second never varies, and is a flower of vivid and unmistakable personality, very blue in tone, the centre of the petals a deep blue-heliotrope, the edges a bluish white. It is not very tall, and never opens particularly well; but having once seen its color, you cannot do without it. Two highly praised lavenders are Mélicette and Duchess of Hohenberg; they can be very fine, but I do not like so red a shade of lavender, and indeed, with me, Mélicette is hardly lavender at all.

I looked even longer for the perfect dark variety. You see, I want to arrange great bunches of Darwins in rose-red, pink, lavender, and deep blue-purple. The only flower that can even approach the color beauty of such a bouquet is the Sweet-pea, or possibly, the Gladiolus. There are plenty of dark Darwins, but they are more on the red than the blue tones. Faust is good, André Doria very fine, but these are too red for my wishes; and so is the little old (and now generally discarded) Sultan, which I consider no good at all. Zulu I once thought the blue-black of my dreams, but I do not find it healthy, and even the color sometimes disappoints. But I need look no more now if Viking proves always as fine as it was last spring, It could not be improved in any way—in color, shape, size, stem, or vigor.

Off Shades that Attract

A FEW Darwins do not quite fit into any of these color groups. I loved Bleu Céleste and Raphael when I first saw them, and wrote in my note-book that they were, respectively, blue-purple and rose-purple. But they have never seemed so lovely since, neither in my own garden, nor elsewhere. Indeed, Bleu Céleste, of a raw magenta tone, has nothing but its name to recommend it to me now. Raphael, however, I must try again, for when I saw a big clump of it this year, it seemed again to have lovely pansy-like shades of rose and blue. Valentin is a small wide-open flower of reddish purple that goes badly with other colors, but it is so particularly free and sturdy that I can't help liking to see it around. Jubilee has a great reputation, but it was not very interesting in my garden. Giant, also highly praised by Tulip experts, is a wonderful flower, of very rich wine purple; but it seemed one of the least vigorous with me, and was very short-stemmed. However, that, too, I must try again.

The Darwins don't do very well with white as their garment. I am rather fond of Painted Lady, and it is interesting when studied closely, for it is tinged with lovely shades of purple and yellow; but it is not at all a true white.

The Glowing Gold of the Cottage Group

THE livelier-hued Cottage Tulips are now to be considered. The golden lily-like Mrs. Moon (this name is a synonym of the more formal Fulgens lutea maxima) is one of my favorites. It is as vigorous as it is beautiful. Perhaps even lovelier is Avis Kennicott, softer in its shade of yellow and longer of petal. Primrose Beauty, seldom listed, is a darling, a most delicious pale yellow, slender, graceful, with the most enchanting fragrance of any Tulip I know. Walter T. Ware is the most brilliant of all, a deep orange yellow; but it is small, has not a very good shape, and has not proved vigorous with me. I have tried many other yellows—Gesneriana lutea, Flava, Solferina, Retroflexa Yellow, Leghorn Bonnet—but they all left something to be desired. Years ago I had Vitellina, and liked it very much, though I could not now compare it with these others with any exactness. I remember it was a pale yellow, turning almost white with age.

Gesneriana major (more correctly called Gesneriana spathulata) is a fine bright red, and interesting as the ancestor of most of the Late Tulips. Fulgens is somewhat similar, but not nearly so good. As I so greatly prefer the rose-red of the Darwins I do not bother with the Cottage scarlets, looking to this section only for the colors that cannot be found among the Darwins. (There is no yellow among the Darwins.)

It is among the Cottage Tulips only that we find that wonderful color between yellow and red. Such is Emerald Gem, one of my favorites, delicious in color and fragrance, sturdy, and of great charm. La Merveille is similar in color, a larger and more striking flower, but I like it less, it seems a little thin and flimsy.

I have a soft spot for Inglescombe Pink, for it is one of the first Tulips I ever had, and I judge it may be among the last, for nothing surpasses it in vigor. Sometimes it is a salmon pink, and then it is lovely; and sometimes it is a brownish pink, and then it is *not*. A soft pink Cottage Tulip of delicate charm, unlike any other, is The Fawn. As its name implies, it has fawn tints in its pink. A brighter Tulip, also in shades of pink and yellow, is John Ruskin; but I was disappointed in it when I brought it home to live with me.

Zomerschoon, white, flamed rose; Striped Beauty, of similar color scheme, but less good; Kingfisher, white, with maroon flames; and Picotee, white, with a hair-line edge of rose, all leave me cold, for I do not like striped flowers. That is why I care little and say less about the "broken" Bybloemens and Rembrandts.

There has been some talk lately about a new break in

"GOD HAS MADE A TULIP
LIKE A RED CLOUD LIGHTED BY THE SUN"

Afterglow, a Darwin of distinction, a "salmon pink of very rich coloring, inside orange with slight tints of light brown. A fine outdoor grower" (see page 86)

WHERE DARWINS LIFT THEIR STURDY CHALICES

There is a bold certainty about this group of Tulips that leaves its impress on the spectator, and it is difficult to imagine a more beautiful range of color—rose, lavender, wine, old gold, maroon—everything except yellow, which is never found on a true Darwin

Tulips, called Lily-flowered (though often classed with the Cottage varieties). The only one I have tried is SIRÈNE, of a rather hard shade of rose. It blooms with great heartiness, and is like nothing else, but I cannot admire it—its very narrow curving pointed petals look like torn strips of paper.

A Picked Company of Breeders

AMONG the Breeders, I am less at home. I have not tried very many, and I have by no means liked even all of those. But I do love CARDINAL MANNING, and always want him. There is no other Tulip of just that shade of deep winey lavender. And the shape is as lovely as the color, and the vigor of the variety is equal to both. My next favorite is MME. LETHIERRY. It is a big oblong flower, of a soft dull pink. I have not made it sound attractive in my description, but it *is*, and has great charm and individuality. But a bright pink neighbor kills it. Put it beside REV. H. EWBANK for a very soft and lovely color harmony.

SALOMON is a delicately hued lavender Breeder of particularly good shape in the bud, though the color is just a bit washy. MARIE LOUISE is an adorable little old rose, with orange tinge. And the old and seldom seen GERARDA is interesting in color.

Of all that I've had the foregoing are the only ones I have really liked. The brown and yellow JAUNE D'OEUF and the very similar QUEEN ALEXANDRA could not thrill any one, I should think, nor could the weak-toned APRICOT and WILBERFORCE. RUBY is unusual in its deep red, but has a very ugly shape. GROOTE SAMSON is too somber to make a pleasant companion. BACCHUS grows with a very good will, and seems to bloom all over my garden, but it, too, is very somber. In other gardens, I have rather admired INDIAN CHIEF and HELOISE and YELLOW PERFECTION; also, LOUIS XIV, so very striking in its contrasted purple and golden brown that I hope to have it another year, even though I shall probably not like it when I get it here.

I love the best of the Early Doubles, but the only Late Doubles that I know, YELLOW ROSE and BLEU CÉLESTE (do not confuse the latter with the *single* Bleu Céleste already named) are not very good. They are too dumpy in shape.

Fantastic and Fascinating Parrots

THE Parrot Tulips I adore and wonder why they are not better known. True, the stems are not very strong, but they are more than compensated for by the great slashed flowers, with their harlequin air. I enjoy few flowers more than CRAMOISIE BRILLIANT, deep red with blackish marks, and LUTEA MAJOR, golden yellow touched with red and green stripes. MARKGRAAF VON BADEN is gayer yet, but not so vigorous.

I have told enough about my dear company of Tulips. But may I here number together those I could positively not be happy without? They are PRIDE OF HAARLEM, CLARA BUTT, LOUISE DE LA VALLIERE, REMEMBRANCE, RONALD GUNN, VIKING, PRIMROSE BEAUTY, EMERALD GEM, AVIS KENNICOTT, CARDINAL MANNING, MME. LETHIERRY, CRAMOISIE BRILLIANT, and LUTEA MAJOR—a baker's dozen.

And may I try to say, in a few poor words, why I so dearly love Tulips? They are beautiful and varied in color and shape. They are superbly decorative outdoors or in. They are noble in their simplicity and dignity. They are old flowers, that have been in our gardens for centuries. They are steadfast flowers, that remain the same for day after day (unlike the fleeting beauties of the Iris tribe), and, in the case of the sturdier varietes, that appear during spring after spring. And to me personally they are endeared by more than one tender association, so that I must cherish the one as long as the other.

II.—TULIPS FOR THE CONNOISSEUR

DERRILL W. HART

A Group of Conspicuous Beauties for the Gardener with a Flair for the Rare and the Novel

FOR those who are interested in the rare and especially beautiful Tulips we commend the following varieties for consideration—more expensive than the general run of Tulips but more beautiful too, we believe. Each one here described is a gem worthy to be added to any collection of Tulips, either as an exhibition or a garden variety.

Cottage Tulips

WATER-LILY: A well-named flower little known in American gardens. This dainty Tulip has an attractive yellow base. GLARE OF THE GARDEN: The finest red among the Cottage Tulips. Color, brilliant crimson with black centre, edged yellow. Long stems. GRENADIER: A brilliant orange-red with yellow base. This is one of the flashiest and brightest of all Tulips.

Breeders

ST. JAMES: This is a beautiful Tulip—a soft combination of old rose and bronze with lots of golden shadings. Flower cup is large and attractively shaped. As yet this is a little known Tulip in American gardens, but an extremely worth-while addition. WILLIAM THE SILENT: One of the largest and richest of all the dark-colored Tulips. Color is dark satiny purple with clear yellow centre. A Tulip treasure and especially desirable for use with lighter colored varieties. GARIBALDI: A long-stemmed breeder of marvelous coloring—with stems shooting up to 31 inches. Color is pale lilac bronze—as exotic as it is attractive. PRINCE ALBERT: Another long-stemmed Breeder of golden brown color, with a shading of rich lavender on an olive-colored base. GOLDFINCH: Golden brown Breeder of extreme beauty with a touch of lilac on centre of petals. Large attractively shaped flower. One of the best cut flower Breeders. INDIAN CHIEF: A fittingly named Tulip of rich mahogany red and considered by many to be the finest Breeder. Stems reach 33 to 34 inches. Flower is of fine texture. ROI SOLEIL: A rich flower of velvety purple tinted with bronze and stripes of lavender and brown. A striking color combination and extremely satisfactory flower. Long stems. TURENNE: Less expensive than the Breeders previously mentioned, but no less beautiful. A coffee-colored background with yellow base. The petals are shaded purple with soft lemon shadings. One of the showiest of Tulips. HELOISE: Dark red with purple flush; inside of cup brown with yellow base and light purple margins. Peculiarly attractive flower of fine form. VELVET KING: Dark maroon purple with a peculiar brilliance—shading to light salmon base with blue markings. Very robust grower and fine for cut flowers. This is a universally satisfactory flower. PINK PEARL: Considered the best pink Breeder. Color is soft pink with white base. This is a peculiarly attractive flower to use among the duller colored breeders.

Darwins

CITY OF HAARLEM: A new red Darwin that is a wonder. Large, long-stemmed flowers of deep red, with blue base with white edgings around blue. LA FIANCÉE: The finest magenta colored Darwin—the color in fact is as near an old rose as a magenta, slightly margined with lighter pink. APHRODITE: Clear soft pink with a vibrant silver flush. This is one of the finest things in Tulips, and is a superior grower to Clara Butt. VENUS: The finest of all lavender Tulips—shading to white at base. This has been a consistent winner in early spring shows. Does equally well in pots or out-of-doors. SALMONEA: Salmon pink with yellow centre. Very long stemmed. AFTERGLOW: Salmon pink of very rich coloring; inside, orange with slight tints of light brown. Fine outdoor grower. LOUISE DE LA VALLIERE: A deep rose-colored flower with lots of brilliance. One of the showiest. Inside of flower has blue base with white markings. This is a deeper pink than Clara Butt and a far better grower. MYSTERY: An aptly named flower of dark maroon, almost black. A wonderful flower to grow among pinks or lighter purples. GIANT: Another well-named Darwin of dark purple with red suffusions. The base is white, marked blue. JUBILEE: A popular variety and deservedly so. Bright purple with white base marked with blue. A wonder in the garden and equally attractive as cut flower. BLEU CÉLESTE: Large, handsome flower of bright purple with white base and blue shadings. OPAL: Rich lavender that's quite distinct in its color.

Some New Types

Late Flowering Hybrids: These are scarce and difficult to obtain, but constitute an extremely worth-while addition to the Tulip family. Varieties you will like are:

ALASKA: Clear yellow. DIDO: Salmon cerise with black markings at base. As beautiful as anything you will see. ORIENT: Carmine-rose with orange-red edges. THEMIS: Pure white.

LOOKING FORWARD TO NOVEMBER

THE many calls which keep coming and coming from readers throughout the South are now crystallizing into definite form—*November* GARDEN MAGAZINE is to be a SOUTHERN GARDENS NUMBER.

This issue will have, not only practical appeal for Southerners themselves and for the ever-growing group of Northern neighbors who make the South their winter home, but the strong pull of a traditional interest for gardeners everywhere.

In sparkling fashion *Helen Morgenthau Fox* describes "SOME COLONIAL GARDENS OF THE OLD SOUTH," the cradle of gardening in this country. Florida, upon which Ponce de León in early days first left a Spanish impress, and Louisiana, so reminiscent of France, give to the gardens of the South distinct character and charm.

"PLANTING CHARTS OF FLOWERS AND VEGETABLES FOR SOUTHERN STATES" offer concrete suggestions, and lovers of beauty will find inspiration in the luxury of trailing Banksia Roses, the free-blooming Cherokee, in pictured patios and gardens where vines climb unrestrainedly and plants lift their color to warm skies.

In November, too, comes "WORD OF THE LATEST CHRYSANTHEMUMS" and fresh comment by *Stephen J. Hamblin* on "NOTEWORTHY NEWCOMMERS AMONG THE PERENNIALS."

"The tropical jungle is impassable and aggravating in the extreme, but the virgin forest of the tropics is sublime," says *E. H. Wilson* in his forthcoming "TROPICS OF THE OLD WORLD"—an absorbing account of the plant life of Madagascar, Borneo, Malaysia, and other lands whose very names allure. Trekking after this illustrious collector we discover that the Rubber-plant of parlors is in its native Indo-Malaya a large tree and that "from the dark forests of Assam" comes the familiar Begonia of window-boxes.

THE INFLUENCE OF THE GARDEN ON WOVEN DESIGN

LUCY EMBURY HUBBELL

EDITORS' NOTE.—To the artisan of every craft and era the garden has been a primal source of inspiration, for plants lend themselves more graciously to decorative uses than any other type of motif, as is amply evidenced by the beautifully various renderings of flowers, trees, and fruits found on the textiles, porcelains, jewelry, furniture, and other imaginative products of many lands and ages. Gardeners who feel the fascination of such wider relationships may enjoy turning back to the earlier articles on "The Garden and The Crafts," which appeared in our October and November issues of last autumn.

GARDENING is not an isolated art, nor has it ever been a niggardly one. For centuries back it has put into the pockets of its companions bright-colored, beautiful treasure; as the student, or even the casual observer, of the decorative crafts quickly perceives. Textiles, potteries, precious metals repeatedly bear evidence of the garden's largess—even the aloof marble of ancient Grecian Temples carried the Honeysuckle's light impress on column and frieze.

There seems to have been a strange reluctance, however, among designers of all eras and all lands to avail themselves of the riches at hand for out of literally hundreds of possible plant motifs only a few score have yet been used. And though it is interesting to compare the variations and surprising to note the vivacity and recurring freshness of such persistent themes as the Rose, Peony, Tulip, Iris, in the hands of innumerable craftsmen both East and West, the hamperings of tradition are none the less regrettable. Freed from superstition, thorough master of mechanical aids, and served by the abundant diversity of modern horticulture, the decorative artist of to-day steps out on a path of superlative opportunity.

His very earliest predecessors worshiped force and in savage woven work we find symbols of their fear and wonder—the flashings of lightning, stern hilltops that look down on helpless humans, the tree with its miraculous message of reproduction. Only when, by his wits, man had built a shelter about his body and fortified it against starvation and, in laying his fears, created for himself a little leisure, does the gentleness of flowers become part of his daily living and find expression in his pictured arts. Just what Christianity has contributed to art remains problematical, but certain it is that when worship had substituted beauty and benignity for blind primal fears and propitiations, freedom and happiness found characteristic expression in the use of floral forms.

PERUVIAN design, for instance, fine and finished in so many ways, is rigidly bound by symbols and only once, so far as I know, uses a flower. Coptic textiles and the handicraft of the Celts show the same superstitious abnegation. Egypt, more southern and so, though still "pagan," more susceptible to the grace of growing things, includes a trio of vegetative motives—the Lotus, the Papyrus, and the Palm. Perhaps to Confucius and other great leaders of the Oriental mind, the world is more deeply indebted than it has ever realized. The submissive acceptance, the passive receptiveness of outlook so habitual an ingredient of Eastern character, so repugnant to the Occidental man of action, may more than conceivably have been the final factor in the fashioning of a race of artists rather than of statesmen.

At any rate it is indisputably recorded that the East was making and decorating beautiful fabrics for uncountable generations before she at last taught her craft to Europe and that to this day the textile design of the West is the richer for Oriental knowledge and love of plants. Nowhere else in the world have flowers been so intimate a part of the inner life of a whole people as in China and Japan whose first gardens were created like beautiful prayer-mats to spread at the feet of their temples,* whose first blossoms found place on the altars of their gods, and who still make of Cherry bloom-

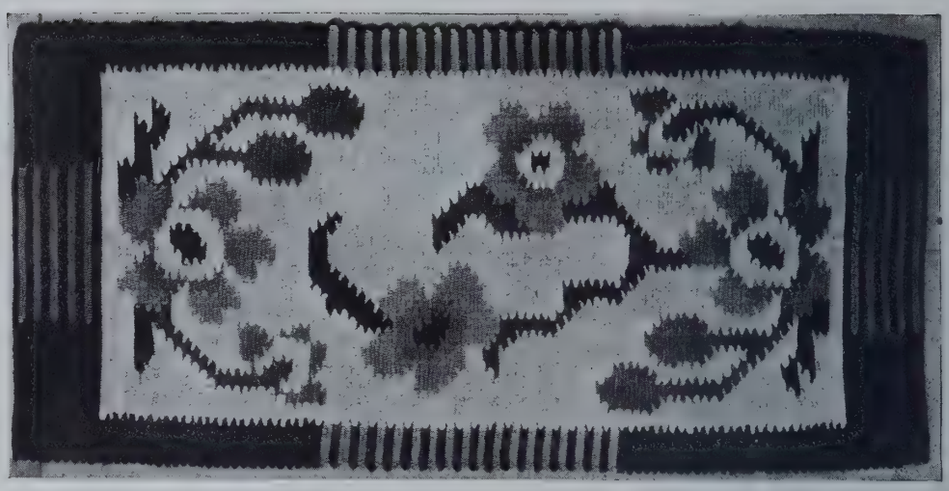
PLANT MOTIFS FROM BRITISH GUIANA

A shawl of batik design based on the Wild Cocoa Bean and the clustered red flowers of Moronobea by Miss Anna Heyward Taylor. How closely nature has been followed without any sacrifice of decorative effect may be seen on comparison with the sketch of the Wild Cocoa Bean (upper picture) made by Miss Taylor at the Tropical Research Station of the New York Zoölogical Society at Kartabo. (Courtesy of American Museum of Natural History)

*On page 311 of the July GARDEN MAGAZINE, in his article on "Gardening in Old Japan," Mr. Manchester refers to this early origin of gardens, and on page 101 of this issue will be found confirmatory comment from the authoritative pen of Mr. E. H. Wilson, Asst. Director of the Arnold Arboretum, whose extensive familiarity with Oriental flora has won him the nickname of "Chinese Wilson."

HANDWOVEN RUG FOR THE COUNTRY HOUSE

"Cherry Blossom" pattern, a candid and very conventionalized rendering of the old Oriental motif, in shades of yellow on a natural linen ground, enlivened by notes of burnt orange and a strong border of black. Designed and executed at the Davenport Looms, New Hope, Pa.



FOR LIVING-ROOM OR BOUDOIR

Soft tones, livable and not tiring, of blue-gray, coral, green, yellow, etc., on an écru ground make this handblocked linen a particularly pleasing one for rooms much used. In dignified reminiscence of the statelier days which were its inspiration this pattern is called "Somerfield Court" by its creator, Mr. Harry Wearne

ing time an occasion for national rejoicing. Quite naturally, then, the artistic self-expression of such peoples finds its outlet in floral forms,* fruits, birds, trees and all that has to do with a garden—happy inhabitants as they are of lands where the Wistaria flings out five-foot sprays of perfume and color literally by the thousand (see page 103 this issue) and Primroses perch at the very edge of snows (Sept. GARDEN MAGAZINE, page 39).

Curiously enough, the Romans—popularly supposed the epitome of sumptuous grandeur—were for some time unacquainted with silks and so content to go about in the lesser splendor of wool or linen, as were the Egyptians of that early period and, more suitably, the Greeks with whose inherent austerity these simple fabrics seem wholly in keeping. By the 3rd century A. D., however, the knowledge of silks came at last to Rome, having percolated slowly from China via India, Persia, and Syria.

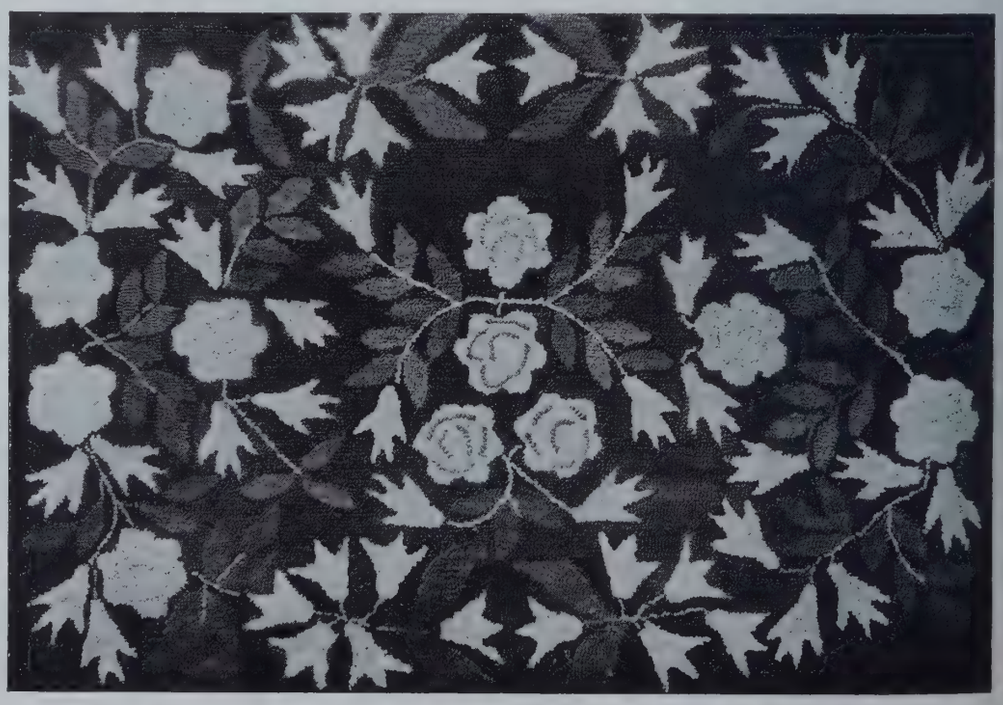
THE Persians in particular proved themselves very apt pupils and already in the reign of Prince Chosroes Anurshirwan (A. D. 531–579) had achieved a conspicuous perfection in the realm of textile design, which in the many decades since has held unflagging rank and so delights the connoisseur. In "the marvellous facility of invention displayed in the Persian carpets, there is to be found that sense of 'enjoyment in the doing,' which is characteristic of most great art—there is no sign of fatigue or labour in them" and, continues Herbert Cole appreciatively ("Heraldry and Floral Forms as Used in Decoration," pages 148, 150), their beauty of patterning "is a triumphant issue from the severest test of pattern design."

But despite his skilful and lavish bestrewing of floral forms, the Persian craftsman, one feels, loved nature abstractly in a sort of second-hand manner for the pretty stories

*As the characteristic motifs of all Oriental design, whatever the medium, were given in some detail in a previous article on "Fruit and Flower Motifs in Pottery and Porcelain" (October GARDEN MAGAZINE, 1922, pages 90–94) it seems needless to repeat them here.

A BIT OF AMERICAN "PEASANT ART"

The Hollyhock is an old friend and favorite motif of the mountain women who make these hooked rugs, and the pattern here shown is known to have been handed on for three generations at least; the work of grandmother, mother, and daughter being fundamentally similar but displaying distinct individual impress and variation. This "second generation" rug, reproduced by courtesy of Mrs. Anna M. Laise Phillips in whose studio all three were seen, is about sixty years old



FOR THE SUN-PORCH

Brilliant in color and tropical in effect is this "Indian River" pattern thus aptly named by Mr. Harry Wearne, its designer. Butterflies, parrots, hanging moss, and a general air of gayety make this handblocked linen a persuasive antidote to the gray days of winter ahead

she furnished to his fancy and fingers rather than with the single-hearted homage of the Celestial who took fewer liberties when recording the ways of his mistress.

Into the company of such time-honored motifs as the Rose, Lily, Narcissus, Peony, Iris, Chrysanthemum, Ivy, and Plum, Turkish and Persian designers ushered a few personal favorites. The Hyacinth, for example, recurs repeatedly in combination with either the Carnation or the Fritillary on the brocades and rugs of Asia Minor; the Cornflower, too, plays a considerable part and occasionally the Convolvulus gives evidence of its graceful adaptability.

OF EUROPEAN countries Spain was the first to take up the cultivation and manufacture of silk—introduced by the conquest by the Saracens at the beginning of the 8th century—becoming steadily more proficient in this art until by the 12th century she had in Cordova a great centre of industry. The Spanish seem not to have been very serious students of nature at first-hand, nor were the Italians who carried forward in preëminent degree the art of weaving during the latter years of the Middle Ages and throughout the Renaissance.

A certain sedateness typifies the Italian designs of this period, strange in a people born under passionate skies, due perhaps to the inhibitory spirit of early Catholicism or possibly because—as that dean of British gardeners, William Robinson, has recently remarked (see August GARDEN MAGAZINE, page 393)—they are by inclination a race of builders rather than a gardening folk, and so their natural flair is primarily for form and only secondarily for color. The serene Anthemion or Honeysuckle, prime motif of classic days, makes its reappearance and by contrast with the free naturalism of the Orient strikes a note of distinct severity. All the motifs of the Italians of this era—the Pomegranate, the Pine, the Palm, the Wheat, and even the birds so frequently used—seem imbued with an inflexibility in strong contrast to

BATIK CURTAIN

Having as its motif the tropical tree, Grias cauliflora; an interesting and unusual design made at Kartabo, British Guiana, by Miss Anna Heyward Taylor. (Courtesy of American Museum of Natural History)

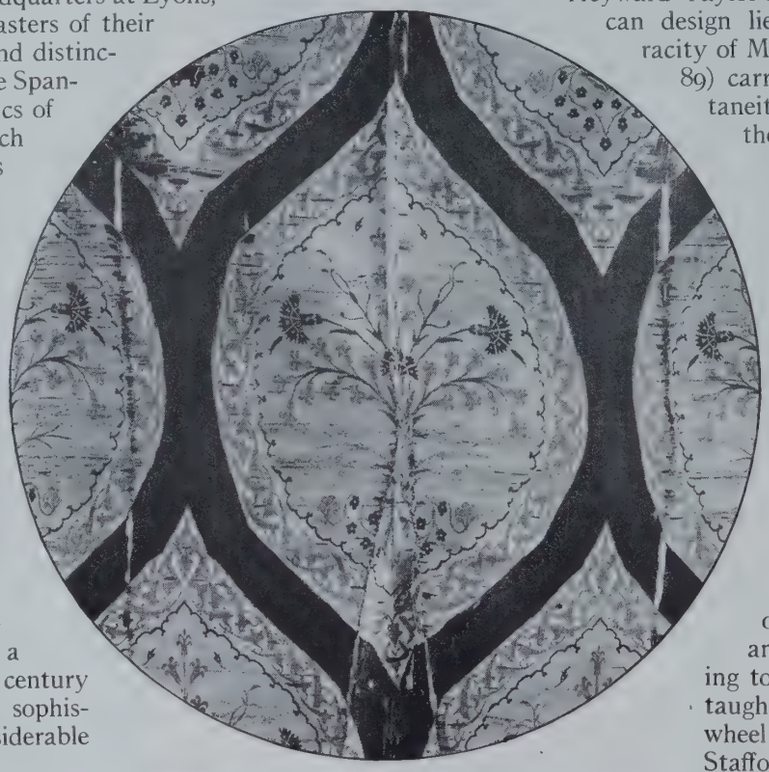
TABLE SCARFS

Floral patterns in soft rich rose, yellow, blue, green, etc. on ground of cream linen; designed and woven by Mrs. Elizabeth Fisk, Fisk, Vermont, winner of the Rosenwald Prize at Chicago in 1918 and in 1919 of the Frank G. Logan Prize

the somewhat frivolous flamboyancy of the French ornament immediately following.

Though Syrian merchants had made their way to Paris in the 8th century, it was not until after the Edict of Nantes that the French weavers, with their headquarters at Lyons, became in the 17th century masters of their craft with a developed taste and distinctive style. Less vivid than the Spanish but still brilliant, the fabrics of France were patterned with much finicking detail. Familiar to us all are the little pots of flowers, the garlands, nosegays, and scrolls, gay and colorful against the satins of Madame de Pompadour's day.

And, by the way, this "pot-of-flowers" motif is one of the most ubiquitous and persistent of garden themes, being found in widely varying types of ornament in widely separated climes and times. A very primitive instance of it is seen on fragments of ancient Egyptian grave-clothes—a solitary central stalk bearing a leaf on either side. The 18th century Polish scarf (below) shows a sophisticated elaboration of considerable loveliness.



GRADUALLY as the small island of England became the gardening centre of the world, her crafts reflected this increased contact with the kingdom of beauty until to-day we turn to her for many of our finest handblocked linens and decorative chintzes with a wide range of fruit and flower themes, a generous inheritance from Europe and the Orient enriched by new motifs of her own—the Columbine, a very susceptible subject in deft hands and yet only rarely found in earlier Italian and Spanish embroideries, the Campion, the Canterbury-bell, Turk's-head Lilies, Tulips, Strawberries, even Pansy and Pear—things come upon in a morning stroll through almost any old-fashioned garden.

Among modern American textile designers are those like Mr. Harry Wearne, President of the Art-in-Trades Club, who draw their inspiration chiefly from traditional sources of which they have a thorough knowledge and profound appreciation. Of necessity, such patterns (page 88–89) bear the stamp of age-old sophistication, are usually elaborate and sometimes very beautiful. There is no question of their authenticity of feeling and purpose, and as much of our architecture is still distinctly continental in character there are many homes which such patterns suitably embellish. However, we are moving slowly toward a definitely national and therefore more genuine expression in all the arts and it is, we believe, through such individual sallies into the great field of hitherto untouched plant motifs as Anna Heyward Taylor's that the true future of American design lies. Certainly the sparkling veracity of Miss Taylor's batiks (see pages 87, 89) carry conviction and by their spontaneity and freshness of theme delight the lover of plants.

TRADITIONAL MOTIFS

The Carnation and Wild Hyacinth beloved of Near Eastern artisans is richly rendered (upper photograph) in cherry red, Persian blue, and subdued green against gold. Magnificent in coloring and woven double so that each side shows a fresh face, this 18th century Polish scarf is unexpectedly arresting, and shows an ornate treatment of the antique little pot-of-flowers theme. (Courtesy of the Metropolitan Museum of Art)

Fortunately for us all, the creative instinct keeps bubbling up in unexpected places and this land, too, given over for the most part to "business pursuits" has its quota of patient devotees delving after another sort of treasure. The peasant art of various countries has had its vogue with us and now we are beginning to realize that we have a "peasant art" of our own. Back in the hills of Pennsylvania and of the Carolinas, women have for generations passed on their patterns (see page 88) and their simple processes of weaving to receptive daughters; men have taught their sons to spin a potter's wheel in the fashion brought out of Staffordshire by great grandsires. Hooked rugs from New England too are slowly trickling into the shops, as well as sturdy-bodied vases from the South (page 317, July GARDEN MAGAZINE, "Pottery that Plays a Part," by Mr. and Mrs. Colton) in soft tones of silvery gray, deer brown, dull blue, or burnt orange; and very welcome they are to the owners of summer homes and country cottages built with the simple distinction of line that pleased our Colonial forebears and best fits our landscape.

Less primitive but equally straightforward are the hand-woven products of the Davenport Looms at New Hope, Pa., and of the Elizabeth Fisk Looms at Fisk, Vt. Both Mrs. Fisk and Mrs. Davenport interpret old motifs in new manner; less subtle than that of the Oriental craftsman, less intricate than the European, their work has a candid flavor very charming and somehow eloquently bespeaking the American spirit. Nor is their ingenuity devoted solely to interpretative renderings for, being enthusiastic gardeners, both of these women are quick to appreciate and seize upon fresh usages proffered by the flowers at their own doorsteps. Artists of to-day and to-morrow with a practically unexploited bounty constantly being added to by hybridizers and plantsmen need never "go stale" since decoration is, after all, but "nature seen through temperament."

WALKS AND TALKS AT BREEZE HILL—VIII

J. HORACE McFARLAND

Wherein Is Reflective, Critical, Philosophical, and Friendly Comment About Plants and Their Behavior, Inspired by Personal Experiences in a Garden Made for Pleasure

EDITORS' NOTE: It is some time since we've had the pleasure of listening to Mr. McFarland's illuminating chat about garden matters, and the many readers who want to follow this whimsical and friendly host further as he wanders about Breeze Hill may turn back to earlier issues in which his first seven articles appeared.

ALL my life I have regarded the robin redbreast—whose breast is brown, not red—as the very embodiment of bird virtue. Cheerful is his early song; fond of human society, upstanding and fearless in his bird relations, he and his frequent families have been objects of admiration as well as protection.

Sir Robin is presumed to be a very champion of productive agriculture, a guardian of the gardens, in his appetite for destructive insects. For all I know he is all of this; but also he's not solely carnivorous in his diet, as I have been learning disastrously for several years, nor is he regardful of food supplies that we humans think apply to us only. We have long been accustomed to look with resignation at the entire absorption by the robin family of all the sweet cherries on the one old tree bearing them at Breeze Hill. With a surplus in sight of sour cherries, we smile a little at the removal in ordinary seasons of half the crop.

We have not been at all complacent or consenting as these same luxuriously fed birds do their quite efficient best to absorb every strawberry—or the ripened sunny cheek of every strawberry—as it matures. To give up to them and the brown thrushes every blackberry on our plants; to get only a tantalizing few of the red raspberries that we must take before they are ripe—these predations we have perforce endured, because we could not help it.

Grapes versus Robins

BUT now the robins have concluded that grapes are best for them and bad for us, and that our method of bagging the better bunches is only to extend their eating opportunity. All the unbagged bunches—and the summer of 1921 ripened on my fifty-seven vines more than five hundred such, of the sixteen varieties I have come to prefer in a half-century of grape relations—they took care of early, as they ripened. The method is to peck at the grape to get a taste of its sweet juice, going on at once to another, the bees and the ants being at hand to do the finishing. Occasionally I have been able to forestall the birds and possess myself of an unbagged bunch, but not often.

Two years ago the robins discovered that by attention in the early morning, when the stout "Kraft" bags are usually wet with dew, they could get into the choicer clusters I thought I had protected. Not long ago we had a wet year, and possibly there were other items on the Breeze Hill bill of fare they preferred, for the bags were mostly unharmed. But in the dry season of 1921 they had at least three hundred bagged bunches, in addition to the half-thousand unprotected clusters previously mentioned. These birds have a critical taste, too. Certain less flavorful grapes they pass by, but my prized Brighton bunches, my exceptionally fine Niagaras, they seek, find, and absorb.

Pears, too, have been hollowed out and eaten right on the tree by these "friends of mankind." When I happen to disturb a family at their continuous dessert course, they swear at me scandalously in their very definite language, and there's no song to it at all.

I have sprayed heavily and disgustingly with bordeaux, thinking perhaps to repel the robins from the grapes. They mind the copper taste not at all, and I suppose lime-sulphur would merely seem an appetizer to them.

What am I to do about it? I like grapes and strawberries and cherries and raspberries and blackberries, but unless some remedy or defense appears, I will have to yield them wholly to the birds. Many proper berry-bearing plants and trees are at Breeze Hill, and a great Mulberry has seemed heretofore the peculiar property of the birds. They want all the fruits, apparently; how am I to secure any? Can any one tell me what to do?

Satisfying the Thirsty Vine

WRITING of the case of the Robins *vs.* the Grapes, now submitted to the Garden Court, I am moved to tell of certain deductions as to grape maturity resulting from Breeze Hill experience. Each good grape year I find the vines are permitted to carry more bunches than some of them can mature, despite my attempts to thin them. Somewhere I read of the success of Grapes in a location with abundant moisture plus good drainage, and that prepared me to experiment.

The summer of 1920 was one of abundant and well-distributed rainfall, and a great grape crop matured on the Breeze Hill vines. (These, by the way, include a dozen old Concord vines known to have been planted in 1858, and fruiting now quite comfortably with the vines planted by me in 1910 and later.) This gave rather indefinite proof of the value of water for Grapes.

The summer of 1921 was, as I have above noted, a record-breaker for heat and drouth. We came to September 1st with seven inches shy of the annual rainfall for the year—a deficiency of thirty per cent. The excess heat for the year exceeded a thousand degrees, the accumulation of daily excess averages above the recorded Weather Bureau averages for this locality. We had to water, water, water, and yet see plants and crops parch and droop.

The two long grape rows had been kept constantly cultivated, and the vines also were fed with a mixture of bonemeal and sheep manure. Four times they were watered most thoroughly by the lawn-mist sprinkler, which gave the effect of a steady rain rather than a mere shower. (This Skinner lawn-mist affair is twelve feet long, has a wheel at one end and a hose connection at the other, and its non-clogging nozzles, set at three angles, produce what I call "water dust" over an area of about 7 x 14 feet at one placing.) The sprinkler was drawn through the centre of the rows and left a full half-hour or more at each placing. The result has proved—to me, at least—that Grapes need much water, for there was full maturity of a heavy crop that abnormally hot and dry year.

Hereafter my Grape-vines will never thirst!

Mrs. Robert Brewster's Garden

at

Mt. Kisco, New York

Designed by
Mrs. Ellen Shipman

Photographs by
Mattie Edwards Hewitt

"All day before its outlook
The mist-blue mountains loom,
And in its trees at tranquil dusk
The early stars will bloom."
Bliss Carman

Encircled by fine woodland and shielded by the hills, this garden is fortunate in its beautiful natural setting, and its skilful planning offers persuasive inducement to much outdoor living. A nearer view of the archway—which lures the visitor along the swinging green pathway with a promise of fresh revealment at the end—is found on page 75

WHERE SUMMER DAYS PASS SWEETLY IN REVIEW

CIRCLES AND SEMICIRCLES EXERCISE THEIR PLEASING MAGIC

WONDROUS PEONIES SEEN IN THE NORTHWEST

A. C. ARNY
University of Minnesota

American Peony Society's Successful Venture into the Western Territory is Marked by Displays of Cut Blooms from the East and a Record Showing of Sterling Novelties

MINNESOTA and its twin cities, St. Paul and Minneapolis, had always seemed to the Peony lovers of the East too far away to permit the holding of a really successful annual exhibit and meeting there. However, the invitation to come to the Northwest in 1923 was accepted, and the twentieth annual exhibit of the American Peony Society was staged in the Hippodrome, State Fair Grounds, June 21–23, in conjunction with the annual meeting held in the evening of the first day. Considered from all angles, by Eastern and Western Peony lovers alike, the show was an outstanding success; a milestone in the history of Peony exhibits.

Circumstances there were, to be sure, which held the final and complete success of the show in the balance, but each of these worked out satisfactorily. Deciding on a date for the show at which a large number of exhibitors over so wide a territory might be able to stage prize-winning blooms was a problem in itself. Cutting Peonies two weeks or more before the date of the exhibit, in quantity, and shipping them halfway across the continent in such shape that they could be staged and could compete successfully with flowers grown locally was accomplished in most instances by utlizing to the fullest extent experience in time of cutting and in holding in cold storage. No previous Peony exhibit had been staged in a building so well suited to the purpose. Happily, there was available at the State Fair Grounds the Hippodrome with more than 29,000 square feet in area of tanbark covered floor space, bordered by a row of box seats all round, and individual seating space rising above, tier on tier. Landscaping the oblong oval floor space, arranging the exhibit space, ample for a million blooms, low at the centre and rising toward the outside and providing booths in which exhibitors might stage flowers not in competition, visit and transact business, made a convenient arrangement and a very effective view.

Peonies shipped from halfway across the continent, and exhibited for three full hot days, were still in good condition on Saturday night. The ability to keep the tanbark covering of the floor wet throughout the three hot days and nights undoubtedly aided materially in bringing about these results.

THE Thurlows of West Newbury, Massachusetts, brought in a full refrigerator car of blooms to start and maintained the display by additional later shipments. T. F. Donahue of Newton Lower Falls, Massachusetts, brought with him prize winning Peonies without refrigeration. From Van Wert, Ohio, L. R. Bonnewitz; from Saginaw, Michigan, Will McClelland; from Kenosha, Wisconsin, H. S. Cooper; from Clinton, Iowa, W. W. Cook; and from Washington, Nebraska, H. D. Sass, all entered prize winning specimens in various classes. Naturally, the largest number of Peonies in the exhibit were from local growers who numbered fifty.

On the first day, eighteen motor trucks transformed into floats covered with Peonies traversed the streets of the two cities. This was a new feature which aided in popularizing the Peony and bringing the crowds to the show. The two classes for handle baskets and one class for vases, with Peonies the dominating flower, were new features that attracted considerable attention. Ideas regarding combinations, put into concrete form in this way, led to observations and, in some instances, discussions that were helpful.

In an exhibit room containing outstanding varieties of highest quality in practically every class, interest centres were numerous.

The twenty blooms of WALTER FAXON, exhibited by Thurlows, caught and held the attention of all who saw them. The soft rich color of this variety leaves little room for improvement in that direction. A future variety, combining the color of Walter Faxon and all the good qualities of Le Cygne, is Mr. Brand's dream, and no doubt this will be attained some day. May the new variety, however, have somewhat better lasting qualities than Le Cygne often exhibits.

Perhaps it is yet too soon to look for PHILIP REVOIRE to dominate in the class for twenty blooms of red. There appears to be no doubt that this variety has the requisite color and form of flower, but blooms of sufficient size to make much of an impression were not much in evidence at this show. ADOLPH ROSEAU, as shown by Riverview Gardens, drew considerable attention. This variety appears to have very good qualities to its credit. LORA DUXHEIMER, from appearance in several exhibits at the show and from experience with it as a garden plant, deserves much more attention than is generally accorded it.

Thirty varieties of his own origination in Mr. Brand's gold medal collection of not more than one hundred varieties marked it as unique. Scarcely less so was the Thurlow collection, both for the number of outstanding varieties it contained, and for the distance it had been brought. In these two exhibits appeared the cream of the varieties grown to-day, together with a few varieties which are voted commonplace, but occasionally, at least, produce blooms of considerable merit. MRS. A. M. BRAND and MYRTLE GENTRY shown for the first time, ENCHANTRESS, MILTON HILL, MARTHA BULLOCK, ROSA BONHEUR, TOURANGELLE, MARY BRAND, and LONGFELLOW, THERESE, LE CYGNE, FRANCES WILLARD, SOLANGE, were conspicuous for their outstanding beauty.

SOLANGE at its very best in the single bloom exhibited by D. C. Ruff was truly wonderful in depth of color, shape, and size. For its color, this is an outstanding variety, and it would still have a secure place at the top were it to appear in other good peony colors. THERESE, always delightful, was a very close second. Other outstanding varieties were PRESIDENT WILSON, LA FRANCE, and ENCHANTRESS.

NEW varieties are always of the greatest interest. To the group of the introductions during the last two decades, including varieties that have already been mentioned and others equally well established (among which may be mentioned Kelway's GLORIOUS, LADY ALEXANDER DUFF of Kelway; the Brand varieties, FRANCES WILLARD and MARTHA BULLOCK; Richardson's MILTON HILL, and the recent introductions, prominent among which are MRS. EDWARD HARDING of Shaylor, and GRACE LOOMIS by Saunders) it is rather difficult to introduce another equally or even approximately as good. This difficult feat Mr. Brand may have accomplished in the bringing out of MRS. A. M. BRAND. Experience with this variety in various locations will be needed to properly place it among the illustrious group now available. Certainly Mrs. A. M. Brand is a gold medal Peony. The broad, evenly laid petals, the form of the flower, and its finish, together with its stout stem, augur well for the place it probably will hold in the future. It is not often that one originator has an introduction worthy of a silver medal in addition to the gold medal variety. But to Mr. Brand came this honor, also through the seedling MYRTLE GENTRY, a rose type flower very delicate pink in color and of

large size. Nos. 2017 and 2012 of Mr. Brand's seedlings received awards of merit. They have since been named Mrs. John Kleitch and Laverne Christman, respectively.

The seedling class was the sensation of the show, and the number of new creations shown by a large number of originators appears to hold promise of like happenings—possibly next year, and certainly in the years to come. Award of merit was placed on two seedlings exhibited by H. P. Sass of Washington, Nebraska, and on one, No. 23, by the Thurlows.

The exhibits of single and Japanese Peonies made by the Thurlows and Mr. Ruff proved centres of great interest. The lasting qualities of the Japanese types were marked.

Officers were elected at the annual meeting as follows: President, Winthrop H. Thurlow of West Newbury, Massachusetts; Vice-president, A. M. Brand, Faribault, Minnesota; treasurer, Dr. W. E. Upjohn, Kalamazoo, Michigan; corresponding secretary, W. F. Christman, Minneapolis, Minnesota; recording secretary, A. P. Saunders, Clinton, New York; A. H. Fewkes, Newton Heights, Massachusetts, and W. A. Peterson, Chicago, Illinois, and B. H. Farr, Pennsylvania, were elected directors.

The report of the treasurer showed a balance of approximately $5,000. A large number of members were taken in during the year, making the total active membership 616. The place of meeting for 1924 is as yet undetermined and will be announced later by the directors.

Lacinatus, a new type — Crinkles — Salmon Beauty — Unnamed seedling

(The first three originated by Kunderd, the seedling by Brown)

VARYING TYPES REVEAL AN UNSUSPECTED RANGE OF FORM AMONG THE GLADIOLUS

WHAT MASSACHUSETTS IS DOING FOR THE GLADIOLUS

MONTAGUE CHAMBERLAIN

THE Massachusetts growers have not been boasting much of their achievements in Gladiolus production—propagating new varieties—but they have accomplished much. Within the boundaries of the state, and, indeed, within a short distance of Boston, there are more producers of new sorts than in any other state of the Union. The list of their names is a long one—long, considering the few years that Gladiolus have been grown in this country. I will write their names as they come to my mind. They are Gage, of Natick; Spencer, of Woburn; Brown, of Ashland; Stephen, of Waban; Fischer, of Jamaica Plain; Moody, of Brockton; Alexander, of Bridgewater; Proctor, of Wrentham; Cogger, of Melrose; Zeestratan, of Bridgewater; Nordley, of Roslindale; Fairbanks, of Lexington; and Tracy, of Wenham. There are others too whose names have escaped me.

And their product is not commonplace—not by a long way.

WHITE SEEDLING OF SCHWABEN

Something over three hundred seedlings, many of them fine but all as yet unnamed, are the rich reward of patience and enthusiasm on the part of Dr. Moody, an amateur

A large proportion of their new varieties is of superior merit, of quality that will place them among the leaders of the highest class.

Take for example Fischer's seedling, which he has named Mrs. Frederick C. Peters, a brilliant beauty of the Pendleton type—the "Broadway type," I have named it elsewhere. The blossoms of the new beauty are large, of a rich rosy lavender with a patch of bright crimson on the lower petals. It is quite as showy as Mrs. Frank Pendleton and more beautiful, and is already a ruling favorite.

Another of Fischer's beauties is Robinhood, a red primulinus, that was much admired at the recent exhibitions. And still another is Fortuna, a strong plant bearing a large flower of graceful form and fine coloring—flesh pink with a patch of bright scarlet and pale yellow. And still others of high degree from that same skillful hand are Crusader, Mrs. A. G. Nelson, Henry C. Goehl, Sophie Fischer, and some fifteen more, as well as a string of recent seedlings of notable quality to be offered later.

Gage is another of our more skillful hybridizers. He has already produced a number of exceptional quality though he has not yet offered many of them to the public, for he will offer none but those which he decides are of real merit, after several years of trial—and Gage is rather conservative. Not that I blame him for that—there are too many inferior sorts thrust on the market, and the growers should combine to prevent their increase. Among the varieties that Gage has given us is one that in its first year of bloom was pronounced "the finest and best Gladiolus I have ever seen" by that most competent of judges, the late Maurice Fuld. Fuld's death occurred soon after and Gage named the variety for him—Maurice Fuld. The blossom is described as "rich rose dorée, with a blotch of tyrian rose on a pure white throat." It is of exceptionally large size and of good substance, and is well set on a strong and straight stem.

Alma Gluck is another product of the Gage garden that has superior merit, It is a peach red primulinus, of rare beauty and grace. And still another of great merit—a real beauty—is Mrs. Frank Morton, a clear white, the tips of each petal splashed with geranium pink, the lower petals bearing a patch of pomegranate purple above a yellow throat. Marjorie Gage—clear white with a large blotch of fiery scarlet—is also a Gage production.

Spencer has already given us Amy Belle, a bright yellow primulinus, which was awarded first prize for the best yellow at the Boston Show of 1920, and May Toy, an exceedingly graceful and decorative sort—colors, orange and yellow. His Wingold, a clear yellow, wearing a border of bright red on each petal, adds to this unique coloration an exceptionally graceful form, and the combination wins universal admiration. Of the same type is Julianna, bearing pink stripes on the edges of its yellow petals, and some fifty others not yet named, of this bright bordered race. A showy beauty from the Spencer garden is Waban —bright orange red with a darker blotch—a rich and stately sort; and another is Mrs. F. D. Rand, wearing a very pretty tone of rose pink.

Brown has introduced already more than thirty of his seedlings and among them is Goldfinch, a lemon yellow, that has won several prizes. He has produced numerous others—good sorts- which he has not yet offered to the public including a string of yellow primulinus hybrids that have been much admired. His Melba, wearing a creamy tint veined with yellow and a

NEW SEEDLING RUFFLED PRIMULINUS

To its other graces of form and color this type has recently added a fluted edge and a wide open flower

throat of greenish toned crimson, is a real beauty; and another beauty is TIFFANY, a white primulinus. Both of these are sure to win many friends.

Proctor has given us in SOUBRETTE and LADY FAIR, the one rose pink and the other creamy buff suffused with pink, two fine additions to our honor list.

From the gardens of Alexander—the same Alexander who has won fame as "The Dahlia King"—we have quite an array of new sorts. Among his outstanding beauties are PEGGY SAVAGE, bright scarlet with yellow throat; IRENE, geranium pink splashed with carmine and yellow; CLARA HUNT, geranium pink; MRS. HAMMOND, rose pink splashed with carmine and yellow and FRANK SIMMS, flaming red with yellow throat.

Mr. Stephen, who is an amateur, and grows flowers for the love of them, has but recently started hybridizing. None of his seedlings have as yet been given a name, though one, which he exhibited under a number, gained for him a silver medal at last year's Boston Show.

Doctor Moody, another amateur, has produced a large number of fine seedlings, something more than three hundred all told, but has not yet given a name to any of them, as he proposes to try them out at least one more season before deciding upon their quality. So far they have given promise of an interesting development.

A third amateur to be caught in the whirl of the hybridizing game, is Mr. Charles F. Fairbanks, who bids fair to become a leader, for he has in his garden a large collection of the rarer sorts from which to select the parents.

I tried my own hand at the production of new varieties but was not very successful. For several years I planted about ten thousand seeds each season and year after year they yielded nothing but junk. Of the entire bunch there were only three that seemed at all worthy of a place in my catalogue, one of them I thought fit to go with the patricians, but Gersdorff gave it "XX" only. Hard man to please—that Gersdorff.

SOME of our growers have large collections of high grade varieties. The largest is that of Mr. Fairbanks, a gentleman farmer, who has gathered together, on his estate at Lexington, more than seven hundred of the finer sorts. He has not only the old favorites and the new, but in his garden may be seen many of the very rarest that have been produced by European and American hybridizers.

Another fine collection is that gathered by Mr. Stephen, who last season planted in his garden, at Waban, more than four hundred varieties, and there were absolutely no inferior sorts to be seen in the entire group. At the Boston Show of that year he was awarded the Challenge Trophy of the New England Gladiolus Society for the best collection.

BESIDES having the finest collection of varieties, Mr. Stephen should be credited with having the most beautiful Gladiolus garden in the state—beautiful, I mean, from the landscape point of view. It is in a cosy dell which is bordered on three sides by knolls that are covered with trees and shrubs, making an effective foil for the bright-colored flowers and affording the plants protection from the wind. The combination makes a charming picture.

Another handsome garden is Doctor Moody's at Brockton.

WHITE WONDER (KEMP)
Seedling from the Gladiolus Mrs. Francis King

The number of varieties there is quite large—nearly three hundred—and the enthusiastic doctor is continually enlarging it both by purchase and by propagation. He has already a long string of seedlings that bid fair to yield a good proportion of high grade sorts.

THE largest area devoted to the cultivation of Gladiolus is the farm of Jelle Roos, at Concord, where 38 acres are reserved for these plants; and another large acreage is that which B. Hammond Tracy cultivates at Wenham, 27 acres. No others have done so much to bring the Gladiolus to the attention of our people as have Mr. and Mrs. B. Hammond Tracy. It was Mrs. Tracy who first staged an exhibit with artistic effect, and many of her exhibits, during past years, have been exceedingly beautiful. Mrs. Tracy also taught the women the value of color combinations, for garden effect as well as for house decorations. Her numerous lectures and articles have been both entertaining and instructive. Several other growers have large gardens and are extending them every year. At Mansfield, but a few miles from Boston, there is a larger group

of Gladiolus growers—commercial growers—than any other township in the Union can boast of. Within a short distance of each other there are some twelve or fifteen enterprising young fellows, with all the vim and persistent energy of the fine old New England stock from which they sprang. They have already made The Mansfield Show one of the principal events of the Gladiolus season in these parts.

Altogether Massachusetts is doing quite a bit for the Gladiolus.

FOUR PEERLESS BUT EXACTING GLADIOLUS BELLES

THREE varieties that I will name separately, for they are in a class by themselves—EUROPA, BADENIA, and LA LUNA. All three tax a man's patience most severely—they are so unreliable. In my judgment they are not weak, as some have supposed; they are simply exacting. Do what they demand and they will do their very best to please you; but unless you comply with their demands and meet all of their requirements they will sulk and refuse to play. It is most exasperating—but there you are!

And after all, what these exacting ones demand is only what every Gladiolus plant should have, if it is to do its best. They ask for plenty of sunshine and plenty of water, and to be placed in a suitable soil, and given a generous helping of fertilizer. Give them these and then keep the soil about them well stirred—to destroy the weeds and lessen evaporation—and these plants will yield their finest blossoms and their best bulbs.

The three exacting ones whose names I have given are aliens all. Two of them bear the hall mark "made in Germany," and the third—La Luna—was sent to us by that wizard of the northland, Groff, the Canadian amateur, who has sent to us many of our most popular sorts. (He is best known in the Gladiolus world as the originator of the famous America.)

But for all their exasperating ways we would not part with these exacting beauties for they are of the finest of the patrician clan, the very élite of the Gladiolus aristocrats. There has not yet appeared any white that is comparable to EUROPA, nor any lavender that is the peer of BADENIA, and the lovers of the dainty and the refined will crown LA LUNA as a queen, the blossoms are so wonderful in grace and delicate beauty. The coloring of this beauty is exquisite—creamy buff tinged with soft pink, the lower petals wearing a splash of rich red.

I would add another to this group of exacting belles—SANS-PAREIL—for it is indeed without a rival among pink Gladiolus—fine as some of them are. I had a handful of the bulbs a few years ago but lost them and have not seen one of these flowers since. They came to me through Gravereau, of Paris, though I think the variety originated with Brunelet. Poor Gravereau! I had a delightful correspondence with him during several years, and then the war came, and he and his sons laid down their lives for France.—M. C.

OCTOBER GARDENS

LOUISE DRISCOLL

THE goldfinch like a jewel sits
Where hollyhock holds up
The harvest of dry seed that she
Has gathered in a cup.

As trumpeters who lead the way
The shrill-voiced crickets call
Warning that the hour comes
When leaves shall fall.

They dare the frost with color high
A valiant, gorgeous band.
They hold the garden for an hour
And perish where they stand.

The tender flowers of summer go,
And stronger blossoms dare
Unfold with aromatic scent
In cooler air.

Autumn flowers have sharper smells,
Aster and marigold
And pungent, strong chrysanthemum,
Vivid and bold.

A FINE VINE FOR THE HANGING BASKET

NOT a novelty, but rare in cultivation is the Shamrock Pea or Blue Oxalis (*Parochetus communis*), a native of tropical Asia. Freezing removes the foliage, but the creeping stems will stand much frost, even to freezing the ground solid, and if not rotted by wet some of the joints will sprout and the plant recovers rapidly. Though not as hardy as White Clover, it can be covered to survive the winter in a well-drained spot. In frostless regions it might become a pest. Perhaps it has value as a forage plant, as it is a Clover.

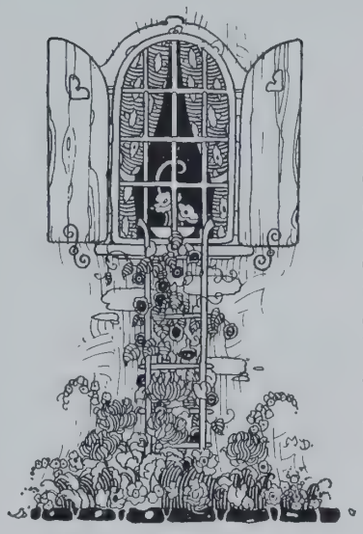
The three leaflets and creeping stems remind me of an Oxalis, but the flowers are pea-like, solitary, not very large, cobalt blue, on slender three-inch stems from the leaf axils. The tiny leaflets are rounded, notched, marked with a pale curved line and brown dots, quite sessile, more like Oxalis than Clover, but closing at night for sleep as a good Clover should do. The stems run widely on the ground, rooting at the joints, making a delicate ground cover in sunny, sandy soil, or it may hang in sheets over a ledge or from a hanging basket. The pea-blossom is mostly standard, very erect, the other petals being small.

It blooms always, all over the plant, for new runners continually appear even at the base of the plant and every joint produces a flower. Seed is obtainable, and then self-layering is certain. As a hanging house plant it is a gem, always in flower, standing all kinds of abuse, free from insect pests, requiring merely plenty of sun. After serving in the house all winter it blooms all summer hung on the piazza. When it hangs too low a Dutch cut and repotting will put it in trim for another twelve months.—STEPHEN F. HAMBLIN.

BULBS FOR BLOOMING INDOORS AND OUT

M. COVERDELL

Plans Which Bring Flowers While the Snow Flies and in Early Spring



THE season for potting bulbs for blooming in the house during the winter months is October, and work may be continued on through November.

The most popular varieties of house bulbs, and the easiest grown, are: Chinese Sacred Lily, Paper-white Narcissus, Calla, Hyacinths, and Amaryllis. The Tulip sometimes will prove a good bulb for winter blooming in the house, but is a little more difficult to handle.

Regular bulb-pots, about five inches in diameter, are best suited to Callas, Hyacinths, and Amaryllis. Pebbles or broken bits of crock are placed in the bottoms of the pots, to promote ample drainage and a good garden soil fills the pots to within an inch of the top. A little sand in the soil is desirable and especially just under the bulb, as a cushion for it to rest on. If woods earth is available, so much the better.

For indoor growth the bulbs are set much shallower than in outdoor planting, the crown being left just above the surface of the soil in the pots, and the soil pressed down firmly around. The smaller bulbs do well with two or three bulbs to the pot; while the larger ones are placed singly.

After thoroughly watering the planted bulbs, take the pots down to the cellar, where it is cool and dark. Here they rest and develop a vigorous root-system for producing blooms later.

In from four to eight weeks, the first shoots will be up about an inch high and the bulbs ready to be taken up into the light and kept in a sunny window. Stir the surface of the soil frequently, and provide water practically every day—*i. e.*, never let the soil get quite dry.

With good care, the earlier bulbs often bloom by Thanksgiving, and the succession continues till Christmas, or even later. When the foliage wilts down, the bulbs may be stored away to be put outdoors later. For the Paper-white Narcissus and the Chinese Sacred Lily, use shallow vegetable dishes, piling pebbles, little rocks, sea-shells, or pieces of broken crockery and dishes around the bulbs to hold in an upright position, and to keep them from floating. A sprinkling of sand around the bulbs proves beneficial. Put one large Chinese Lily, or three Paper-white Narcissus in each dish.

Place the bulbs so their crowns will reach just above the water-line, the dish being almost filled with water. Drop in a small chunk or two of charcoal to keep the water sweet, and be sure to replenish as it evaporates and is taken up by the bulbs. Place the dishes in a sunny window, and blooming will begin in a few weeks—about the same time as with the bulbs mentioned above.

For Earliest Spring Blooming

OF THE common, so-called Dutch bulbs, so readily grown outdoors and yielding a world of pleasure, the following are easily available and sure of results: Crocus, Snowdrop, Scilla, Daffodil, Tulip, Hyacinth, Narcissus, Lily.

All are planted in the fall, from September to November, depending on whether in Northern, Central, or Southern location. Narcissus needs early attention, and Tulips can be safely handled quite late. The Dutch bulbs come into blooming very early the following spring, such as the Crocus sometimes pushing their dainty coloring up through the late snows. Then in succession come the Daffodils and Hyacinths, the Early Tulips and latest of all the May-flowering Cottage and Darwin types.

During the late fall and early winter, the bulbs planted in the garden are developing a vigorous root-system for sending forth plants next spring, and if set out too late, the growth will be slow and undersized, with corresponding small, off-colored blooms. Therefore get your bulbs as soon as possible, and *plant them on arrival!*

The Good Bulb Bed

CHOOSE a good garden soil for the bulb bed, or dig one and fertilize it especially for the bulbs. Well-rotted poultry manure is best, and is thoroughly mixed with the soil. Fine stable-manure thoroughly rotted is also good, but it must not actually touch the bulb. Where available, a soil composed of fine sand, rotted leaves, and decayed wood is excellent.

Have the bed in the open sunlight for best results. It is imperative that it be well drained. If the bulbs are planted in low, wet ground, they are sure to rot. Some growers raise the beds above the ground several inches. If this is done, the danger of damage from dry weather in dry sections is greatly increased, but prevention of setting in wet heavy soil is assured. The bulbs may be planted in long rows, borders, circular or oblong beds, or in single clumps.

In digging the bed, spade up and thoroughly pulverize the soil, leaving it in the bed. Use a rule to measure the depth for planting each bulb as it is set. Or (and this is the best method), the bed is spaded to a depth of ten inches, the soil being piled at the side. To encourage drainage, the centre of the bed is rounded off two inches leaving the edges lower. An inch layer of rather coarse sand spread over the bottom of the bed, perfects drainage. The bottom of the bed is then leveled, with about an inch layer of fine soil. The bed is now ready for receiving the bulbs.

The Importance of Proper Setting

AS EACH bulb is placed in the bed, a handful or two of fine sand soil is spread around so it will be easy for the roots to get started growing.

The deepest-set bulbs having been planted first, several small stakes, with inch marks on them, are driven into the bottom of the bed, and by these the depth of other bulbs is gauged, a layer of dirt for covering being added as bulbs are set. If desired, the bed may be filled in, after the first deep bulbs are set, and holes dug as the other bulbs are set and covered. In this case, sprinkle fine sand in the bottom of each hole.

Depth and Distance Apart to Set Bulbs

Crocus, Snowdrop, and Scilla, 2 inches deep; 2 to 3 inches apart.

Jonquils and Tulips 4 to 5 inches deep; 6 inches apart.

Hyacinths, 6 inches deep; 6 inches apart.

Narcissus (Daffodils) and Lilies, 5 to 7 inches deep; 12 to 15 inches apart.

Caution: If bulbs are set hit-or-miss fashion with respect to depth of planting, some will be deep and some shallow, causing an irregularity of blooming time. To insure a mass of uniform blooms, see that bulbs are of uniform grade and set at a uniform depth in an evenly prepared bed.

Further Care and Culture

WHILE there is little necessity for cultivation of the bulb-bed following planting in the fall, it is well to stir the surface soil. Just before the ground freezes deep enough to reach the bulbs, mulch the bed (with a generous layer of straw or forest leaves, for example). This gives the bulbs a longer period of development than if the bed is left bare, and will help retain the essential moisture in the spring, when it is so much needed for blooming.

When spring approaches, rake part of the mulch off the beds, and as the weather grows warmer and the bulbs begin to send up growths, remove the rest of the mulch carefully, work the soil thoroughly as deep as possible without damage to the crowns, and replace the finest part of the mulch between the rows. From this time on, only enough cultivation is given to keep down the weeds. Another thorough working of the surface-soil is given as soon as the blossoms die and the stems wilt down. Later, the amount of mulch is increased, for winter protection.

Renewing the Bulb Bed

THERE are three reasons for renewing the bulb bed: *First,* thoroughly to re-work and pulverize the soil, which becomes packed. *Second,* to separate the bulb-clusters, thus guarding against crowding and stunting of the plants, which result in poor blooming. *Third,* to add fertility to the soil.

About every three years, the bulb-bed should be carefully dug up. The bulbs have greatly multiplied by this time, and these are separated into single crowns. The bed is reset as at first, and surplus bulbs may be either used in establishing another new bed, or grown on, if small, until size is attained. For display beds it is best to procure new stock each season, as any desired quantity of uniform grade may be thus assured.

THE NATIONAL GARDEN ASSOCIATION

President: Leonard Barron, F. R. H. S.

Honorary Vice-Presidents: J. Horace McFarland, Mrs. Francis King, Mrs. Russell Tyson, Mrs. Thomas G. Winter, Mrs. Samuel Sloan, Mr. Frederick Newbold, Mr. Robert Pyle, Mrs. John D. Sherman.

Coöperating Societies: National Plant, Flower and Fruit Guild; American Dahlia Society; American Iris Society; Ontario Horticultural Association; American Forestry Association; Women's National Farm and Garden Association; Wild Flower Preservation Society; National Horticultural Society.

THIS month we take pleasure in welcoming two new groups of gardeners whose interests and aims spread far beyond their own fence-posts—the National Horticultural Society and the Wild Flower Preservation Society. This steadily growing list of coöperating groups bids fair for the future of American gardening in its widest and most vital aspects, for the convergence of such varying activities and points of view upon a mutual endeavor must inevitably furnish not only a valuable medium for the interchange of ideas but a powerful lever for concentrated effort and accomplishment. Well may America become the garden centre of the world!

The National Horticultural Society is, as its name indicates, countrywide in scope and should prove an increasingly important factor in the furtherance of horticulture. Local chapters are being established wherever there is sufficient enthusiasm to warrant them—dues are slight and each member receives the *National Horticultural Journal;* which holds much of interest for the horticulturist. The National Garden Association will be glad to put any of its own members in touch with the National Horticultural Society.

The work done by the Wild Flower Preservation Society is of interest to everyone who has the beauty of the country at heart! Its objects are the protection and preservation of our native plant life. This is work of supreme importance for there is a very direct connection between the vanishing wild flowers and the scarcity of many species of birds and animals as well as the disastrous increase of insects. Millions of dollars are spent each year in an endeavor (almost vain) to control insect pests and the weeds that have taken the place of the wild flowers.

The automobile has brought the city to the country and there seems to be but one purpose of most picnickers—to carry as much of the country as possible back to the city! The result is trees stripped and torn, plants uprooted, whole fields of flowers laid waste. This is so true of every country roadside that many states are passing laws to protect what there is left. The Wild Flower Preservation Society is actively and earnestly behind such legislation. In Pennsylvania, State Forest monuments have been established where it is unlawful to cut, bark, break or remove trees and shrubs or to gather any wild flowers within these areas. Illinois has passed a law forbidding the buying or selling or gathering of certain plants (unless on private land where the owner has given his consent).

State chapters are endeavoring to form a branch in every county and their posters and leaflets are at the disposal of anyone desiring them. The National Garden Association will be glad to put our readers in touch with this Society and help them to form a branch.

"NOW is the time," writes the Massachusetts State Conservation Department, "to lay plans for the children's garden study! Fortunate is the child who lives in a community where gardening is taught in the schools." To aid every teacher in this work, we will gladly send the following bulletins issued for boys' and girls' gardens:

The School Garden—stressing the value of school garden work with many helpful suggestions
How Teachers May Use Booklets on Insects of the Home Garden (with suggestions for nature study)
Diseases and Insects of the Home Garden (fine suggestions for nature study)
The Club Member's Home Vegetable Garden

AGAIN are we glad to add new names to our list of helpful bulletins. Requests have come for such booklets from every state in the union—we might almost say from every town. And coming back in a steady stream are letters of thanks and appreciation, and occasionally word that some desired pamphlet has not been received. We would say again with added emphasis: If the bulletins requested fail to reach you—please notify us as we wish to give the promptest service possible.

For everyone:
Insects Injurious to Deciduous Shade Trees
Asparagus Culture
Home Storage of Vegetables
Pruning
Saving Seed for Home Gardens
Common Birds in Relation to Man
How to Atrract the Birds

For Ontario only:
Nature Study—Stories in Agriculture
Currants and Gooseberries
Birds of Ontario

For Ohio only:
About House Plants
About Roses

For Utah only:
Instructions for Garden Clubs

For Louisiana only:
Fall Gardens and Planting Table

Travel Tales of a Plant Collector

E. H. WILSON

Assistant Director of the Arnold Arboretum

Author of "Romance of Our Trees," "Aristocrats of the Garden," "A Naturalist in Western China"

X. JAPAN, THE LAND OF CHERRY BLOOM

Where a Nation Holds Festal Holiday in the Time of Flowers—Wistaria that Throws out Five-foot Blossom Sprays by the Ten Thousand—The Home of the Kurume Azalea, Renowned for its Color

EDITORS' NOTE: By his unparalleled contribution to Occidental gardens of more than 2,000 new trees, shrubs, and herbaceous plants brought back from a fourteen-year search in the Far East, Mr. Wilson has won the permanent gratitude of gardeners everywhere. Many of his introductions are already established in popular favor, and nearly 200 have received the authoritative stamp of the Royal Horticultural Society's Award of Merit.

The exclusive privilege of publishing these accounts of "Chinese Wilson's" recent plant explorations through Africa, Asia, and Australia, in the footsteps of the older plant collectors, has been accorded THE GARDEN MAGAZINE, and preceding articles will be found in previous issues beginning with January of this year.

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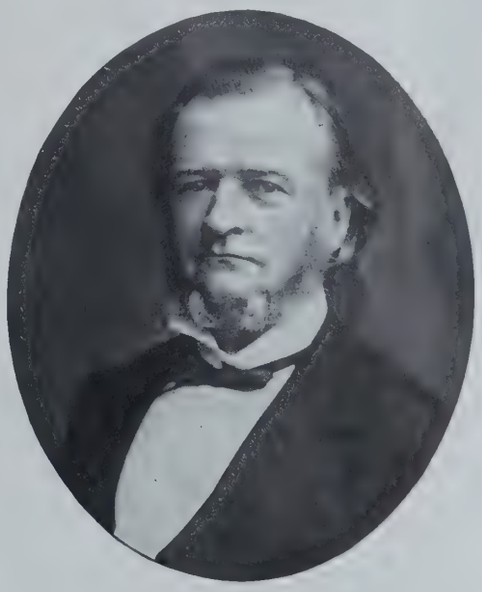
AND what of Japan, land of the Cherry blossom, with whose name every garden-lover is familiar? Japan has drawn freely on the civilization of her ancient neighbor—China. Her written language, her art, and her culture are borrowed and modelled on those of China. The love for flowers is, to-day, more general in Japan than in China, yet in all probability it was in emulation of the Chinese that flowers began to enter so largely into the life of the Japanese people. Whether this regard for flowers antedates the coming of Buddhism into Japan I do not know, but in any case this religion has done much toward developing and fostering it. Many flowers and trees—the Moutan and Ginkgo for example—were introduced by Buddhist priests. The style of gardening practised in Japan and the art of dwarfing trees are Chinese, and many of the flowers grown in Japan are natives of China and favorites with the Chinese people. Bamboo and Wistaria are common to both countries, but of indigenous plants appreciated by the Japanese there are Cherries, Maples, Azaleas, Iris, Pines, Cryptomeria, *Enkianthus perulatus*, and various Arborvitaes. Japan, or the group of islands which form that country, is about the same length as the Atlantic seaboard of this country from Nova Scotia to the Florida Keys. Nowhere is the width considerable, but the coastline is much indented and broken. There is a backbone of high mountains, chiefly volcanic, the loftiest of which is sacred Mt. Fuji rising to a height of 12,100 ft. above the sea-level. In the central part of the main island there are granite peaks well-nigh 10,000 feet high, but limestone is rare. Many of the volcanoes are still active, and in a yet greater number the highest parts are bare cones of ashes and volcanic débris. The rivers of Japan are short and swift with broad rock-strewn mouths where they debouch from the mountain-valleys. The land surface of Japan is therefore very broken and rugged, plains of any size are almost wanting except such as have been made by ashes ejected from the major volcanoes. The alluvial flats and valleys are highly cultivated, but land suitable for agriculture is insufficient to supply the

CARL PETER THUNBERG (1743-1828)

Author of the first "Flora" of Japan and pupil of the great Linnaeus whom he succeeded at the University of Upsala

CHARLES MARIES (Died 1902)

One of the many collectors sent out by that farsighted and famous nursery house, James Veitch & Sons. During his three years in the Orient (1877-1880) Maries sent back many plants such as the now well-known Primula obconica, Hamamelis mollis, Abies Veitchii, etc. The latter part of his life he spent in India as Superintendent of the Gwalior State Gardens



KARL J. MAXIMOWICZ (1827-1891)

This illustrious Russian spent a half-dozen years in the Far East, devoting most of his life to the study and recording of its flora

LITTLE-KNOWN JAPANESE SHRUBS HARDY IN THE AMERICAN GARDEN

Their profusion of either urn- or bell-shaped flowers ranging from white through salmon to red, their slender, ascending branches and the small leaves which take on glorious autumn tints render the Enkianthus family wonderfully attractive. Enkianthus japonicus is shown above and at right E. campanulatus, the latter having been brought into European cultivation by the English collector, Charles Maries, (see page 105)

needs of the people. Over the greater part of Japan the soil is excessively poor and incapable of producing vegetables, root-crops, or cereals. The forests of Japan are the country's greatest indigenous wealth and to them and her rugged land-surface Japan owes her natural beauty. Truly Japan is from the scenic view-point an extraordinarily pretty country and in this connection is only rivalled by New Zealand.

The climate of Japan is very similar to that of the Atlantic seaboard of this country. It is strongly influenced by a warm ocean current which flows along its shores to as far north as the latitude of Tokyo, the capital of the Empire. South of Tokyo broad-leaf evergreen trees chiefly, Oaks and Laurels, with Pines and other conifers are the dominant trees of the forest. North of Tokyo deciduous-leaf trees—Oaks, Maple, Birch, Beech, Alder, with Pine, Larch, Fir and Spruce—are the prevailing forest elements; the autumnal tints of the deciduous trees are a striking feature everywhere in Japan.

The flora of Japan is, of course, closely related to that of China, though there are very few species common to both lands. There is also a marked affinity with that of eastern North America. The absence of lime in Japan is most favorable to the development of the Rhododendron and Vaccinium family and this is numerically, both in genera and individuals, the richest group of plants found there. This family of Ericaceae, as it is technically called, boasts no lofty trees and no herbs. It is essentially a family of shrubs which carpet the ground, form low thickets or grow from 5 to 12 ft. tall and as much in diameter. A few in Japan are small trees and elsewhere in the world are found trees of moderate size. This group possesses many attributes which are pleasing to the garden-lover. The flowers of nearly all are pretty or handsome and produced in very great quantities; the foliage of all is good and many, very many, are evergreens with lustrous leaves; quite a host of them are ground-covers of great beauty. If Vaccinium be included, edible fruits of pleasant flavor are another feature, but it is to the aesthetic rather than the utilitarian spirit that this family most strongly appeals.

Azaleas that Glorify Japanese Mountainsides and American Gardens

IN THE forests and far up on the mountainsides in Japan grow two species of broad-leaf Rhododendron (*R. Metternichii* and *R. brachycarpum*) which are handsome in foliage and flower and most suitable for the gardens of New England and elsewhere, though they are but little known. It is, however, in species of Rhododendron with rather small and deciduous leaves and familiarly known as Azaleas that Japan is so astonishingly rich. From the extreme south northward far into Hokkaido on mountain-slopes, in thickets and on the edge of forests grows the red-flowered *R. obtusum* var. *Kaempferi*. This is perfectly hardy in this country as far north as Boston, Mass., and is one of the finest plants ever introduced into New England gardens. Though known for more than two centuries and everywhere abundant in Japan, it was not introduced into cultivation in the West until 1892 when Professor Sargent sent seeds to the Arnold Arboretum. How it was that earlier collectors omitted to send home seeds is a mystery.

Another species (*R. japonicum*) with large flame colored flowers grows with Kaempfer's Azalea in many places, but nowhere is this more common than round Mt. Fuji and in the Nikko region. This is also a perfectly hardy shrub in the Arnold Arboretum where each year it puts forth a wealth of blossoms. On the higher slopes of the mountains in the south of Japan grows a small-flowered Azalea of which the forms *amoena* and *obtusa* have long been familiar in Western gardens.

By selection and raising from seeds and vegetative sports during the last hundred years there has been originated in the town of Kurume a race of Azaleas remarkable for the exquisite color of their flowers which include white, pink, and red of wonderful purity. Many have hose-in-hose flowers, that is the calyx has become petaloid and the flowers are of two distinct colored whorls with the stamens and pistil normal. This most charming of all races of Azaleas is only just becoming known to us.

There are many other species, so many in fact that there is a book written about them; all are meritorious and not least *R. quinquefolium* whose pure white bells illumine the margins of woods and the dark recesses of ravines high up in the Nikko region. In truth much of the brilliant color of the landscape in Japan during early summer is due to the abundance of Azalea bushes which flourish everywhere except in the depths of the forests. One of the very first plants sent to Europe was *Azalea indica* which reached Holland by way of Batavia before 1680 and was subsequently lost; one of the last was the Kurume Azaleas: and in no groups of plants with handsome flowers has Japan given more freely than of her Azaleas—the pride and glory of her scrub-clad mountainsides.

The Shy Mayflower and Wistaria Which Knows no Restraint

A MAYFLOWER (*Epigaea asiatica*) grows on the mountains of north Japan and is just as coy and lovely as its American sister. Several species of heather-like Phyllodoce

clothe the higher mountain-slopes where also Vacciniums in variety luxuriate. In dry woods in the south the well-known *Pieris* or *Andromeda japonica* is plentiful. There are others, but since this is not an article on the Erica family in Japan I will close with reference to Enkianthus, a genus whose merits are far from being properly known to garden-lovers. They are shrubs from 5 to 20 ft. tall, with many rigid, slender, ascending branches, and small leaves which change to glorious tints of orange, yellow, and crimson before they fall in the autumn. The flowers are borne in clusters or on short racemes in extraordinary profusion; they are either urn- or bell-shape with prominent anthers; the color is white to red, often salmon or maybe striped with yellow or crimson and are wonderfully attractive. Of the several species the tall-growing *Enkianthus campanulatus*, of which there are many forms, is perhaps the best. The Japanese favor the low, round-topped *E. perulatus* which has white urns and is planted in almost every garden in Japan. On a dry windswept bank in the Arnold Arboretum all the species so far introduced from Japan have proved perfectly hardy and either for their flowers in early summer or their tinted foliage in the autumn are worth coming a long distance to see.

By the side of rivers and lakes and to a lesser extent on the margins of woods throughout the length and breadth of Japan grows *Wistaria floribunda;* this and its Chinese relative are the finest hardy climbers our gardens possess. The Japanese are properly proud of their Wistaria and it is much planted in temple grounds and gardens, usually alongside of ponds. Under cultivation, varieties with white, pink, and double violet-purple flowers have arisen and have been brought to our gardens. So too has the long racemed form (var. *macrobotrys*, better known as *W. multijuga*) which in Japan is vastly superior to anything seen in Western lands. In an old garden some miles north of Tokyo I measured racemes $64\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length! The plant was a very old one and bore tens of thousands of such racemes.

The Flowering Crab, the Cherry, the Iris, and Some Lilies

JAPAN holds flower festivals during many months of the year, beginning with that of the Plum blossom (*Prunus mume*) in February, but the most renowned of course is that of the Cherry blossom which falls in early April and is the occasion for a national holiday annually decreed by the Emperor.

In dainty beauty the Japanese Cherries are among the loveliest of flowering trees —not so much the double-flowered ones, often exalted in print, as the single-flowered forms, though both have their uses. I can think of nothing more pleasing than a specimen of the Spring Cherry (*Prunus subhirtella*) decked with its myriads of winsome pale-pink blossoms. Its variety with pendent branches, the Rose-bud Cherry (*P. subhirtella* var.

THE GRACEFUL NONCHALANCE OF JAPANESE WISTARIA

Distinguished from its Chinese relative by its longer, laxer, and less fragrant flower-clusters, this native of Japan (Wistaria floribunda var. macrobotrys, or W. multijuga) is one of the lovliest of hardy climbers

pendula) is a more familiar plant in gardens. The handsomest of all is the Sargent Cherry with flowers 1½ inches across, pale to rose-pink in color, but unfortunately rather fleeting in character. This Cherry (*P. serrulata* var. *sachalinensis*) is a large tree in the forests of northern Japan and is the parent of some of the best double-flowered forms. The other chief parent of the garden Cherries of Japan is the fragrant-flowered *P. Lannesiana* var. *albida*, native of the volcanic region near Yokohama. The species so abundantly planted in and around Tokyo is *P. yedoensis* named for the capital city but of unknown origin. Given plenty of room, this is a fine avenue tree which grows quickly and has a broad rounded crown. There are other equally worthy sorts, but the gardens of the West have scarcely understood the requirements of the Japanese Cherries and in consequence they are much less seen among us than their beauty warrants.

Among the many prized Japanese flowering trees and shrubs introduced into Western gardens must be counted such Crabapples as *Malus Halliana, M. floribunda, M. micromalus, M. Sargentii, M. Sieboldii* with its varieties *arborescens* and *calocarpa*, and *M. zumi*. All are beautiful, perfectly hardy in the cold climate of New England, produce an abundance of blossoms each spring and in autumn a crop of small attractive fruits much sought after by birds during the winter. Easily managed, floriferous in the extreme, these Crabapples possess every attribute necessary in hardy flowering plants and need no praise here. The first three, though long ago introduced, have not yet been found in a wild state and their origin has yet to be solved. They are old favorites in Japanese gardens, may possibly have been brought from China, perhaps chance hybrids and their wild parents may have disappeared. We cannot answer the question of their origin, but we can be thankful that such beautiful hardy trees have come to our gardens.

Among the other valuable plants that gardens owe to Japan may be mentioned the Japanese Quince (*Chaenomeles japonica*); the Witch-hazel (*Hamamelis japonica* and its var. *arborea*); the parent stocks of our garden Weigelas; very many Maples with colored and curiously incised leaves; the well-known Hydrangeas, *H. paniculata, H. hortensis*, and the wonderful climbing *H. petiolaris*; and that most indispensable shrub and hedge-plant *Berberis Thunbergii*. The only substitute for Ivy hardy in the gardens of New England, *Evonymus radicans* and its variety *vegetus*, are Japanese and so, too, are *Lonicera japonica* and *Vitis Coignetiae* with its noble, massive foliage brilliantly colored in the fall.

Of herbs we have the Japanese Iris of many colors, and among Lilies the wondrous *Lilium auratum* and the even more useful *L. speciosum*, both with many forms; also the charming *L. japonicum* and *L. rubellum*, to mention no others. From the dependency, the Liukiu Islands, came that most indispensable species *L. longiflorum*.

Many magnificent conifers form forests in Japan, and several are established in our gardens. The noble *Abies homolepis* and the Colorado Fir (*A. concolor*) are the best Firs for the gardens of New England. The two Chamaecyparis (*C. obtusa* and *C. pisifera*) are most useful to us, and some of their forms exceptionally so. One of the finest ground-covers we possess is the Japanese (*Juniperus chinensis* var. *Sargentii*.) For New England the Japanese Yew (*Taxus cuspidata*) is the finest exotic evergreen tree and the most valuable gift Japan has made to the gardens of the colder parts of North America.

Early Benefactors Who Bridged the Pacific with Plants

THE story of plant introduction from Japan is simple compared with that of other lands dealt with. It has, however, particular interest to the American people inasmuch as Japan was the first non-European country from which America received plants direct. The real opening of Japan to foreign intercourse was due to the vigorous action of the United States Government through Commodore Perry which resulted in a treaty being signed in 1854.

In 1861, the first Japanese plants reached this country. They were sent by Dr. George R. Hall through Gordon Dexter and handed over on arrival to Francis Parkman, the historian, living at Jamaica Plain, Mass. Among them were *Lilium auratum*, the Golden-rayed Lily of Japan, a Wistaria with double flowers (*Wistaria floribunda* f. *violaceo-plena*), the Parkman Crabapple (*Malus Halliana* f. *Parkmanii*), two forms of *Lilium speciosum*, many variegated plants, Hall's Amaryllis (*Lycoris squamigera*), *Chamaecyparis pisifera, Rhododendron brachycarpum* and other valuable plants.

In 1862, Dr. Hall brought home a much larger consignment which he handed over to the nurserymen, Parsons & Co., Flushing, Long Island. This second consignment contained such indispensable plants as *Hydrangea paniculata* f. *grandiflora;* the Magnolias (*M. kobus* and *M. stellata*); Hall's Honeysuckle (*Lonicera japonica* var. *Halliana*); the fine evergreen *Evonymus patens;* four Wistarias, including the white and long-racemed varieties; many varieties of Japanese Maples and Weigelas; the Keaki (*Zelkova serrata*), the most valuable hard-wood timber tree in Japan; certain Oaks, many forms of Arbor-vitae, Pines, and Spruces; the most useful *Juniperus procumbens;* the remarkable Umbrella Pine (*Sciadopitys verticillata*) and that most valuable of evergreens for New England gardens, the dwarf form of the Japanese Yew (*Taxus cuspidata* var. *nana*). These by no means exhaust the list of Hall's introductions, and indeed, up to that date no more valuable consignment of hardy woody plants had reached the shores of North America.

George Rogers Hall was born at Bristol, Rhode Island, on March 1820, and died on Christmas Eve, 1899. After graduating from Harvard Medical School in 1846, Hall went to China and commenced the practice of medicine in Shanghai. In 1855 he visited Japan and later lived there for a period. In Japan he was able to gratify the love for plants with which he was early imbued, and his plant introductions have made a lasting impression on the gardens of eastern North America.

Another American, William Smith Clark, President of Amherst College, Massachusetts, was granted leave of absence from 1876 to 1878 to establish an agricultural college at Sapporo, in Hokkaido, north Japan. On the very year of his arrival there, Clark sent back seeds of native trees and shrubs to America, and of these the Arnold Arboretum received a share on December 20, 1876. From these were raised for the first time in America the Tree-lilac (*Syringa japonica*), the Saghalien Cork-tree (*Phellodendron sachalinense*), the northern Magnolia (*M. kobus* var. *borealis*), the white-leafed Cat-vine (*Actinidia polygama*), and the evergreen Bittersweet (*Evonymus radicans* var. *vegetus*); also a plant in cultivation but very rare at that time —the handsome *Actinidia arguta*. In 1878 he sent seeds of the rare *Cercidiphyllum japonicum*, interesting as being the largest broad-leaf tree in eastern Asia and very beautiful in spring and fall.

A Portuguese adventurer, Mendez Pinto, discovered Japan in 1542 and St. Francis Xavier introduced Christianity in 1549. The first Dutch ships visited Japan in 1600 and eleven years later a Dutch trading factory was established at Hirado followed soon afterward by others belonging to the Portuguese, Spaniards, and English. Christianity made rapid progress in Japan, much to the alarm of the feudal lords, military men, and Buddhist priests, and much persecution ensued. In 1624 Christianity was proscribed and Japan closed to foreigners, except the Dutch and Chinese, and remained so until America forced open the door by the treaty of 1854.

It is to the Dutch that the world owes its first knowledge of Japanese botany, and it was they who introduced the first plants into Europe. The Camphor-tree (*Cinnamomum Camphora*) was probably the first, for Jakob Breyne in his "Prodromus" 1. 4, published in 1678, records a fine specimen growing in van Beveringk's garden; in 1680 *Azalea indica* and in 1689 the Tea-plant and six varieties of Chrysanthemum were growing in the same garden.

The Dutch East India Company employed people of many nationalities in their East Indian possessions and trading ports, especially medical men. Such was Andreas Cleyer, a German, born at Cassel, who passed some years in Dutch employ in Java and also visited China and Japan, returning to Europe about 1680. Cleyer was the first European to study Japanese plants and is commemorated by the genus Cleyera. Much more important was the work of another German, Engelbert Kaempfer, for many years in Dutch service at Batavia in Java. From Batavia he went to Japan with the embassy which the Dutch Company sent annually to that country. He resided at Nagasaki from the autumn of 1690 to that of 1692 and during that interval visited Tokyo. In his work entitled *Amoenitates Exoticae* published in 1712, Kaempfer gives an admirable account of Japanese plants with many good figures under their vernacular names and among them one of an Azalea which now bears his name.

The first "Flora" of Japan was the work of C. P. Thunberg, published in 1784, and still of great value to students. Thunberg was a Swede, born in 1743, and a pupil of the great Linnaeus whom he afterward succeeded at the university of Upsala. In 1771 he obtained an appointment as surgeon on one of the Dutch East India Company's ships. He landed at the Cape of Good Hope where he spent two winters investigating the natural history. From the Cape he went to Java where he remained five years except for a voyage to Japan. Thunberg traveled overland from Nagasaki to Tokyo, tarrying there for two months during which he devoted himself assiduously to the collecting and study of plants. He died in 1828.

Greatest of all the employees of the old Dutch East India Company from our viewpoint was Philipp Franz von Siebold, a Bavarian, born in 1796, who resided in Japan from 1823 to 1829. To Siebold we owe the magnificent "Flora Japonica," and he introduced into Europe quite a number of plants from Japanese gardens including *Lilium elegans* and *L. speciosum*, and twenty years later several others including two Crabapples (*M. floribunda* and *M. Sieboldii*) and several flowering Cherries. In 1830 he returned to Europe, quitted the Dutch service and employed himself in arranging the rich store of scientific material he had collected in Japan. About 1850 he established a nursery and "Jardin d'Acclimatation" at Leiden, for the cultivation and distribution of new plants from the Orient. He revisited Japan for a few months in 1856 and made arrangements whereby a large number of plants previously unknown in European gardens were successfully introduced and disseminated by his nursery. Siebold died at Munich in October, 1866. As a physician he won a high reputation among the Japanese and in consequence enjoyed greater freedom in the land than his predecessors. For his contributions to our gardens his name will always be held in esteem wherever Japanese plants are grown.

Our Debt to Nurserymen of Constructive Vision

NURSERYMEN have quite naturally played a prominent part in the work of plant introduction, and from 1840 until the end of the first decade of the 20th century a leading place was taken by the famous English house of James Veitch & Sons. Their collectors have gone to all parts of the world and much that is best of our present-day garden material has been introduced into commerce by this firm. The name of Veitch is indelibly associated with the plants of many lands, but perhaps with none more than those of the Orient.

In 1860, John Gould Veitch, a member of the firm, visited Japan and was among the first to ascend Mt. Fuji. He sent to England seeds, Lily bulbs, and living plants of many choice species and varieties including many forms of Japanese Maple (*Acer palmatum*), several forms of *Chamaecyparis obtusa* and *C. pisifera*, the Japanese Umbrella Pine (*Sciadopitys verticillata*), *Abies firma, Tsuga diversifolia, Picea polita, P. jezoensis, Pinus densiflora, P. Thunbergii, Cryptomeria japonica* var. *elegans, Primula japonica, P. cortusoides, Lilium auratum* and that most popular of all Vines, Veitch's Ampelopsis or Boston Ivy (*Parthenocissus tricuspidata*).

On another occasion I shall have more to say of the work of this remarkable man who died in August, 1870, at the early age of thirty-one. His son, the late James Herbert Veitch, visited Japan in 1892 and among other plants introduced the lovely pink-flowered Azalea known as *Rhododendron Schlippenbachii*.

In 1877 Messrs. Veitch despatched Charles Maries to the Orient in quest of new plant material. The expedition lasted three years and was quite successful. Maries visited China, Formosa, and Japan. From China he sent home the now well-known *Primula obconica*, the best of the Witch-hazels (*Hamamelis mollis*), the related *Loropetalum chinense*, and a fine Lily (*L. speciosum* var. *gloriosoides*). From Formosa he sent the red-flowered *Rhododendron Oldhamii* and *Lilium philippinense* var. *formosanum*. It was, however, in Japan that Maries made his chief successes, traversing the length and breadth of the land and shipping home many valuable plants. Apart from many plants found in Japanese nurseries and gardens, Maries introduced *Abies Veitchii, A. Mariesii, A. sachalinensis, Styrax obassia, Trochodendron aralioides, Viburnum tomentosum* var. *Mariesii, Daphniphyllum glaucescens, Platycodon grandiflorum* var. *Mariesii, Enkianthus campanulatus, Rodgersia podophylla*, the hardiest of the Bananas (*Musa basjoo*), the wonderful *Lilium auratum* var. *platyphyllum*, numerous Ferns including *Davallia Mariesii*, and other useful plants. Maries was born in Stratford-on-Avon and educated at the Grammar School, Hampton Lacy. After his engagement with Messrs. Veitch terminated, he settled in India in 1882 and died there as Superintendent of the Gwalior State Gardens on October 11, 1902.

Of other illustrious men who have labored in Japan to enrich our knowledge and gardens and have passed into the great beyond one more must be mentioned, Carl Maximowicz, a Russian. To Maximowicz we owe the first intimate account of the forest flora of Japan and of much of Eastern Asia; he also introduced a number of living plants into the Botanic Gardens at Petrograd. He was born at Tula in the interior of Russia in 1827 and died in February, 1891. In 1853 he first visited northeastern Asia and from 1859 to 1864 he traveled to Japan, Manchuria and adjacent regions. The rest of his life was spent in the study of the flora of these regions and that of China and Mongolia. Maximowicz was a great scholar and all his writings are remarkable for their clearness and precision and are a lasting monument to his eminent attainments.

TAKE CARE OF YOUR STRAWBERRIES AND RASPBERRIES NOW

KEEPING this year's setting of Strawberry plants free from weeds, and maintaining the soil in good condition right up to freezing weather in the fall will insure a good yield and quality of fruit in 1924, so say the experts at Cornell. It may be necessary, further, to do more or less hand hoeing in addition to horse cultivation to maintain the vigor of the new-forming plants.

When the ground is frozen sufficiently to prevent the wheels of a wagon from cutting through, the Strawberry bed may be mulched. This will not only reduce, if not entirely prevent, winter injury from severe cold, but it will help prevent loss from heaving of the plants during the freezing and thawing weather in the early spring. More injury from heaving takes place on the heavier types of soil than on the lighter sandy or gravelly loams; however, mulching is advisable wherever it is possible to obtain coarse manure or straw for this purpose.

WHEN the Red Raspberries, the Purple, and the Black have been harvested, it is well to go through the planting and cut out the canes that have just fruited, and burn them. If allowed to remain, they tend to spread disease to the new shoots. They will cut much more readily at this time than late in the fall, or in the spring when they have become dried out and hard.

AMONG OUR GARDEN NEIGHBORS

EVERY GARDEN MEANS A HOME

WHY PINK HYDRANGEAS ARE BLUE

IT HAS long been a sore fact with many a gardener that a Hydrangea purchased as pink or blue flowered may come quite otherwise the following season—or, as sometimes has happened, both colors appearing on the same plant or perhaps an intermediate shade of mauve developed. Though the majority of people apparently prefer the pink color, a not inconsiderable number greatly desired to have them blue, and resort has been had to dosing with alum or iron—a person's experience leading to the advocacy of one or the other method, which, however, does not always produce a like result in another's garden. Some varieties of the modern Hydrangea are naturally white-flowered and these, it is found, are staid in their color habits, keeping an immaculate purity even when the normally pink relatives become blue. It is evident therefore that there is in the colored plants a definite substance that could in some way be influenced through the roots.

To the amateur gardener the blueness or pinkness of the Hydrangea flowers is little more than an interesting or irritating perversity, according to the point of view, and the fact that some iron scrap, filings, or rusty nails might or might not turn pink to blue, if dug into the soil around the roots of the plant, added an incentive to experiment, and we had personal observation of the influence of alum, applied in solution during the growing period, on the next season's flowers.

But to the commercial florist, the question of the color is serious. Hydrangeas are grown on a large scale for the Easter market, and the public demand then is not for blue, but for pink.

The importance of the florist interests in New Jersey has led the State Experiment Station at New Brunswick to give attention to the problem, and Mr. C. H. Connors, a florist by tradition, and an experimentalist by instinct, in charge of floricultural research work at the station, has worked out the solution of the problem: *Naturally acid soils yield blue Hydrangeas; neutral or alkaline soils make pink ones;* and it was demonstrated very plainly that the desired color may be produced at will by controlling the soil reaction. The iron or alum treatment brings about results by its acidifying action and was effective only when the soil reaction was near the critical point, unless used in large amounts. Grown in a fine quality of woods earth, blue flowers are developed, but pink are assured in varying degrees of intensity according as lime is added.

But there is a limit of lime tolerance, to which this plant is peculiarity susceptible and beyond which point a totally different effect is produced simulating a condition of disease, chlorosis, a yellowing along the veins of the leaf and a general off-color appearance of the entire plant. This condition is rarely brought about by the use of excessive amounts of ground limestone in the presence of a large proportion of well-decomposed manure, but it is liable to occur after the use of slaked or hydrated limes in excess of the amounts actually necessary to bring about the change. This is not to be confused with another type of yellowing due to poor drainage, a not uncommon appearance in Hydrangeas grown in tubs in many a front yard and porch. Mr. Connors has found that a Hydrangea started in an acid soil and later repotted into an alkaline soil produced flowers in varying intensities of pink in the later growths. In his experiments he has used ground limestone up to the rate of forty thousand pounds to the acre. Other plants with the roots split and so straddled into two types of soil (although showing the weakening effect of the operation) responded, as was expected, fractionally as to color in the flower and produced flowers of different hues on different branches. In brief, the demonstration is clear: lime up to a certain quantity assures pink flowers, but beyond that an overdose produces a deleterious effect.

As to what the individual gardener may do in controlling the color of the flower—each one will have an individual problem depending entirely on the actual condition of the soil with which he starts. It is a case for individual experiment; each one for himself, for soils differ, although it has now been ascertained that in any good garden soil ground limestone at the rate of 10,000 pounds to the acre, which is about a 6-inch pot to the one-half cubic yard, will be effective in developing pink flowers upon Hydrangeas of the hortensis type.

THE OPEN COLUMN

Readers' Interchange of Experience and Comment

To Organize Southern Gardeners

To the Editors of THE GARDEN MAGAZINE:

I HAVE read with a great deal of interest "A Southerner's" letter in the Open Column of the July issue. Surely there are many enthusiastic gardeners in the Southern States! With the climate in our favor, we should be able to do many interesting experiments, but nevertheless, most people seem content to grow a few Zinnias, or plant a little shrubbery, and let it go at that.

In England, nearly every community has its annual flower show, but since I have been here I haven't seen one. I only hope Florida's good example will be followed by other Southern States. I have some Montbretia in bloom now from bulbs planted February 24th. It is quite a novelty here, nobody seems to have ever *seen* any before.

The remedy would seem to be in Southern garden enthusiasts forming a society through which they could compare notes, arrange shows, etc. The question is—are there enough of us?—D. LAWLEY WOODWARD, *Decatur, Ga.*

More Plants for a Montana Garden

To the Editors of THE GARDEN MAGAZINE:

IN THE June number you express a desire to hear from Montana readers. Living on the prairie-like land of eastern Montana, my wife and I have tried to grow flowers of various kinds. Rainfall is limited and the winters at times are very cold, winds having full sweep. But I might say for the benefit of your correspondent, Jessamine Spear Johnson, that we have successfully grown trees such as Box Elders, Ash, Cottonwood, Thornapple, Wild Plum, Compass Cherry, Bull Pine, Spruce and Caragana as well as various shrubs. We have had good success with Dahlias, Gladiolus, Iris, Poppies, native Pentstemon, and

Spiderwort; also Zinnia, Calendula, Cosmos, Portulaca, Alyssum, Nasturtiums, Asters, etc. Flower gardening is an uphill game out here, but the recompense is greater on that account.

Replying to the correspondent, S. C. Taylor, S. D., in the same issue would say that we do have many flower lovers in eastern Montana—people who think of other things than wheat and live stock. Crop failures have made hard sledding for many of them, but I have seen quite a few attempts to have flowers around the homestead shanty and more than one sod house that was brightened with Geraniums set in the window.—F. Damkoehler, *Terry, Montana.*

Labeling Gladiolus and Harvesting the Bulbs

To the Editors of The Garden Magazine:

SWOPPING experiences is indeed a pleasant part of gardening. The effort that went into "A Glad Soliloquy" (page 127, April, 1923) has been amply repaid by the friendly correspondence it has produced for me. Through it I learned my old friend Harry Claybaugh had been bitten by the same "glad bug" that inoculated me and has a rather remarkable collection. From him I learned that even such skillful growers as the Kunderds sometimes have difficulties with systems for marking the different varieties. Harry writes me: "Bob Kunderd wrote me those two varieties had been lost, or the labels had been lost and he could not send them out this year." Of course growing so many varieties their marking problem is that of the average grower multiplied many times.

I plant in straight rows, only one bulb wide. The rows run north and south. To mark the varieties I use either four- or six-inch wooden labels, purchased at the seed store. In the plot north of the house I stick the label south of the bulb or bulbs it marks. In the plot south of the house the label goes in north of the bulb. Always the label is toward the house so no one forgets which bulb it marks.

At digging time the bulbs and labels of each kind are piled together. After the bulbs are cured and the stalks removed flats from the greenhouse hold the varieties separate. If there are only a few bulbs of any variety an old cigar box with the lid torn off does very well. I mark the variety on the box and drop a label or two into the box with the bulbs to make sure.

In the spring, when the flats are needed again for seeds and plants, the "glads" are transferred to paper bags, but I do not like to store them all winter so deep as that. They seem to keep better stored in layers only two or three inches deep.

Planting in rows has another advantage besides simplifying the marking. I drive a stout stake at each end of the row and one every fifteen feet in the row; the tops about eighteen inches above ground. One wire is stretched along each side of the row and nailed to the tops of the stakes. Inside of the end stakes and in either side of the intervening stakes, a little block of wood three inches long is slipped between the wires to hold them apart and prevent them from pinching the stalks. A cheap iron wire, "egg crate" or "stove pipe wire," answers the purpose and will last out one season, and twenty-five cents' worth has been enough for eleven sixty-foot rows. This is inconspicuous, easily built, ample support, and it obviates tying individual stalks.

No matter how careful I am with the marking, every season there are some bulbs in accidental mixture. These I sort as they bloom by placing a label to each bulb. To the varieties which appear in larger proportions in the mixture, I assign numbers. This speeds up the writing of the labels and permits using 4-inch labels; most names require the 6-inch size.—Robert R. Lewis, *Penna.*

Getting Plants True to Name

To the Editors of The Garden Magazine:

IN THE catalogue of one of our specialists in choice hardy plants (Wolcott Nurseries) there is the statement that the price for single plants has been raised to discourage the use of one plant of a variety; and to encourage the use of plants in larger quantities they offer three plants of a variety at dozen rates. We quite agree with them that the planting of one plant each of many varieties is fatal to the good effect of any garden, and gives no proper opportunity to study the plant. Yet when these choice plants cost from 50 cents to $1.00 each more care should be taken by dealers to send out plants true to name. The blanket dis-

THE APPARENTLY CAPRICIOUS BUT STILL UBIQUITOUS HYDRANGEA

Variously blue or pink flowers, at times both on the same plant, have worried a good many gardeners, and now it would seem that the answer lies in relative acidity of the soil—lime assures pink blooms (see opposite page). Variety otaska shown above

claimer of nurserymen puts the loss on the buyer. If 75 cents is paid for a rare Campanula and it turns out to be C. rapunculoides, which I have already all over my garden, the one purchased plant was enough—three would be too many. Until I am quite certain to get a trout and not a sucker when I am trout fishing, the joy in fishing is tempered by chance. There should be no chance when I am catching plants, especially rare ones, if offered and I am willing to pay the price. In checking several dealers this year the average of plants untrue is about the same for all. Apparently it is not so much carelessness in packing as poor determination of the plants in the field, or lack of care in labeling them there. The present catch of rare plants is too poor for the good of the sport; with common sorts the proportion of mistakes is less. Two Latin names are possible for many plants, and I check out the synonyms in Bailey and forgive the use of the unfamiliar name. New species very like standard sorts should not be offered as rare and distinct, when scarcely distinguishable in effect, though separated by minor botanical characters. The "sucker" list below gives some of the disappointments of the year, though in many cases I improved my luck by ordering the same name from two dealers, and one of the plants came as ordered. I am giving you (in confidence) the name of the dealer in each case specified.

For	*I received*—
Adenophora communis	Campanula rapunculoides
Aconitum Fischeri	A. autumnale
Aconitum Storkianum	A. uncinatum
Campanula Burghalti	C. rapunculoides
Campanula Van Houttei	C. persicifolia
Campanula nobilis	C. persicifolia
Campanula rhomboidalis	C. rotundifolia
Chrysanthemum vomerense	C. leucanthemum
Chrysanthemum nipponicum	C. Shasta Daisy
Cimicifuga simplex	Actaea rubra
Delphinium nudicaule	D. consolida—pink
Dicentra canadensis	D. Cucullaria
Erigeron glaucus	E. speciosus
Erigeron aurantiacus	E. speciosus
Gypsophila Maunginii	G. acutifolia
Hemerocallis minor	H. Dumortieri
Lilium elegans umbellatum	L. Wilmottiae
Lilium canadense rubrum	L. canadense—yellow
Lilium Grayi	L. canadense rubrum
Papaver pilosum	P. atlanticum
Pentstemon pubescens	P. tubiflorus
Pentstemon Smallii	P. tubiflorus
Pentstemon speciosus	P. secundiflorus
Silene orientalis	S. compacta
Senecio Veitchianus	S. Clivorum
Tiarella purpurea major	Heuchera pubescens
Tulipa Greigii	T. Gesneriana
Veronica longifolia alba	V. spicata alba
Veronica orchidea	V. longifolia

There are other suspects that I shall look on with charity and pity until another blooming season enables me to compare them again.—H.

A Nurseryman's Difficulties with Naming

To the Editors of The Garden Magazine:

IN THE September issue (page 11), in an article concerning Thalictrums, reference is made to some confusion of varieties sent out from one nursery, and we feel that you might be glad to print just a word from the nurseryman for the benefit of those who buy from him, regarding his occasional failures to supply plants true to name, and of his troubles in general. This in our defence and attempt to dispel the feeling that sometimes prevails that money is our only goal.

First let me say that we, in common with most of our profession, welcome the intelligent and reasonable protests of our customers who have been disappointed. We wish to satisfy them to the best of our ability, and besides, such communication is often our first knowledge of misnaming or other trouble. No one needs to be told of the conditions following the war and Quarantine 37. Lack of labor here and abroad had cut down the quality of the stock to be had in every way, weeds had flourished, many items simply could not be had. All this is an old story.

But the real story of interest is of the work being done in American nurseries to make up for the ravages of the war years, to supply an established trade with the plants they once had, especially rarer forms, and to keep up at the same time with an astonishing growing demand for the older favorites. In many lines, the American nurseryman changed from being a storekeeper to being a manufacturer. Oftentimes he had not the needed experience, the skilled labor did not exist.

Especially was this true in the hardy plants nurseries. But if any one who reads the various catalogues of perennial plants that come to hand will think over the quantities of kinds listed in them, he will readily see the chance for error that exists. And if one is at all interested in botany and correct classification, the amount of dissension arising over the naming of a new and sometimes an old variety gives another fertile field. Add to all this the need of stock of any kind to fill the orders, the fact that in many cases but one man in a nursery knew at all what that nursery contained, and he away in new fields provided by better paid industries—is it any wonder that just ordinary mixtures in the packing shed, or slips in the office, seem minor affairs?

Just how true it may be of the bulb and the greenhouse plant men, and of others, we cannot say. But the fact remains that the hardy plantsman is producing the needed things for his trade. Not putting forth the many novelties each year, but consistently supplying the plants that people want for their gardens, well grown, better possibly than those from the "other side" and different climate, and we believe more true to name than ever before. Any one that ever flowered imported Peonies just as received will answer for that, and it is equally true of other lines. Stocks have increased, some new things found their way into the lists, and now most of us are ready to try for new things of our own, better adapted to our conditions, products of our own skill.

For the rare botanical forms, however, we shall have to wait for two things—first, a more active demand occasioned by a love for the plant itself, not simply its bloom; the second will follow the first, men trained in botany with a love for the gems of the plant world, such as is found in the products of the great European botanical gardens, and to a certain degree in the botanists of our earlier nursery development. With these two needs fulfilled will come ways to produce and grow anything.

When a plant flowers or grows disappointingly, the thing to do is to take the matter up at once with the nurseryman, not in a way that suggests unfair treatment, for he is human and may resent it. He should, and will if he is a true plantsman, do all in his power to make the matter right at once. If he does not, it is but common sense and self-protection to drop him from your list. But give him his chance. Regardless of what might be said, the customer is not always right. We believe a truly interested customer wants to be right, not just allowed to think himself or herself so.

The nursery business of this country is building well for its future. Visit your nearest nursery, see it not just as a source of plants for your gardens, but as a place where work is done, a manufacturing plant. If you recall the pre-war days in the nursery, it may happen that you will be surprised.—F. H. Horsford, by Fred M. Abbey, *Charlotte, Vt.*

—We are more than ordinarily glad to have this opportunity of presenting the dealers' own attitude on a point of such vital interest to all parties. To any one who has had practical acquaintance with the operations of a nursery, the marvel is not that errors do sometimes occur in the naming or shipping of stock, but that business of such minute detail, with labor conditions as they are, is carried on with such general precision. Bear in mind, too, that many subjects when dormant, or in certain stages of growth, may be practically indistinguishable, sometimes positively so, indeed. Many an amateur is altogether too familiar with the difficulty of keeping stocks distinct even in his own little garden—labels get mixed mysteriously, an odd bulb or seed gets into the wrong place, etc., etc. Our sympathies extend to both parties indeed, but we have yet to learn of a reputable dealer who is not earnestly concerned when things go wrong and who will not meet his customer in a sympathising manner.—Ed.

"High Snowdrop" or Snowflake

To the Editors of The Garden Magazine:

THE "starlike white green-tipped snowdrop-like flower" G. G. Melhart inquires about in August Garden Magazine is undoubtedly the Leucojum, a cousin of the Snowdrop called by New England country folk "High Snowdrop". In Mrs. Alice Morse Earle's "Old Time Gardens" I find she quotes

> "The nice-leaved lesser Lilies
> Shading like detected light
> Their little green-tipt lamps of white."

from Leigh Hunt's verse about it.—Albert Hill Smith, N. Y.

Hare- Hair- or Blue-Bell—Campanula or Scilla?

To the Editors of The Garden Magazine:

ON READING my article in the September Garden Magazine I find the words "Scilla nutans, the wild English Harebell." This should be "Bluebell" and I do not see how I ever came to write Harebell as I was brought up in a Yorkshire "dale" where the woods in springtime were blue with a sea of Bluebells (Scilla nutans) and on dry grassy banks and on grassy slopes edging the Heather on the moors nodded ranks upon ranks of "Hairbells," this latter plant being Campanula rotundifolia, so named because of the lower root-leaves which are round whereas those along the stems are long and pointed. I always feel that the name should be spelled "Hairbell" because the stems are

so slender that the little flowers shake and tremble with the slightest breeze, and indeed, many botanists do spell it this way. In an old book, "Flowers of the Field," by the Rev. C. A. Johns, he says, "The name Hairbell is frequently, though not correctly, given to the Wild Hyacinth or Bluebell (Agraphis nutans, or Hyacinthus nonscriptus), a plant with a thick juicy flower-stalk; but when applied to the Campanula is most appropriate, its stalks being exceedingly slender and wiry". I found this same Hairbell on Cape Cod under much the same conditions as to soil and climate as we had in the north of England and it might be well employed in New England rock-gardens for dry, marly slopes. Hares in England and Scotland were seen in fields in the valleys among rich, lush grass and never seemed to have any connection with their namesake of the moors and no real British person could confuse a hare with such a bad fellow as a rabbit! However, it is cruel enough of me to insist upon Bluebell for Scilla nutans without inflicting upon you that source for perennial discussion, Hare- versus Hairbell.—Ethel Anson S. Peckham.

AN INTERNATIONAL TRIANGLE IN BLUEBELLS

Three Flowers that Go By the Same Name and Yet Belong to Three Entirely Different Families

In America the Mertensia (M. virginica, shown at left) is known as the Bluebell, a title doubtless conferred by early comers from Britain in commemoration of the Bluebells of their native heath

The Bluebell (Campanula rotundifolia) of Scotland's song and legend, persistently called the Hairbell by English neighbors because of its slender stem; a lover of hilly pastures. Shown above in a somewhat forced "portrait position" —naturally the flowers are pendent

The English Bluebell (Scilla nutans, at right) or Wood Hyacinth whose azure runs freely through the woods and meadows of England, known to the Scotch as Harebell and more aptly dubbed the Bluebell Squill by the illustrious botanist, Bentham

—All of which is a side light on the pitfalls of nomenclature of plants. The word Harebell was an interpellation in the editorial office to supply a "common" name for the benefit of those people who abhor "proper" plant names. As those common names are so notoriously indefinite reference was had to Bailey's "Standard Cyclopedia of Horticulture", where, under Scilla, you will read: "nonscripta Hoff, and Link. (*S. nutans*, Smith. *S. festalis*, Salisb. *S. cernua*, Salisb. *Hyacinthus nonscriptus*, Linn.) Common Blue Squill. Harebell." Our personal preference, or prejudices, are entirely in accord with those of our correspondent, authorities, great or little to the contrary, notwithstanding. There is a justifiable logic in Mrs. Peckham's arguments.—Ed.

To Move or Not to Move Peonies

To the Editors of The Garden Magazine:

I WANT to tell you a Peony story. You may want to ask as a friend did when I told it to him, "Were you at church last Sunday?" I have two witnesses this time and am sending one of the stalks to the Editor, keeping the tallest myself.

Ten years ago, when driving by our little cemetery here, I saw two great bunches of dark pink something, and said, "What can they be? I must see." So went in and found two great clumps of Peonies. I counted the bloom on one and found 196 buds and blooms. I said to the caretaker, "How long have they been here and whatever did you do to them?" He replied that they were three-year-old plants fifteen years ago, and nothing done but set them in an old fence row that has never been plowed. Every two or three years since I've counted the bloom. This year there were 360 blooms on one clump, and many of the stalks were 55 inches tall, some 57, one 59, with a bud at the top, which when opened would make more than the 60 inches. I have that stalk now with seed pod that measures the 59 inches. The clump measures 32 x 34 inches across at the ground, has about 100 stems, now 25 years in that place, a high well drained spot. And still you read: "Move your Peonies every ten or so years." This proves *not*. I've visited four pretty good sized Peony gardens and have never seen anything to equal it. Have others?—Mrs. Cora Jewell, *Darlington, Ind.*

—Only in commercial gardens where it is desired to propagate rapidly are Peonies lifted frequently. For effective use in the border the Peony should be left alone and not disturbed. Indeed it takes three years for the average plant to assume its real habit after being moved. The vigor of the specimen described indicates that soil and moisture conditions are just right.—Ed.

Insurgent Rose Culture: Moving in Late Summer

To the Editors of The Garden Magazine:

THOUGH the veriest amateur I have had some Rose experience which, because it is against the rules, may interest some of your readers. I have some score of Hybrid Tea Roses which are my spoiled babies, receiving all the care that magazine, rose annual or bulletin recommends.

Last year we bought a summer place and I was no longer on the spot to give my Roses their daily attention. They soon showed the neglect! That I could not stand; so I spaded up a four-foot bed in my lakeside garden. As fast as a bush went out of bloom, I dug it up in

full leaf as it was, pruned roots and tops and transferred it to its new home. It took from the last of August to the middle of October to move them all. I felt I would rather they died at once from this treatment than degenerate bit by bit from neglect. They lost their leaves, of course, and looked pretty sick—although some of the earliest moved put out new leaves.

In late November I hilled them up and added a covering of leaves but left the tops exposed. This spring I found the old canes killed back to eight inches or less. I pruned severely and waited for signs of life. All but one lived and bloomed and owing, no doubt, to the severe pruning the flowers were unusually large and fine. They had two or three flowers less per bush in the first June blooming, but have proven, I think, that Roses can be moved in the growing season without great risk of loss.—Mrs. E. A. Miller, *N. Y.*

—Yes, the unexpected often comes through, and disregard of the conventional is indeed bliss. Through a misunderstanding a laborer once transplanted for us a lot of Rose plants from frames, in the middle of August—and they all lived and are still growing strong. You never can tell all about Roses!—Ed.

Long Life of Roses on Own Roots

To the Editors of The Garden Magazine:

IN MY notes on page 340 of the July issue, there was a serious omission. But there is the fact that more than thirty years ago I happened to see in a nursery, in Derbyshire, a little plot of the Rose called Fellenburg, which Rose endures the winter of the north of Europe better than any other. I was glad to get a couple of dozen of it, and it has been here now thirty years—not quite in the garden but along a drive leading to the house, where the soil is cold and poor. It flowers the whole summer and well into the autumn. Sometimes it runs up trees near. If this Rose had been grafted on the Dog Rose and one wanted it on the same position it would have been dead five times over from suckering and other drawbacks. On its natural root it is a picture of health and may remain so as long as we let it.

I might almost say the same of another great favorite of mine, the old Cramoisie Supérieur, which I planted about the same time among Holly bushes, on its own roots. I found it in one nursery in Ireland. It has never been ill since I planted it and there are no suckers. It is so far out of our reach that we could not get to prune it if we wanted to. It flowers twice in the year and is singularly beautiful. I told our late George Paul that I thought it better than all the Ramblers and I think he agreed with me.—W. Robinson, *Gravetye, Sussex, England.*

—And may I add my testimony to the vigor of those plants which I saw in profusion of bloom when visiting Mr. Robinson in July. As part of a mixed border backed by trees, they fulfilled to the limit the rôle of summer-flowering shrubs, giving a touch of color of exceptional richness.—L. B.

A Remedy for Cut Worms

To the Editors of The Garden Magazine:

I HAVE had so many helpful suggestions from The Garden Magazine that I would like to do my best in helping others to get rid of the grub worm pest. (I am also trying it for moles.) For years I have used the ordinary "moth balls" and never lost a plant or bulb. I first tried them on Tomato and Cabbage plants. I crush the moth balls into a fine powder and sprinkle a little around each bulb as it is set out. It also keeps cabbage worms off cabbage, and the beauty of it is that one dose is enough for the year, as the substance is not dissolved by water. Moles commenced to work in my flower border this spring and I took a sharp stick and punched a hole down to the run and put in a few whole moth balls, one every two feet, and so far the moles have not returned.—A. C. Hanson, *Nebraska.*

—The "moth-ball" treatment has often been found quite effective; but naphthaline, which is the substance of which the balls are made, can be bought in flakes if it is desired to use it in that form.—Ed.

THE PRIZE WINNERS AMONG GLADIOLUS

Varieties that "Come Through" and Make a Reliable Lot for the Gardener to Plant

DURING the month of August there were four large exhibitions of Gladiolus held in Massachusetts—one by the North Shore Garden Club, at Manchester; another by the Mansfield Gladiolus Association; others held in Boston, by the New England Gladiolus Association and the Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

At all four the exhibits of blossoms were large and the quality was superior. Some of the newer and finer varieties were displayed, but while these commanded the attention they well deserved and were awarded prizes, it was quite remarkable that so many of the prizes went to varieties that have been popular for nearly a score of years. An analysis of the reports reveals that the following sorts received the prizes.

Again Europa took the lead of the WHITE varieties though it was closely followed by Albania, Marie Kunderd, Lilywhite, Fern Kyle, Carmen Sylva, White Glory, Tiffany, La Couronne, and White Butterfly.

In the PINK class there was a large gathering among which were such well known sorts as America, Panama, Myrtle, Halley and Mrs. Frank Pendleton, side by side with the newcomers represented by Maurice Fuld, Peach Rose, Pink Lily, Le Maréchal Foch, Marshall Foch, Dorothy McKibbon, The Pearl, Myra, Tampa, and Fortuna. The prizes for SALMON PINK went to Prince of Wales, Sheila, and Alma Gluck, and for CREAM AND PINK the judges selected Mrs. Dr. Norton, Loveliness, and Arbutus.

There was a fine lot of REDS and those awarded prizes were Diana, Scarlano, Clear Eye, Crimson Glow, Italy, Scarlet Princeps, Lustre, Dr. R. T. Jackson, and Governor Hanley. The DARK REDS had but few to represent them and from these few the Judges selected Splendora and Empress of India.

The winning LAVENDERS were Mr. Mark, Rev. Ewbank, Nora, Mary Fennell, Mrs. F. C. Peters, and Byron J. Smith. There were no specimens of Badenia, which was regretted, for it is far and away the best lavender that has been produced, but many of the commercial growers, finding it not so profitable as other varieties, have stopped planting Badenia; but it should appear in the private gardens—it should not be allowed to go into the discard, it is much too fine a flower for that.

Of YELLOW sorts there was an unusually large display. The prize winners were Gold, Flora, Golden Girl, Prima Donna, Souvenir, Ethelyn, Satellite, and Golden Butterfly. The prizes in the ORANGE class were awarded to Alice Tiplady, and Capella.

IT WILL be noticed that numbers of the newer and superior varieties are missing from the list given above. This was caused by the backward and very dry season, which prevented the plants from maturing. Only the early varieties were ready for exhibition when these shows opened. Our growers are learning that if they are to have early blossoms or to get the best possible results from these plants they must resort to artificial watering.

Everywhere in these shows there were large displays of primulinus hybrids and they were of a fine quality. There were none of the overlarge sorts that were so prominent and so unwelcome in last year's exhibits. The primulinus varieties of this year displayed all the daintiness and grace as well as the attractive coloring that won the applause of flower lovers on their first appearance.

The display of America was also very fine and effectually quelled the recent revolt against this grand old stand-by. For more than a year we have heard murmurs of hostility to further use of it. "It is worn out," was the cry, "and it should be abandoned." The spikes at this year's show held up their heads very proudly, as they very well might.

An exceedingly attractive display at the Show of the Horticultural Society was a large collection of Kunderd's productions, so large that it filled the entire end of the hall and flowed over to an adjacent table. The plants were grown near Boston by Mr. Charles F. Fairbanks and Mr. William N. Craig, who staged the imposing mass and gave us an artistic picture. Mr. Kunderd was awarded a silver medal for the display.

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HARK! SOMEONE IS PLAYING

IT is Paderewski. He is playing the Military Polonaise of Chopin. We thrill at the vivid portrayal and, as we listen, there is borne to us by the music, a tale of the deathless devotion of the player and the composer for their country, their beloved Poland.

The music ceases.

There is a pause, and now, as delicate as old lace, as quaint and beautiful as a coat of brocade, his own Minuet. How crisp his touch, how glorious his tone—*his* touch and *his* tone, none other.

And now he is gone and another takes his place at the piano. It is Josef Hofmann. He is playing a Liszt Rhapsodie. How perfect his art. How faithfully it is mirrored by this Duo-Art medium. Truly it is a masterful performance.

We have but to choose whom we would hear. Now it is de Pachmann or perhaps Siloti, who has sat at Liszt's side and learned his art from the great immortal. Now it is Friedman with his marvelous color and technique; or the great Frenchman, Cortot; Gabrilowitsch, the poet; the ever-charming Percy Grainger; the scholarly Harold Bauer; the delightful Ganz.

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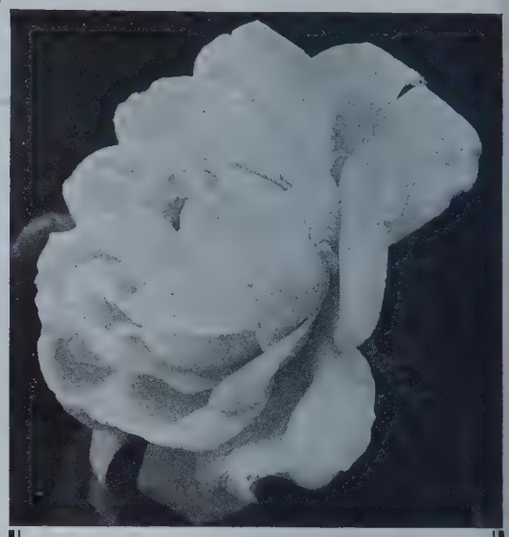

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For Fall Planting

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Columbia, deep glowing pink.
Etoile de France, soft velvety crimson.
Gruss an Teplitz, crimson-scarlet.
Kaiserin Aug. Victoria, creamy white.
Lady Alice Stanley, deep coral-rose.
Lady Ursula, flesh-pink.
Mme. Butterfly, pink and apricot.
Mme. S. Weber, rosy salmon.
Mrs. A. Ward, deep Indian yellow.
Ophelia, salmon-pink-flesh.
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WHY? Because you will then get first picking of the matured crop, and, in the Fall, plants do not fungous or mildew nor start into growth in the close atmosphere of the shipping container as often occurs in the Spring.

Plants can then be sold at a lower price than if given the several handlings and constant watchfulness that Winter carry-over by the nurseryman entails.

SECOND: Fall-set plants are established in the ground when Spring opens, are not so susceptible to the vagaries of Spring weather (so pronounced the last three years), and in both growth and bloom will far exceed like plants set out the following Spring.

PROOF: If you are near enough, come and see our extensive last Fall's and this Spring's tests, or read the experience herewith given of famous amateur growers of wide experience. (Our Fall 1922 planted beds of Hybrid Teas average, both in growth and bloom, fully 60 to 75% ahead of like plants set out this past Spring.)

Come, too, and see the most remarkable quality crop of rose plants (now maturing) existing anywhere in this country.

If you cannot come, send for Fall rose circular and reduced price list for Fall 1923 only.

Two extracts from the rose advice writings of the editor of HOUSE & GARDEN:

"This (October) is the time of the year when dormant roses should be ordered from the grower and planted.

"There is a curious notion about, that roses should be planted only in the spring. As a matter of fact we may expect a greater profusion of bloom if the dormant stock is planted at any time from October to December than if it is planted at any other time of the year."

J. Horace McFarland, editor of THE AMERICAN ROSE ANNUAL and author of THE ROSE IN AMERICA says:

"I believe that rose roots function moderately all winter and it is because I would like to have them get busy for me in my garden that I want the planting completed in the fall. . . . I set this matter out thus a second time in the hope that many who read will be induced to plant in the fall.

"To sum it all up, roses may be successfully wintered anywhere in America if a few essentials are provided and continued."

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We were also awarded the Gold Medal and Silver Medal and two Awards of Merit on our display of new seedling peonies, all of our own originating. Furthermore, this display of new peonies was declared by competent judges to be "the greatest display of new peonies ever shown at one time by any originator."

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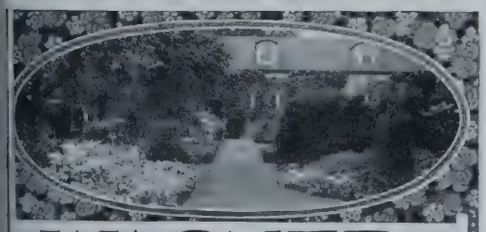
P. S.—and don't forget—

Lovett's for Small Fruits



WAGNER FLOWERS

Helpful Fall Catalogue —FREE

THE BEAUTY of your garden next year will depend largely on what you plant this fall. Wagner Iris, Peonies, Hardy Plants, Bulbs and Flowering Shrubbery will yield a loveliness of bloom if planted now—Our Landscape Department will help you. Please write for Fall Catalogue No. 346.

WAGNER PARK NURSERIES
Box 36 Sidney, Ohio
Nurserymen, Florists and Landscape Gardeners

It's Off The Breakfast Room

Through a group of three outswung casement windows, and a door that's apt to be open, you look into this perpetual flower filled garden.

What an ever delightful accompaniment for the morning meal—and all other meals for that matter.

Strange, isn't it, that some folks will be content with flowers only half the year, when a greenhouse makes it an all-year-round pleasure.

It's not because they cost too much, that's sure. So it must be simply because they don't know how entirely we can take all the building botherments off their hands. In fact, the way we do, it's quite like buying a car and having it "sent up."

To our booklet you are welcome.

Hitchings and Company

Home Office and Factory: Elizabeth, N. J.

New York
101 Park Ave.

Boston-9
294 Washington St.

Philadelphia
Empire Building
13th & Walnut Sts.

Rochester
Union Trust
Building

Rain When You Want It

Better Production at Smaller Cost with

Skinner Irrigation Systems

They remove dry weather risks, increase the length of the seasons, produce better and bigger growth. It costs less to have **Skinner Irrigation** than to be without it.

Send for facts and figures

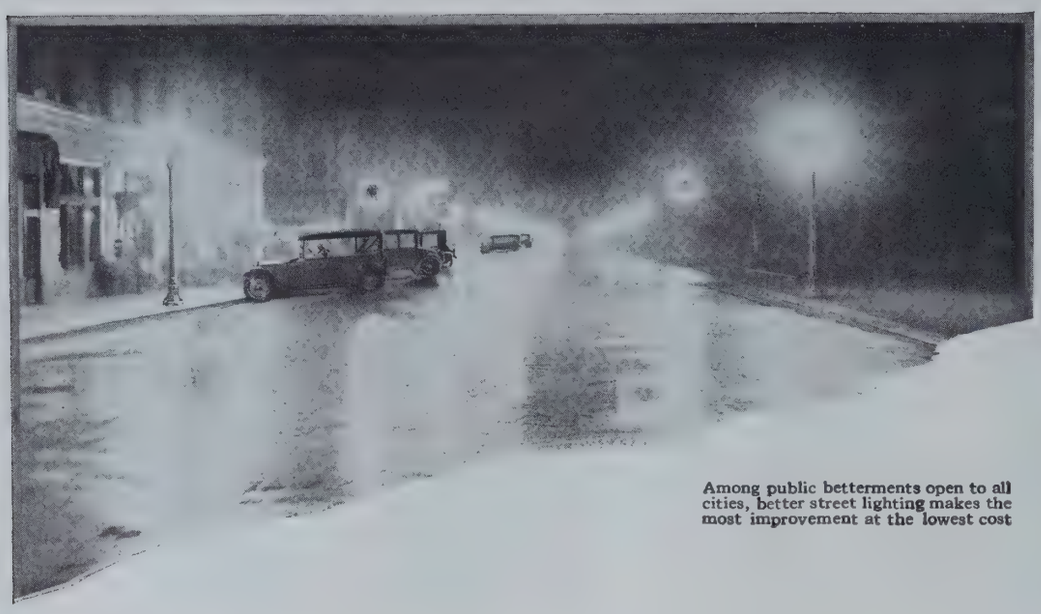
Skinner Irrigation Co.
219 Water St., Troy, Ohio

SKINNER SYSTEM OF IRRIGATION

Make Gardening Easier

Let Gilson Garden Tools save you backaches and help you grow better garden crops. Our free illustrated booklet gives many practical suggestions and also describes Gilson "Dubl-Duti," the Gilson Triplex, "Kil-Weed" Cultivator and the Gilson Lawn Edge Trimmers, Dandelion Diggers and Scratch Weeders. Shall we send *you* a copy?

J. E. GILSON CO.
102 Valley St., Port Washington, Wisconsin



Among public betterments open to all cities, better street lighting makes the most improvement at the lowest cost

If Mandan can, you can

The same street lighting engineering service that helped Mandan to illuminate is at the service of your city. These specialists are part of the General Electric Company; an organization of 100,000 men and women who make apparatus through which electricity is put to work.

One of the best lighted towns in the United States is Mandan, North Dakota, which has one ornamental street light to every ten residents.

Better street lighting means safer streets and higher property values. Yet the cost per person per year is so small that every live town can afford it.

If Mandan can, you can.

GENERAL ELECTRIC

Success with Roses by Robert Pyle

Dear Folks:

This week I've been "down East." Hartford, Conn. has been the mecca for American Florists and Ornamental Horticulturists. All in one hour, I was able to talk with Roy Wilcox the Palm grower of Los Angeles, California, with W. C. Griffing, whose brothers own a string of nurseries along our Gulf states, and with Harold Hume, well-known for his horticultural triumphs in Florida. The next hour presented J. C. Vaughan of Chicago and New York, Robert Craig of Porto Rico and Philadelphia, both of them American Horticultural Pioneers on a par with Peter Henderson.

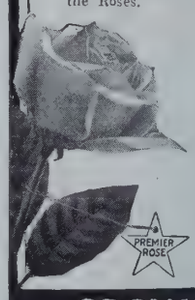
Why yearn for transcontinental air lanes when one could annihilate space and get first hand reports from the chief actors from every corner and every angle of the Horticultural Field, all comfortably under one roof.

Of course, the chance to talk with Rose men here as elsewhere meant most to me, and the Rose growers present represented no less than several millions of Roses now growing in various parts of New York State, Ohio, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and elsewhere.

"What has the season been for Roses?" Was my question and from section after section came the answer, "It has been dry." Six weeks or perhaps double without rain. One man who planted 300,000 plants, on account of drought, saved only 75,000. Drought also has checked new growth so that there is great lack of new wood with eyes suitable for budding. This also curtails next year's crop. Drought is but one of many hazards we growers must "get by" to turn out strong, sturdy, sure to bloom Rose plants.

If ever good Rose plants seem high in price, remember the Rose man may not be able to market many of the plants upon which he has spent his labor and judging from what I have seen and heard, I can see no prospects of lower prices next year—the reverse would not surprise me.

If you can get good Roses for planting this Fall, try it. Dr. E. M. Mills, the expert amateur and our American Dean Hole, living as far north as central New York State, writes me that he prefers *Fall Planting* for Roses if he can get the Roses.



Robert Pyle

We've selected a lot of Roses for Fall planting and our Fall Catalogue is now ready to mail.

Send for a copy to-day.

CONARD & Jones Co.
Robt. Pyle, Pres.
Box 24, West Grove, Pa.
Headquarters for Rose Hugonis

PREMIER ROSE

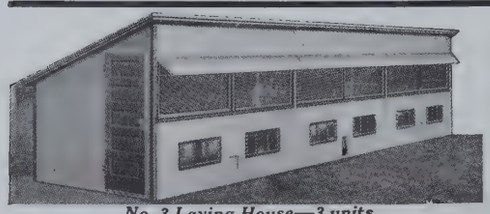
GROW CONARD ROSES
Guaranteed to Bloom

The FRENCH BINDERS
Good books with artistic binding
COUNTRY LIFE PRESS *GARDEN CITY, N. Y.*

Have A Glorious Rock Garden
A few dollars will buy seeds of the World's Choicest Alpine Plants.
Rare 1923 Alpine Seeds from one of the largest and choicest collections in Britain, sold at most reasonable rates. Lists free. Sample packet containing twelve distinct varieties, $1.00. Thirty varieties, $2.00.
Rev. J. A. Anderson, Glenn Hall, Leicester, England

DINGEE ROSES for Fall Planting
Also Tulips, Hyacinths, Narcissus, Crocus, Lilies, Shrubs, etc., described in Autumn Edition of
Our New Guide to Rose Culture for 1923
Send for copy to-day. It's free. Offers the leading varieties of bulbs and plants for winter and spring blooming. Established 1850. Oldest Rose Growing Establishment in America.
The Dingee & Conard Co., Box 937, West Grove, Pa.

WE GROW 1500 DIFFERENT VARIETIES OF
DAHLIAS!
The best only, and the largest selection in the U. S. A. Our Catalogue containing about 800 of these, at attractive prices, will be issued in December. In the meantime, send us your list of wants, for prices and be sure of getting what you want by ordering now.
INDIANA DAHLIA FARM **New Albany, Ind.**



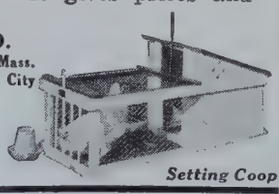
No. 3 Laying House—3 units

POULTRY fanciers of international reputation use and recommend Hodgson poultry-houses. These houses are made of sturdy red cedar and come in finished sections all ready to erect. They are sanitary, well ventilated and absolutely weather-proof. There are Hodgson poultry-houses for every purpose. Send for illustrated catalog X. It gives prices and complete information.

E. F. HODGSON CO.
71-73 Federal Street, Boston, Mass.
6 East 39th Street, New York City

Dog Kennel

HODGSON *Portable* HOUSES



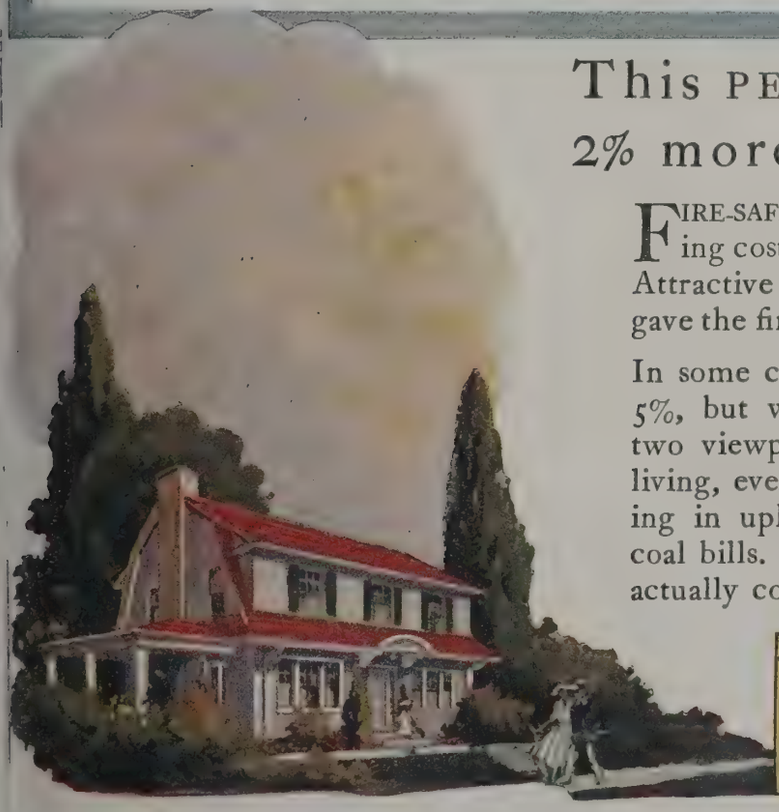
Setting Coop

WOVEN WOOD FENCING

Made in France of live chestnut saplings, woven together with wire, reinforced on back with horizontal wood strips, in sections, ready to erect. Suitable for screening gardens, service yards, highways. Unclimbable. An economical substitute for garden walls. Carried in stock in New York City by

Robert C. Reeves Co.
Agents
187 Water Street, New York N. Y.

Reproduction of one of the stucco finishes possible with Atlas White. Not actual size—reduced 4 times. Patent applied for.



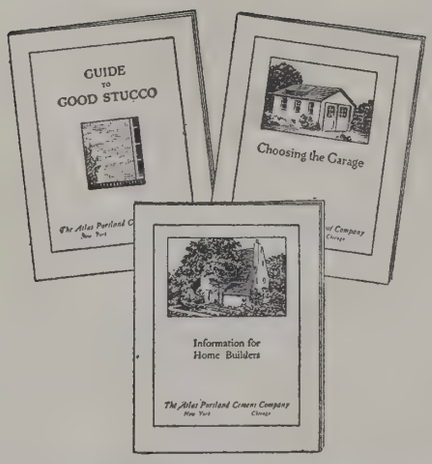
This PERMANENT HOME cost only 2% more than frame construction

FIRE-SAFENESS, permanence, saving in upkeep and low heating cost were inbuilt in its walls of concrete masonry units. Attractive stucco made with Atlas White Portland Cement gave the final note of beauty to its simple but pleasing design.

In some communities the additional cost might increase to 5%, but when the home is seriously considered from the two viewpoints of security of investment, and comfort of living, even 5% is a small increase — soon wiped out by saving in upkeep, saving in repainting expense and saving in coal bills. Such a home is not only warmer in winter but actually cooler in summer.

ATLAS
PORTLAND CEMENT

THE ATLAS PORTLAND CEMENT CO.
NON-STAINING
WHITE
ATLAS
PORTLAND
CEMENT
TRADE MARK
NEW YORK, N. Y.



The texture shown on the reverse of this page is only one of many possible with Stucco made with Atlas White Portland Cement. Any type of architecture to suit the individuality of the owner can be harmoniously carried out in Stucco made with Atlas White, for the range of surface treatments is limited only by the skill and ingenuity of architect and plasterer.

For the new home, for remodeling the old home, or for any secondary structure such as the garage, where beauty, permanence, fire-safeness and economy are desired,—use Stucco, made with Atlas White, a *True* Portland Cement,—as permanent as concrete because it *is* concrete.

ATLAS PORTLAND CEMENT COMPANY
25 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Please forward your free book, Information for Home Builders ☐, *Guide to Good Stucco* ☐, *Choosing the Garage* ☐, *and Remodeling Old Homes* ☐.

Name _____

Address _____

The Atlas Portland Cement Company will be glad to answer any question regarding the cement industry, the use of Atlas or the use of Atlas White.

THE ATLAS PORTLAND CEMENT COMPANY
25 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

CHICAGO BIRMINGHAM INDEPENDENCE, KANS.

PHILADELPHIA BOSTON ST. LOUIS DES MOINES DAYTON
OMAHA BUFFALO KANSAS CITY JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

An Early Louis XV Design of Rare Beauty

The original brocade which inspired this exquisite fabric is now preserved in the Besselievre Collection.

An achievement in modern textile weaving, this brocade is characteristic of the beauty and rare quality which distinguish Schumacher fabrics. It is appropriately used for hangings and furniture coverings in interiors reflecting the atmosphere of the transition period between Louis XIV and Louis XV.

The artistic appreciation which characterizes the designing of Schumacher brocades and damasks and the skill with which they are woven places them among the finest fabrics of all time. In addition to brocades and damasks the Schumacher collection includes tapestries, velvets and interesting linen prints.

Your own decorator or upholsterer will make arrangements for you to see the Schumacher fabrics including the brocade illustrated. He will also arrange the purchase for you.

F. Schumacher & Co., Importers, Manufacturers and Distributors to the trade only, of Decorative Drapery and Upholstery Fabrics, 60 West 40th Street, New York City. Offices in Boston, Chicago and Philadelphia.

F. SCHUMACHER & CO.

BEAUTY! Utility! That rare combination, universally sought in all things, is here achieved.

Each roof of Johns-Manville Colorblende Asbestos Shingles has the charm of soft coloring, the pleasing beauty of ever varying tone and, withal, a hardiness of structure that means permanence of beauty and permanent safety for all of those prized possessions which the roof protects.

For Johns-Manville Colorblende Asbestos Shingles are rock, and to rock, fire and the years mean nothing. They are given highest ratings by Underwriters' Laboratories, Inc. May we send you a booklet in colors? Send a post card request to Johns-Manville, Inc., 296 Madison Avenue, New York City.

JOHNS~ MANVILLE ASBESTOS SHINGLES

Through Asbestos and its allied products
INSULATION
BRAKE LININGS
ROOFINGS
PACKINGS
CEMENTS

On the floor is shown pattern No. 386—a popular wood design in warm tones of brown.

GOLD SEAL CONGOLEUM GUARANTEE
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED OR YOUR MONEY BACK
REMOVE SEAL WITH DAMP CLOTH

"Dem chilluns sho' am 'joyin' dat birfday party."

And there's no need to worry about the crumbs or ice-cream that little fingers may drop on the new *Gold-Seal* Congoleum Rug. This attractive rug which so much resembles a handsome parquet floor has a smooth, waterproof—even accident-proof—surface. A damp mop makes it sanitary and spotless in a jiffy.

For beauty of pattern, durability, neatness and cleanliness, there's no floor-covering better suited to nursery, maid's room, kitchen or pantry. *Gold-Seal* Congoleum Rug designs vary from simple tile and wood effects to elaborate, Oriental motifs. Wherever they are used they bring added cheer and brightness to the room.

And another feature—Congoleum Rugs lie perfectly flat without fastening. There are never any curled-up edges or corners for little ones or grown-ups to trip over.

Congoleum Rugs give absolutely guaranteed service—yet are moderately priced as follows:

6 ft. x 9 ft.	$ 9.00	1½ ft. x 3 ft.	$ .60
7½ ft. x 9 ft.	11.25	3 ft. x 3 ft.	1.40
9 ft. x 9 ft.	13.50	3 ft. x 4½ ft.	1.95
9 ft. x 10½ ft.	15.75	3 ft. x 6 ft.	2.50
9 ft. x 12 ft.	18.00		

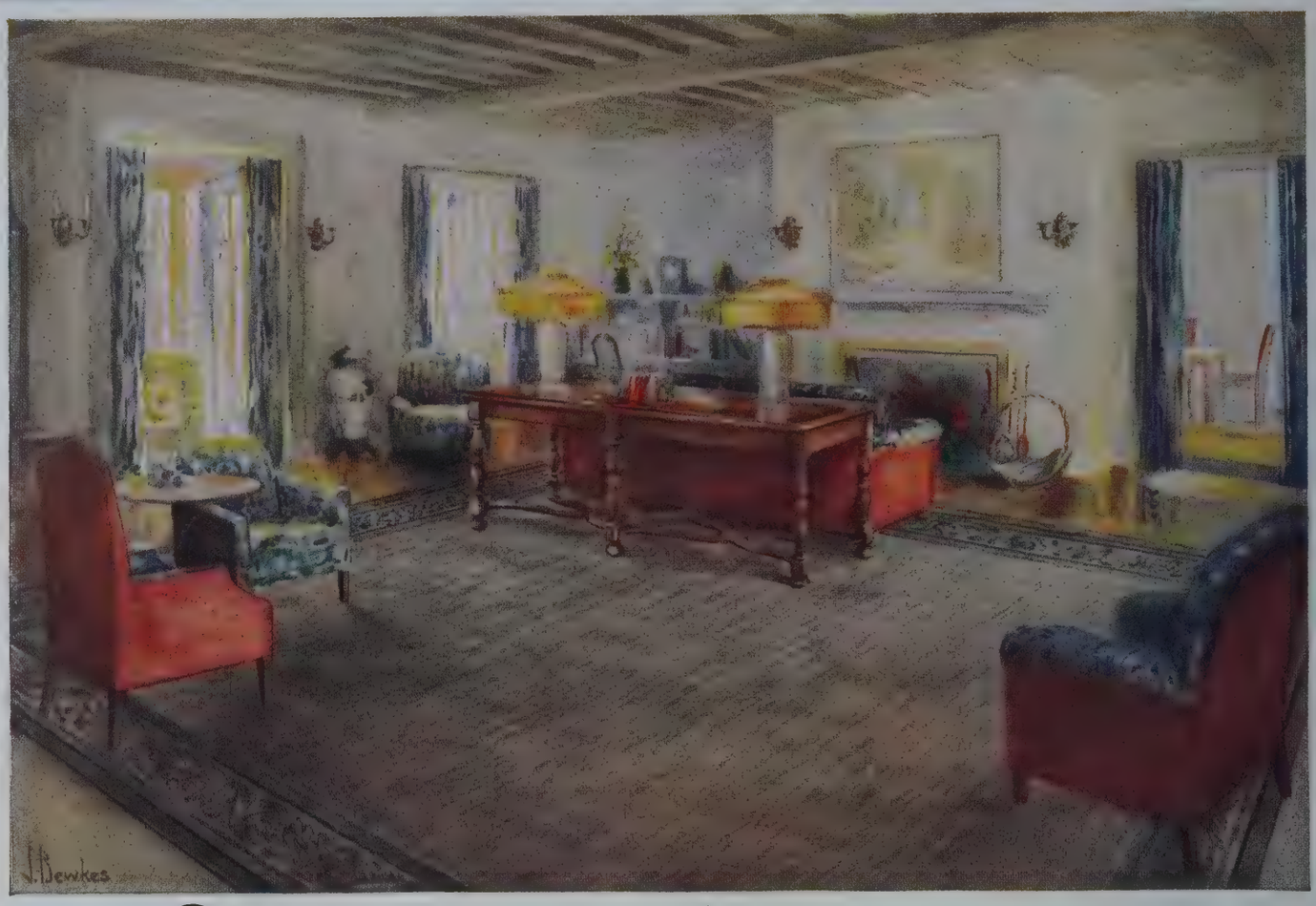
Pattern No. 386 (illustrated) is made in all sizes. The other patterns illustrated are made in the five large sizes only.

Owing to freight rates, prices in the South and west of the Mississippi are higher than those quoted.

CONGOLEUM COMPANY
INCORPORATED
Philadelphia New York Boston Chicago San Francisco Kansas City Minneapolis
Atlanta Dallas Pittsburgh Montreal London Paris Rio de Janeiro

Gold Seal CONGOLEUM ART-RUGS

Pattern No. 378 *Pattern No. 518* *Pattern No. 538*



"Hartford-Saxony"

A rug that fears no wear

Made exclusively by the Bigelow-Hartford Carpet Company at their mills in Thompsonville, Conn.

HARTFORD-SAXONY" rugs are supreme in services where the wear is greatest. There are more yards of "Hartford-Saxony" rugs and carpets in the lobbies, corridors and public rooms of the leading hotels of this country, than of any other American-made fabric.

They have a heavy, deep pile that gives a luxurious tread, are rich in soft, blending colors, adaptable to any decorative scheme, and will stand more continuous hard wear than any other floor-covering on the market.

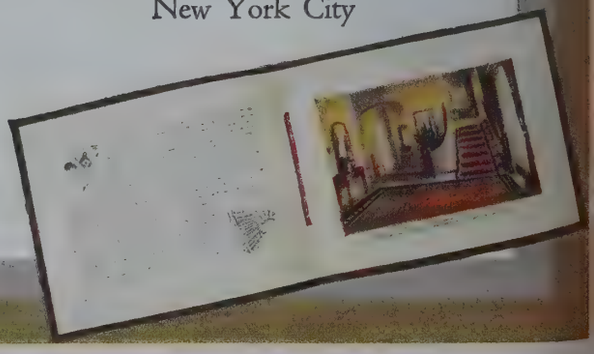
"Hartford-Saxony" rugs are made in twenty-seven stock sizes, from 22½ in. by 36 in. to 11 ft. 3 in. by 24 ft., and special sizes can be made to order. They are so moderate in price that a small size rug, 3 ft. by 5 ft. 3 in., can be obtained for about $24.00; a standard room size, 9 ft. by 12 ft., for about $135.00. Prices on other sizes are in proportion.

Most reputable dealers carry "Hartford-Saxony" rugs. If you have any difficulty in procuring them, communicate with us. We will see that you are supplied by the dealer nearest your home, who does carry them.

Bigelow-Hartford Carpet Company

385 Madison Avenue — ESTABLISHED 1825 — New York City

A booklet which tells, in picture and story, the interesting process of making "Hartford-Saxony" rugs, and which shows, in full color, the use of these rugs in various rooms, will be sent gladly on request.



AEOLIAN-VOCALION

Aeolian-Vocalion, in a cabinet of the Queen Anne Period, walnut, enriched with comino wood burr. Designed and executed by W. & J. Sloane, New York

THE illustrations on this page and in subsequent issues of this magazine are new models of the Aeolian-Vocalion, executed by the world's foremost decorators and by The Aeolian Company's own staff.

The musical quality that has given the Aeolian-Vocalion its position of distinguished leadership here and abroad, is emphasized in these new and superb models.

Jacobean Period Aeolian-Vocalion. A sturdy and characteristic cabinet in walnut with burl redwood, richly shaded

True objects of art, executed under authoritative auspices, they offer the charm and advantages of the world's most highly developed phonograph in cabinets designed for carefully appointed homes.

These instruments are of permanent value. They represent the best efforts of the world's most distinguished cabinetmakers and its leading musical instrument manufacturers. As furniture, they reflect a character of art that will be always in good taste. As phonographs, they realize a degree of perfection that makes further improvement extremely improbable.

Portfolio illustrating Aeolian-Vocalions executed by Wm. Baumgarten & Co., Inc., Charles of London, Tiffany Studios, D. S. Hess & Co., H. F. Huber & Co., W. & J. Sloane, Wm. Pierre Stymus, Jr., Inc., and The Aeolian Studios, furnished upon request. Period Aeolian-Vocalions cost from $150 to $5000. The least expensive models are handsome instruments of authentic designs and beautiful finish. Moderate monthly payments accepted.

Address, Department B.

Queen Anne Period Aeolian-Vocalion. This case is of mahogany with panels of walnut and burl redwood. Hand carving

THE AEOLIAN COMPANY, Aeolian Hall, New York

LONDON PARIS MADRID SYDNEY MELBOURNE

Olives from Spain

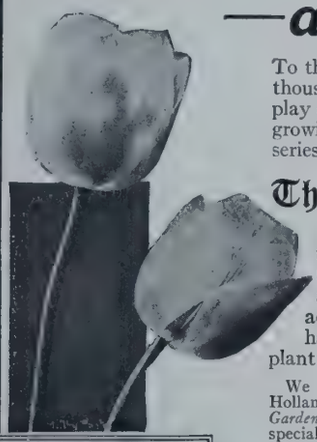
From Seville, in sunny Spain, where climate and soil combine to make the finest olive growing district in the world come Heinz Queen Olives. The same region produces ripe olives for olive oil. And in the midst of these olive groves there is a Heinz establishment where the fruit is prepared under our strict supervision and the ripe olives are pressed for Heinz Imported Olive Oil.

Olives and raisins from Spain, currants from Greece, figs from Turkey, spices from Java and India, fruits and vegetables from the garden spots of America! The whole world is drawn on for the products used in making the 57 Varieties. And wherever quick handling is necessary to preserve freshness, Heinz kitchens are located right on the spot.

All these world-wide activities are for the purpose of making each food that bears the name Heinz pure and wholesome and good to eat—uniform in quality and sufficient in quantity to supply a world-wide demand for them.

H. J. Heinz Company

57 Varieties



—a reminder

To the thousands who couldn't, and the thousands who *did* see our glorious display of May-flowering Tulips last spring growing in our Trial Grounds and Nurseries situated on

The Boston Post Road
bet. New Rochelle and Larchmont

that if some of these rare beauties (the color and size of which literally amazed those happy visitors) are to adorn your garden next year, you have from now until November 1st to plant them.

We are prepared, with the finest bulbs that Holland growers can produce to make your "*May Garden*" the joy of your life. We have made up a specially priced collection for you which we call our

May Tulip Garden

Varieties are all of the May-flowering types, **Darwin, Breeder** and **Cottage** Tulips; grand for planting in beds, the hardy garden or by the edge of shrubberies.

12 Varieties, 12 Bulbs of each. Price, complete.. **$7.50**

Our new Booklet "*Autumn Gardening*" covering

Bulbs, Perennials, Evergreens, Etc.

is an interesting, helpful and authentic Fall guide, sent free with the above collection or mailed on request.

Those interested in Garden and Home planting, and who can conveniently do so, are cordially invited to visit our nurseries, have our expert's advice on all landscape matters, and select such shrubs, trees, etc., as are most suited to their requirements.

Bassi Frères Inc.
Seedsmen de Paris
Main Street New Rochelle New York

HODGSON *Portable* HOUSES

'Transferred 200 miles without damage"

HODGSON HOUSES are made in sections which bolt firmly together. They are carefully constructed from the best materials that can be bought. Frame of sturdy Oregon pine, walls and roof of red cedar.

Because cedar is the most durable wood known, Hodgson Houses stay tight for years, without warping, without cracks. Hodgson Houses may be quickly erected or taken down and moved to another locality.

Hodgson Houses are convenient, beautiful and practical.

Send to-day for catalogue K. It shows many desirable Hodgson Houses, bungalows, garages, poultry-houses, camps, etc. Write to-day.

E. F. HODGSON COMPANY
71-73 Federal Street, Boston, Mass.
6 East 39th Street, New York City

YOURS NEXT JUNE?

A glorious possibility, yes, even a certainty, if you set out the plants right **NOW!** Fall planted Roses make a root growth that stands as insurance of an abundant harvest of beautiful flowers next summer. "Glenwood-Grown" Roses never disappoint! Sturdy, 2 year old, **field-grown** plants, full of vitality and blooming power. The following perpetual bloomers are hardy everywhere.

Six Choice Hybrid Perpetuals

J. B. Clark . . . . . *Deep scarlet*
Paul Neyron . . . . . *Enormous deep rose*
George Ahrends . . . . . *or Pink American Beauty*
Frau Karl Druschki . . . . *Very large, cupped pure white flowers*
Prince Camille de Rohan . . . *Deep velvety crimson, shaded maroon*
Magna Charta . . . . . *Bright Pink; very fragrant*

***PRICES*—Any of above, $1.00 each. The entire set of six for $5.00.**

Six Superb "Everblooming" Hybrid Tea Roses

Jonkheer J. L. Mock. *Silvery rose white on inside, bright carmine-pink on outside*
Columbia . . . . . *A true pink, deepening to glowing pink*
Radiance . . . . . *Silvery flesh to salmon-pink, with opaline tints*
Richmond . . . . . *Pure scarlet-red*
Premier . . . . . *Pure rose pink*
Gruss an Teplitz . . (*Crimson Hermosa*) *Very fragrant, free-blooming hardy and vigorous*

***PRICES*—Any of above, $1.25 each, six $6.00**

Special Combination Offer: we will forward one strong, **field-grown** two year old plant of each of above 12 superb sorts for **$10.00.**
We stand back of every plant shipped.

A "June 'Till Frost" Perennial Garden, is a Perpetual Joy

Every year some customers put up to us the question of which plants would give them a well balanced hardy border. After considerable study and experimenting, we have made up the following combination which never fails to please: 4 plants of each of 6 popular favorites as follows:

CAMPANULA PYRAMIDALIS Chinese Bellflower	DELPHINIUM BELLADONNA Hardy Larkspur
ANEMONE QUEEN CHARLOTTE Japanese wildflower	GYPSOPHILA PANICULATA Baby's Breath
HARDY PHLOX Assorted colors	LOBELIA CARDINALIS Cardinal Flower

Altogether, 24 sturdy field-grown plants, guaranteed to bloom next spring and summer for $7.00. Please do not confuse plants offered here with those ordinarily sold! We offer field-grown clumps that will give you *a real garden at once*—no waiting for development!

Dependable Trees and Plants is the title of our complete catalogue, a copy of which will gladly be mailed upon request.

GLEN BROS., Inc. ***GLENWOOD NURSERIES***
Est. 1866 **ROCHESTER, N. Y.**

Cedar Hill Nursery

Peonies *Irises*

IN our large stock of Peonies collected from the world's leading growers are some wonderful varieties. We are especially strong in stocks of the following varieties—

PRIMEVERE (Lemoine 1907)
Beautiful white with sulphur yellow center, very fragrant.

LE CYGNE (Lemoine 1907)
The finest white Peony, and one of the most beautiful of all.

KELWAY'S GLORIOUS (Kelway 1909)
Exquisite white. A sure winner. Full double flowers, extra large.

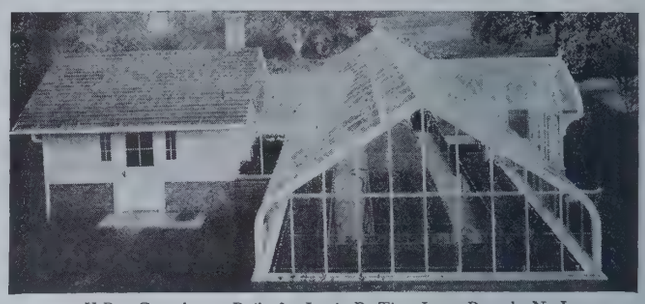
SOLANGE (Lemoine 1907)
Cream tinged amber with salmon shadings. Very beautiful and distinct variety. Tall grower.

TOURANGELLE (Dessert 1910)
Exquisite cream color shaded pink. One of the most beautiful Peonies.

WATERLOO (Kelway)
Semi-double. Shining crimson. Extra fine. Deserves to be better known.

Send for our Peony and Iris Booklets

CEDAR HILL NURSERY
Brookville Glen Head, Long Island, N. Y.
T. A. HAVEMEYER, *Owner*, ALBERT LAHODNY, *Mgr.*



V-Bar Greenhouse Built for Louis B. Tim, Long Branch, N. J.

Modernize *Your Home* With A V-Bar Quality Greenhouse

Be up-to-date. Have something a little better than your nearby neighbor can boast of. Make the study and cultivation of flowers and fruits, in season and out, a particular HOBBY. You will never regret it, as it offers an ideal form of relaxation, amid surroundings of beauty, color, and fragrance.

Extraordinary productiveness, a reliable and adequate heating system, low cost of maintenance, together with its attractive and inviting appearance, combine to make the Lutton Patented V-Bar Greenhouse a choice that involves no future regrets. You will know that it is ***built absolutely right in the first place.***

Twenty-five years experience building every conceivable style of greenhouse is your ***guarantee of satisfaction.***

The added years of service, freedom from repairs, and enjoyment the Lutton Patented V-Bar Greenhouse gives, causes you to remember the quality long after the price is forgotten.

Write for catalogue and any other information desired

W. H. LUTTON COMPANY, Inc.

BVR GREENHOUSES

266 Kearney Ave. Jersey City, N. J.

BULB BARGAINS
For Fall Planting!

8 Choice Peonies, all different, fine roots $2.00
12 Choice Iris, " " " " 1.00
25 Darwin Tulips, fine mixture of named varieties... 1.00
35 Daffodils, " " " " " 1.00
15 Hyacinths, fine mixture forcing bulbs $1.00
6 Lilium Speciosum —Pink or white 1.00

Special Premium Offer

If order amounts to $5.00, we will include 1 Peony American Beauty, or 25 Bulbs Narcissus Mrs. Langtry as a premium.

Our large Hardy Plant and Bulb catalogue free for the asking. We have one of the finest Peony collections in the U. S. and the largest collection of Brand's famous sorts here in the East.

BABCOCK
Peony Gardens
Jamestown, New York

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Fiske Climb-Proof, Chain Link Fences cost no more in the beginning, and very much less in the end, than the ordinary kind of fencing.

Country estates, game preserves, model farms, public and private grounds and parks by the thousands are fenced, or are now being fenced, by Fiske.

The fence posts being set deep in concrete cannot rust at the ground. The wire fabric, galvanized *after, not before*, being woven, is absolutely rust-proof. The fence itself is climb-proof.

We contract to do either the installation work or to furnish plans and blueprints with full erecting instructions.

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Exquisitely ornamental pieces for the open fireplace, specially designed and wrought in iron, brass or bronze

Fiske also makes
Ornamental metal work of every kind

Entrance Gates, Iron Fences, Garden Settees, Fountains, Balcony Railings, Lamp Brackets, Lamp Standards, Grilles, Vestibule Doors, etc

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ESTABLISHED 1858

Harbingers *of* Spring

SINGLE SNOWDROPS

Chionodoxa
(Glory of the Snow)

Fritillaria

Scillas

Grape Hyacinths

Snowdrops

Winter Aconites

We have received permission to import these bulbs which have been prohibited for years. We now have a large quantity on hand for immediate delivery.

Write for Catalogue

W. E. MARSHALL & CO., Inc.
Seeds—Bulbs—Plants
166 West 23rd Street New York

In the Fall—

is the proper time to build a Pergola or Shelter House. The ground is then given ample time to settle. Fall planting of shrubbery around the structure is accomplished without delay. Much time is thus gained in the fulfilment of next spring's plans. Planting and beautifying them proceeds on schedule the moment frost is out of the ground. Thus a full season's enjoyment is assured of the beauty of home surroundings. Moreover, a Pergola or Shelter House is a distinctive addition to any garden the year 'round.

We make Pergolas and Shelter Houses of the better kind for all sizes of yards and gardens. A feature of their construction is Koll's patent lock-joint wood Columns, permanent and durable as the structure itself—architecturally correct in all details.

If interested in Pergolas, Shelter Houses or general garden equipment, send 30c in stamps for Catalogue H-34.

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Manufacturers of Colonial Entrances, Pergolas, Garden and Shelter Houses, Lattice Fences, etc.
Main Office and Factory
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Originators and sole manufacturers of Koll's patent lock-joint Columns.
Eastern Office and Showrooms
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It's Never "Out of Season" To Plant Trees or Shrubs

October and November are ideal months for moving Hicks Big Trees and shrubs. You need evergreens—Pines, Spruces, Hemlocks—for a screen or windbreak. Come to the nurseries, pick out the trees you want, and have them moved before snow flies.

Shade will be welcome next summer, but you won't have it unless you make a start this fall. Big Maples, Lindens, Oaks, can be moved just as easily as little saplings—and you get results next summer; no long waiting for the trees to grow.

Hicks Big Trees—Guaranteed to Grow on Your Grounds

We send only trees that fit your soil and your climate. Such trees are worth much more than we ask for them, because with them goes Hicks' liberal guarantee. You take no risks, for we have proved that "it's never out of season" for transplanting Hicks Big Trees.

Car-loads, barge-loads, truck-loads, and single specimens of big evergreens and shade trees are ready now to go to your place. Write, or wire for sizes and prices—or better, come to the nursery and see the trees.

HICKS NURSERIES

Box M. Westbury, L. I., New York

Still Time for a Fence!

—time to surround your property with a "frontier barrier" that will discourage the night-prowler and thief—a barrier that is *useful* as well as beautiful.

A Page Fence gives positive protection. The unclimbable, square mesh link makes a fence that improves the appearance of your property, increases its value, and assures your peace of mind.

There is still time, this fall, to secure your property for this year—and the years to come. Write for illustrated booklet, "Fences for Protection and Beauty," showing typical installations. No obligation—a postal card will bring it.

PAGE FENCE & WIRE PRODUCTS ASS'N
217 N. Michigan Ave. Chicago

STEEL AND WIRE PAGE QUALITY PRODUCTS
"America's first wire fence ~ 1883"

PAGE
PROTECTION FENCE

ARMCO Ingot Iron
The only wire fence made of Armco Ingot Iron

Exit the Blister Beetle
(Epicauta pennsylvanica)

THE Blister Beetle, or Black Aster Beetle, ranks second only to the rapacious Rose Bug in the destruction wrought to your favorite flowers. It appears in August and throughout the fall months. Though, perhaps, even more resistant than the Rose Bug, it cannot escape MELROSINE, which is

FATAL TO EVERY BUG IT TOUCHES

The Flea Beetle also, that little hard-shell pest, is successfully disposed of by MELROSINE, which is gradually but surely attaining the recognition it so well deserves as the greatest single factor in fighting and exterminating difficult insect pests.

Ask Your Dealer for MELROSINE
No doubt he can supply you, or we will send a trial can upon receipt of 60c. Write for descriptive circular giving full details.

GARDEN CHEMICAL CO.
Sole Manufacturers of MELROSINE and LOTOL
Park Avenue and 146th Street New York, N. Y.

Melrosine
It Kills Rose Bugs

THE UNOBSTRUCTED LAWN
The beauty and design of the back lawn need not always be obstructed by clothes drying apparatus.

The Hill Champion Clothes Dryer
is easily removed when not in use, leaving the lawn free for other purposes. A time and strength saver made to last a lifetime. Provides 150 feet of line, reached from one position. Write for booklet E.

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Leather Books at 90 cents, at every Bookstore

RHODODENDRONS
Rhododendron carolinianum, Rhododendron catawbiense, Rhododendron maximum.
Also—Kalmia latifolia (Mountain laurel), Leucothoe Catesbii, Azalea lutea, Azalea arborescens, Azalea nudiflora.
We have excellent stocks of the above and can supply in any quantity 2 to 5 feet specimens.

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Low Gear Seldom Used
With Air-Friction Carburetor

With this new carburetor. Guaranteed to reduce gasoline bills on any car from one-half to one-third and increase power of motors from 30 to 50%.
Sent on 30 Day's Free Trial
Fits any car. Attach yourself. Starts easy in cold weather. No shifting of gears in slow moving traffic. Send make of car and take advantage of our special 30-day trial offer. **Agents Wanted.**
AIR-FRICTION CARBURETOR CO.
143 Raymond Bldg. Dayton, Ohio

Have Easter Blossoms
Peonies, Roses, Iris all bloom for Easter. Finest marked Peonies, all colors, 50c; 5 for $2; 12 for $4. Monthly blooming Tea Roses, all colors now in bloom. 3 for $1. Fine collection of Iris, all colors, 15 for $1; all postpaid.

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All the resources of French binding, for your favorite books.
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Pierce's Rainproof Label Holder
for retaining name on Trees, Shrubs and Plants, and for other purposes. Durable and attractive. Send for circular. Address

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88 Washington Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

PHLOX

The Coolest of Flowers

Masses of this cool, gleaming white seem an almost indispensable feature of the August garden; no other flower, except perhaps the beautiful Madonna Lily, conveys such a sense of refreshment. The following six kinds are most generally admired by those who visit my fields.

Elizabeth Campbell, light salmon pink.
Siebold, orange scarlet with crimson center
Struthers, rose-carmine with red eye.
Richard Wallace, white with eye.
B. Compte, rich Amaranth-red.
Miss Lingard, early pure white

Two strong plants of each of the above six varieties, twelve in all, for $2.25, carriage paid, or ten of each making sixty in all, for $10.00.

SPECIAL OFFER:—If you leave the selection to me, I will make up an assortment of hardy perennials, including some of above, a collection of fifty healthy plants, all properly labeled, for $6.50 delivered.

Send for my illustrated catalogue "Hardy Plants for the Home Garden." Here are described the best of the hardy perennials as well as other plants and seeds.

W. A. TOOLE *Garry-nee-Dule* **Baraboo, Wis.**

A Dahlia Invitation

TO GARDEN MAGAZINE READERS

If you are interested in Dahlias, we invite you to see our Dahlia Farms located on the Bordstown Road at Gardner Lane near Louisville. There we have a wide choice of varieties in bloom by which to guide your Dahlia selections for 1924.

Everything For Your Garden at Reasonable Prices.

JACOB SCHULZ CO., Inc.
550 South Fourth Avenue Louisville, Ky.

Delphinium Lovers

welcomed 1st issue "For Better Delphiniums." 16 pages. Some copies left. 2nd issue September. Copies reserved for 50 cents.

230 Bay View St. San Rafael, Calif.

PHILADELPHUS VIRGINAL

When you see this wonderful white flowering shrub in bloom I know you will agree with the sentiment expressed by one of my customers—

"Your remarks concerning Philadelphus Virginal are not strong enough. In full bloom it is one of the most beautiful shrubs and should at least be as popular as forsythias."

BETTER PLANTS by Farr

This fall we offer fine, two-year-old plants, with extra large root system

$2 each, $17.50 for ten

These plants should bloom next year from June to mid-September.

Better Plants, by Farr, our general catalogue of perennials, will be sent on request.

Better Bulbs, by Farr, listing Tulips, Hyacinths, Narcissi, Crocus, for fall planting has been mailed to customers. Others may have a copy on request.

BERTRAND H. FARR
Wyomissing Nurseries Company
104 Garfield Ave., Wyomissing, Penna.

PLANT PEONIES NOW!

Wouldn't you like to study six distinct types of peonies, at small cost? Here is our

Special Offer for October

We will send prepaid one standard division (3 or more eyes) of each of the following 6 sorts for $4.50. Each variety is a typical example of the type marked and the collection covers four colors—white, light pink, dark pink and red!

	Each		Each
Single—Albiflora, The bride	$1.75	*Bomb*—Mme. Ducel	.50
Semi-Double—La Rosiere	.75	*Semi-Rosa*—Eugenie Verdie	.75
Crown—Duchesse de Nemours	.50	*Rose*—Delachei	.75

The above selection is intended to interest primarily the newcomer to the ranks. The Peony enthusiast looking for the rare things will be interested in the following:

Outstanding Varieties and Prize Winners

Alsace Lorraine	$3.50	*Karl Rosenfield*	$ 2.00	*Marie Crousse*	$2.00
Baroness Schroeder	1.25	*Lady Alexandra Duff*	6.00	*Sarah Bernhardt*	2.75
Elwood Pleas	4.75	*La France*	7.50	*Solange*	6.50
Frances Willard	4.00	*Le Cygne*	16.00	*Therese*	5.00
Georgiana Shaylor	9.00	*Loveliness*	4.40	*Tourangelle*	6.25
Jubilee	7.50	*M. Martin Cahuzac*	3.25	*Walter Faxon*	7.00

Of Special Interest to Iris Enthusiasts

The addition of the Peterson Nursery collection of choice iris by purchase, to our own large planting enables us to place at the disposal of iris lovers one of the greatest collections in the world.

IRIS—Any 12 for $2.25 (*Your Selection*)

Amas, Caprice, Celeste, Darius, Dorothea, Dr. Bernice, Florentina, Gajus, Gracchus, R. C. Rose, Rev. S. H. Smith, A. E. Kunderd, Harriet, Freckles, Cherubin, Gertrude, Her Majesty, Ingeborg, Kharput, Lohengrin, Loreley, Mme. Chereau, Monsignor, Mrs. Horace Darwin, Perfection, Princess Victoria Louise, Rakan, Violacea, Grandiflora, Walhalla, Dr. Sanford and Mrs. Kimball.

Order direct from this Advertisement. Prices are prepaid. Send for price list of interest and value to connoisseurs

Clarence W. Hubbard
GROWER OF
PEONIES & IRISES
6144 Lakewood Avenue, CHICAGO, ILL.

Special Bulb Collection

24 FREESIA PURITY
24 FREESIA RAINBOW ALL COLORS MIXED
12 CHINESE NARCISSUS
12 PAPERWHITE NARCISSUS
6 SNOWFLAKES
12 RANUNCULUS DOUBLE MIXED
12 ANEMONE SINGLE MIXTURE

This collection will be sent prepaid all over the United States for $3.50 on receipt of money order or cheque.

Ask for catalogues, they are free

CORN B. GARDIEN & CO., ***Bulbgrowers***
P. O. Box 127 Watts, California

DO YOU KNOW

DELPHINIUM CHINENSE?

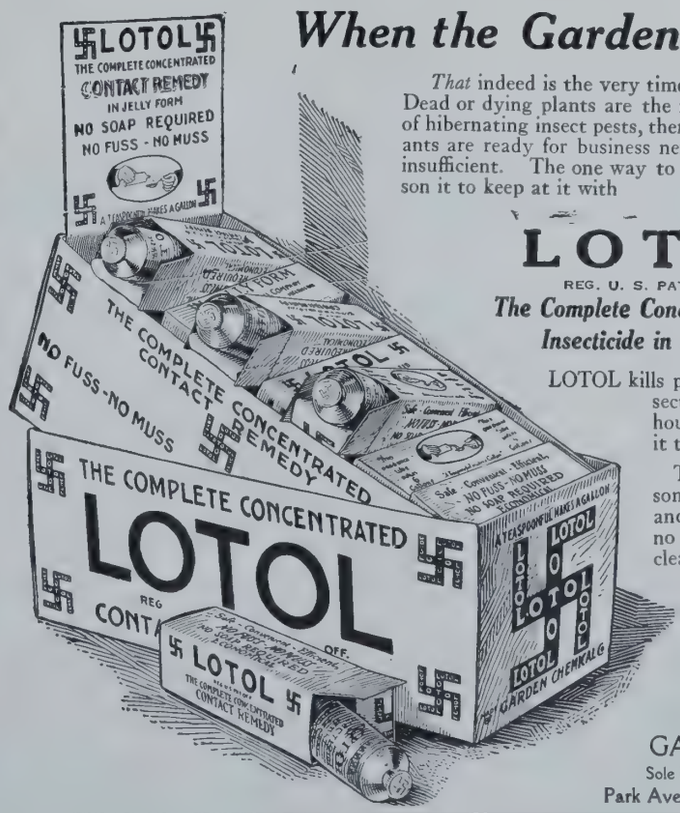
A mass of it never fails to arrest attention. Finely cut foliage, open panicles of deepest blue flowers. Long period of bloom. July and August. Two to three feet. Absolutely hardy.

$2.00 per dozen delivered

White, of same variety, same price

HENRY T. COE PUTNEY, VERMONT

When the Garden Goes to Sleep—



That indeed is the very time when the greatest vigilance is needed. Dead or dying plants are the refuge of untold numbers and varieties of hibernating insect pests, there to remain until they or their descendants are ready for business next year. A perfunctory cleaning-up is insufficient. The one way to make sure of less insect pests next season it to keep at it with

LOTOL

REG. U. S. PAT. OFFICE

The Complete Concentrated Contact Insecticide in Jelly Form

LOTOL kills plantlice and many other sap-sucking insects. Use it on your fall flowers, on your houseplants. Spray your Evergreens with it to fight the wooly Aphis.

The use of LOTOL is simple! Squeeze some LOTOL into a gallon of water, stir and spray. No addition of soap required—no fuss—no muss! It spreads, sticks, cleanses and sanitates, making possible healthy, normal existence for all plant life.

A 35c tube makes 6 gallons of complete spray solution. No doubt your dealer sells LOTOL—if not, a trial tube will be mailed upon receipt of 45c, with complete directions for use.

GARDEN CHEMICAL CO.
Sole Manufacturers of LOTOL and MELROSINE
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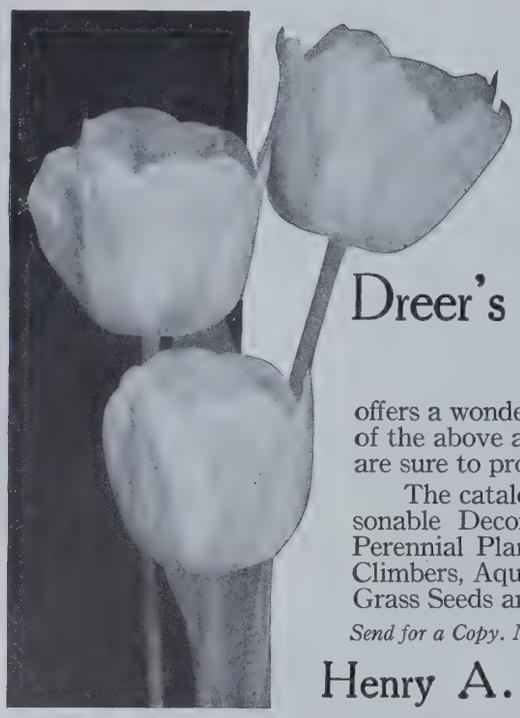

For Spring Blooming
Plant These Now—

Hyacinths, Tulips, Narcissus or Daffodils, Crocus, Snowdrops, Scillas, Lilies, Peonies, Callas, Iris, etc., etc.

Dreer's Autumn Catalogue for 1923

offers a wonderful collection of the very best kinds of the above and bulbs of the highest grade, which are sure to produce satisfactory results.

The catalogue also offers a complete list of seasonable Decorative Plants for the house, Hardy Perennial Plants, Roses for Fall Planting, Shrubs, Climbers, Aquarium Plants, Flower, Vegetable and Grass Seeds and Garden Sundries.

Send for a Copy. Mailed free to those who mention this magazine.

Henry A. Dreer 714-716 Chestnut Street Philadelphia, Pa.

Morris Nurseries

YOUR pride in your home can best be expressed by providing beautiful and dignified surroundings. Evergreens, shrubs, and hedges will add to your house value and charm out of all proportion to their cost. Plant them now and enjoy their fresh greenness all winter. A full nursery to choose from. *Write for catalogue.*

The Morris Nurseries
Box 804, West Chester
Penna.

Roses, Peonies, and Bulbs

Three year old everblooming Tea Roses, all colors, 50 cts. or 5 for $2.00. All color Peonies, three or more eyes, 50 cts. or 5 for $2.00.

Mammoth size Hyacinth Bulbs, all colors. 20 for $1.00, 100 for $4.00.

Single or double Narcissus. 30 for $1.00, 100 for $3.00.

Giant Darwin Tulips, all colors. 40 for $1.00, or 100 for $2.00.

Mixture of Crocus. 100 for $1.00. All postpaid.

R. J. GIBBINS Mt. Hally, N. J.

Dahlias—Gladioli—Irises

Salbach creations always attract favorable comment. They are so distinctive and so beautiful.

Write for catalogue to-day. Make your garden more attractive with Salbach creations.

CARL SALBACH, *Grower*
6086 Hillegass Ave. Oakland, Cal.

CHOICE AND RARE

PEONIES

SEND FOR MY SURPLUS PRICE LIST

O. L. RINGLE - WAUSAU, WIS.

Rare Tulips

Below we offer two sets of the choicest tulips.

These prices include delivery (7th and 8th zones add 10%).

10 Magnificent Darwins

	Each	Doz.
Anton Mauve. Violet, edged silver grey	$ .20	$2.00
Aphrodite. Radiant Rose-pink	.25	2.00
Bleu Celeste. A queenly tulip. Bright violet-blue	.25	2.50
Duchess Hohenburg. Slaty, lilac-mauve	.20	2.25
Giant. Enormous, deep reddish purple flower, white base	.25	2.00
Mme. Barrois. Tints of Dawn	.40	3.50
Massenet. Exquisite flower in pastel shades	.15	1.30
Mystery. Rich satiny black, a tulip for which Mynheer paid golden guilders	.60	5.00
Rev. Wolley Dodd. Rare Bluish mauve, starred white	.25	2.50
Venus. Pure silvery rose	.25	2.50

1 bulb of each variety (10 bulbs) $2.50

10 Royal Dutch Breeders

Ab-El-Kader. Rich velvety bronze	.20	2.00
Bacchus. The bluest of all tulips	.25	2.00
Copernicus. Coppery bronze with rose shadings	.20	1.75
Indian Chief. Deep reddish purple, a tulip treasure	.75	7.50
Louis XIV. Rich violet, overlaid bronze, margined gold bronze	.25	2.50
Pink Pearl. Rare, tall goblets of translucent pink	.40	4.75
Salonion. Beautiful silvery lilac	.20	2.00
Socrates. Ruby violet, blue base, full petalled	.12	1.25
Turenne. Bronze violet, bordered blue	.15	1.25
Wilberforce. Soft apricot, edged yellow, green base	.25	2.00

1 bulb of each variety (10 bulbs) $2.50

Our Fall 1923 Bulb Book Lists Rare Seeds and Bulbs from every clime.

H. H. BERGER CO., *Est. 46 years*
35 Warren St. New York, N. Y.

"They never before saw Delphiniums like mine"

SUCH was the opinion freely expressed by the thousands of garden enthusiasts (professional and amateur) who saw my

INIMITABLE MIXED DELPHINIUMS

at the great New York Flower Show last Spring. *Colors, size and formation* were entirely new to them.

I have another batch of 2-year-old, field-grown plants ready for delivery now. I am convinced that no finer strain of Delphiniums exists; when you see them in **your** garden, you *too* will know how good they are.

PRICE, PER DOZEN, $10.00

Write for list G of these and other specialties of mine in Hardy Plants

WILLIAM C. DUCKHAM, MADISON NEW JERSEY

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THE POCKET MOTION-PICTURE CAMERA

NO CRANK
NO TRIPOD

SO SIMPLE A CHILD CAN OPERATE

The wonder of modern photography
SEPT
a little automatic camera enabling any amateur to take motion pictures, *snapshots* or *stills*. Just think of it—SEPT—your own movie camera. Simply press a button and SEPT starts to work, photographing to perfection any scene you wish to take. SEPT records every move, nothing can escape it, no matter how quick or speedy. Would you not like to own a SEPT?

Go to your dealer and ask him for information or write.

SEPT CINEMA CAMERA DISTRIBUTORS, Inc.
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Buffalo FIRE SCREENS

Like Good Old Furniture

LIKE good old furniture of the olden time, "BUFFALO" FIREPLACE SCREENS, FIRE FENDERS and SPARK GUARDS have a charm all their own.

They are made in graceful designs of good taste—designs that harmonize with the interior decoration of the most perfectly furnished home.

"BUFFALO" FIRE FENDERS, SPARK GUARDS, and FIREPLACE SCREENS cannot be compared with flimsy, cheap ones. They are strong and durable and made by the most skillful workmen from the best quality of "BUFFALO" fine mesh wire cloth. We make them to fit any size fireplace opening and in any desired ornamentation or finish. They provide complete protection from flying sparks.

We also make "BUFFALO" PORTABLE FENCING SYSTEM, VINE TRAINERS, TREE GUARDS, WINDOW GUARDS, etc. Information gladly furnished.

Write for complete catalogue No. 8BG. Mailed upon receipt of 10c. postage.

BUFFALO WIRE WORKS CO., Inc. *(Formerly Scheeler's Sons)* **530 Terrace, Buffalo, N. Y.**

Mantles of Color for the Spring Garden

Truly Peonies and Iris are the aristocrats of spring flowers—dependable, immeasurably delightful, and give the garden a gay mantle of color and fragrance.

Five Superb Peonies

Albert Crousse. Compact bomb-shaped; rose-white, flecked crimson. $1.50 each.

Berlioz. Light carmine-rose, tipped silver; large compact flower. $1 each.

Felix Crousse. Brilliant red. $1 each.

Festiva Maxima. Large flat white blooms, flecked crimson in center; most popular white. $1 each.

Mons. Jules Elie. Rather compact flowers; pale lilac-rose. $1 each.

Extra Choice Iris

Aurea (German). Standards and falls deep golden yellow. $2.20 per 10.

Pallida Dalmatica (German). Standards clear lavender-blue; falls deep lavender. $3 per 10.

Rhein Nixe (German). Standards pure white; falls deep violet-blue with violet edge. $4.50 per 10.

Japanese Iris. Embrace many wonderful combinations of color. $3.50 per 10 in six distinct varieties.

Order directly from this advertisement; or write for our complete catalogue of perennials, evergreens, and shade trees.

Outpost Nurseries

Maplewood Road
Ridgefield Connecticut

TULIPS: Cottage Type, all colors mixed, light size blooming bulbs, 100 for $1.20, 500 for $5.00.
NARCISSI: Two colors, 30 bulbs, $1.00.
PEONIES: 12 plants, all different, my selection of varieties, $3.00, 7 for $2.00, 3 for $1.00.
Full directions. All prices include postage.

ORONOGO FLOWER GARDENS Carterville, Mo.

The Glen Road Iris Gardens

SPECIALIZE IN RARE AND FINE VARIETIES OF BEARDED IRISES

Send for List

Grace Sturtevant, Prop.
Wellesley Farms, Massachusetts

Bulbs for Fall Planting

Place your orders now for early deliveries by parcel post direct to you.

Assortment No. 17—collection of hyacinths. One mammoth size bulb each of six named and specially selected varieties, sent to any address for $1.00.

Assortment No. 32—collection of early, single tulips, three bulbs each of eleven specially selected varieties, sent to any address for $2.50.

Remember—plant to-day for Spring flowering.
Write for free catalogue G

JOSEPH F. DONNELLY
129 South 18th St. Philadelphia, Pa.

AWAY WITH THE CESSPOOL

Secure all the sanitary comforts of a city building by installing an

Aten Sewage Disposal System

Allows continuous use of washstands, bathtubs, toilets, sinks, showers, etc. The septic tanks of all Aten systems are made of concrete forms, not wooden forms. No expert engineering service or experienced supervision in the field required.

Simple to install, nothing to get out of order.

Our booklet No. 11 tells how and why. Sent free upon request.

Aten Sewage Disposal Co.
286 Fifth Ave., New York City

No library complete without Kipling complete

"Pedigreed" Bulbs

Imported from Holland

"Breeding" tells in flowers as well as in highly domesticated animals. Shumway pedigreed bulbs produce Hyacinths, Tulips, Narcissus, Crocus, etc., that are the gorgeous result of years of expert flower breeding by specialists. Unrivaled in size, beauty, delicacy of colors and vitality.

Shumway Bulbs are selected with the same exacting care as that exercised in "breeding" them. Order your bulbs for Fall planting ***now.*** And be sure they are ***"Shumways"***—a guarantee of highest quality.

R. H. SHUMWAY
Dept. D, Rockford, Ill., *Established 1870*

Write for this Free Bulb Book

Lists and describes many varieties of bulb flowers. Beautifully illustrated. Shows artistic flower bed arrangement. Tells you what you want to know about bulb flowers.

GALLOWAY POTTERY

Gives the Essential Touch

Adding charm to the garden and lending itself to interesting indoor floral effects.

Our collection of high fired, strong and durable Terra Cottas includes Bird Baths, Fonts, Sun Dials, Gazing Globes, Jars, Flower Pots, Boxes, Vases, Benches and other useful pieces usually made in light stony gray but red, buff and special colors can be furnished.

Send 20c in stamps for catalogue

GALLOWAY TERRA COTTA CO.
3214 WALNUT ST. PHILADELPHIA

HARDY SHRUBS

For Fall Planting

Here are just a few items from our list of Hardy Shrubs. There is no better time to plant them than late October and November.

Azalea viscosa 18-24 in., each	$ 1.00
Japan Barberry, 3 year, bushy, per 100	25.00
Box Barberry, 3 year, 8-12 inch, per 100	20.00
Japan Quince, 2-3 ft., each	.50
Showy Forsythia, 3-4 ft., each	.75
Spirea Bridal Wreath, 3-4 ft., each	.50
Spirea Van Houttei, 2-3 ft., each	.40
Snowberry, 2-3 ft., each	.50
Purple Lilac, 2-3 ft., bushy, each	.50
Rosa Hugonis, 2 year, each	1.50

Besides shrubs, we will be very glad to supply you with Perennials, Vines, Evergreens, Shade Trees, Berry Plants and Fruit Trees. Let us send you our catalogue.

GEO. D. AIKEN, Putney, Vermont
"Grown in Vermont, it's Hardy"

GENE STRATTON-PORTER

The White Flag

by Gene Stratton-Porter

Author of: LADDIE FRECKLES MICHAEL O'HALLORAN HER FATHER'S DAUGHTER *Etc.*

Seventeen years ago, Gene Stratton-Porter published her first novel. Since then her books have sold 10,000,000—more than a copy a minute. Ten years ago everyone who liked a good book was reading LADDIE. Two years ago HER FATHER'S DAUGHTER was selling 1,500 copies a day. 50,000,000 is the estimate of the people who have read and loved Gene Stratton-Porter's books. That is about one half of the population of the United States.

The Limberlost country of Mrs. Porter's earlier stories and nature studies is the scene of this new novel. It is the country where she grew up and learned to see in the beauty of nature and in the character of the Hoosier countrymen—the heart of America.

The White Flag is the story that Mrs. Porter has carried in a corner of her memory all her life. It is the story of the emblem of purity, and those who pass under it to become clean of heart. The people of the story are a girl who was true to herself, and two men both innately fine, but who grew so that one was warped by selfishness while the other knew the meaning of goodness. Mahala, the little girl, has something of the qualities of that other little Hoosier girl, who became one of the famous women of the world.

Here is a book that, like *Freckles* and *Laddie,* should be in every home.

At all bookstores. Price, $2.00

Published by Doubleday, Page & Co.

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GARDEN MAGAZINE

25 CENTS

NOV. 1923

VOL. XXXVIII. No. 3

Southern Number

Doubleday, Page & Company, Garden City, New York Boston :: Los Angeles :: Chicago

NEW HIGH-POWERED REO SIXES

TOURING
REO
$1335
At Lansing, Add Tax

CHARACTERISTICALLY Reo in ruggedness and certainty of performance, this new Touring model is further marked by striking body lines and interior comfort qualities. At $1335 (at Lansing, plus tax) it is the season's dominant value.

Hung low to the road, with major units cradled in a double frame, and equipped with greatly oversized brakes (15-inch drums, 2½-inch faces), the factors of safety and roadability are especially prominent. A new rear axle, combining the advantages of both the full floating and semi-floating types, incorporates the maximum of dependability, accessibility and quietness.

Power for every driving phase of city or open road is generously supplied by the remarkably rugged six cylinder Reo engine. Ground cylinders, 4-bearing crankshaft, intake valves in head and unusually efficient cooling and lubrication systems are among its many marked features.

REO MOTOR CAR COMPANY
Lansing, Michigan

REO
The Gold Standard of Values

Success with Roses by Robert Pyle

Protect Your Rose Plants

DEAR FOLKS:

Obviously, there is no danger where there is no frost, but if you must anticipate cold weather, let "preparedness" be your rule. Before the ground freezes bank up the soil cone-shaped, with the apex 6 to 10 inches high around the stem of each bush. Ashes are sometimes used, but we know of nothing better than soil.

In very cold countries, the roses may be lifted entirely and buried in trenches for the winter, and they will come out in fine shape for replanting in spring. After you have drawn the soil nicely around them, leave them alone till the ground is frozen with a crust hard enough to bear the weight of a stone-laden wheelbarrow. By this time the moles and mice, or other creatures, will have secured their winter abodes elsewhere, and not be tempted to make nests in the protecting material you will next apply.

Now do not smother your roses, or they may die. Cover them thoroughly, as high up as you attempt to protect them, but always allow for the circulation of air. A 3 to 4 inch blanket of good, heavy stable manure will keep out much cold. Over this fill up from the bottom of the bed to a depth of 10 to 12 inches, with nice, dry leaves and put some light material on top to keep them snug. A 12-inch fence of poultry-wire staked round the bed will help keep the leaves in place, or the boughs of fir or pine trees, hay, straw, or corn-fodder, or other material that will break the force of cold, biting winds, will serve in place of leaves. Where most careful protection is required, boards may be arranged, roof-fashion, to turn off the rains—this will also protect your roses from exposure to direct sunshine, when nights are freezing cold, and prevent alternate thawing and freezing, which is dangerous—and, in early spring, guard against the premature excitation of plant-growth and tender buds.

Later we hope to tip you off for a flying start with your Roses in the Spring.

We've selected a lot of Roses for Fall planting and our Fall Catalogue is now ready to mail.

Send for a copy to-day.

CONARD & Jones Co.
Robt. Pyle, Pres.
Box 24, West Grove, Pa.
Headquarters for Rose Hugonis

PREMIER ROSE

GROW CONARD ROSES
Guaranteed to Bloom

HITCHINGS GREENHOUSES

Plan for Your Greenhouse
When You Plan Your House

IF you do it that way, it can be made to fit right into the picture, so to speak.

Notice how attractively this one is as it adjoins the wings, designed particularly with that intent.

When planned for, you can just as well have it open from the breakfast room, or give a welcome and allurement too, as it opens from your entrance hall.

When Jack Frost is tying everything up in knots, think of the delights of being able to walk in your frost defying garden and find it flower and fragrance filled. Think of the soothe it will, at just the right time, give your on edge nerves.

Or the joy it will unfailing bring to dull, drab days.

Plan for your glass covered garden when you plan your home.

We'll help if you wish.

Send for printed matter.

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Building

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Entire Dahlia Clumps at Price of Single Tubers

I offer surplus stocks, subject to sale, field clumps of Dahlias, as dug, at price of single tubers. Each clump will afford 4 to 6 plantable tubers; the undivided clump sold at the price of a single tuber. Nineteen varieties. Send stamped and addressed envelope to-day for list. This is an unusual and most advantageous opportunity to start planting stocks, and mass plantings in the display borders.

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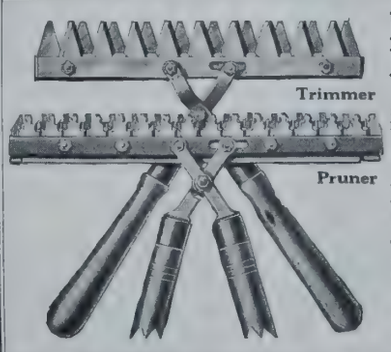
Everlasting Aluminum Tags

Embossed, not printed; rustless. They add distinction to your garden. Tag your Dahlias, Roses, Glads, Shrubs, Trees. Two cents per tag. Add ten cents for packing and postage if order under half a dollar. Sample for four cents, stamps.

Charlton Burgess Bolles
R.F.D. 3, Box 81 Media, Penna.



For Those Who Live Where Hedges Grow The Year Around—

Gardeners in the sunny South and on the Pacific will be delighted with a great *new* help to keep the hedges trim and neat. The idea of the mowing machine applied to hedge shears gave us the

Simplicity Hedge Pruner and Trimmer

With it you can trim as much hedge in one hour as would require four hours with the ordinary hedge shears. It cuts both opening and closing—every stroke counts! Perfectly balanced for easy operation, this three pound tool brings into action 31 fluted, keen-edged teeth that clip a clean path, 16 inches wide, through any hedge. *Price,* $7.50.

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Ask Your Dealer about the "Simplicity," If he cannot supply, order direct. Descriptive Circular on Request.

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this season to secure **Schling Quality Bulbs** (—yes there's a big difference in bulbs—) at the cost of ordinary ones. Here are some remarkable values—tip top bulbs, at rock bottom prices.

100 ***Single Early Tulips***—10 named varieties. Bloom April and May $4.00
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100 ***Darwin Tulips***—in 10 named varieties. Immense flowers, stems 3½ feet tall. May to June 4.50
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100 ***Breeder or Art Tulips***—5 named varieties. Wonderful shade of bronze, orange, buff, and apricot. May and June 5.00

Two Very Special Offers

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Choicest, first-size bulbs, sure to bloom. Schling's Special Mixture made up of from ten of the finest named varieties—not at all the ordinary field-grown mixture.

A $5.00 value for only $3.50, or if you prefer, 50 bulbs for $2.00

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Airy and medium Trumpets, short cupped and lovely Poet's varieties, doubles and singles. All top size mother bulbs.

Also these lovely Heralds of Spring

100 Crocus in 4 named varieties $2.50
100 Scilla Sibirica (Blue Squills) 5.00
100 Giant Snowdrops 3.00
100 Blue Grape Hyacinths 3.00
100 Chionodoxa (Glory-of-the-Snow) 4.00

The above 500 bulbs ($17.50 value) special, $15.00

100 Bedding Hyacinths, in 4 colors $6.50

Plant these bulbs now and generously, and we promise you a Winter of pleasant anticipation, a *Springtime of delightful Surprises*, and years of happy memories.

READ, NOTE, AND ACT AT ONCE!

Schling's Bulbs

23 West 59th Street **New York City**

Rain When and Where You Want It
Through the Campbell Waterfan

Easily attached to garden hose. Ordinary water pressure causes oscillating of nozzle rod. Applies water like a gentle shower over a **rectangular** area up to 16 x 60 feet. Easily moved about, with direction and angle of sprinkling under absolute control. It gets into the corners inaccessible to rotary sprinklers. Substantially made of steel and brass.

"Money-Back' Guarantee
We guarantee the Waterfan to operate perfectly with ordinary water pressure. If, after testing, you are not thoroughly satisfied with the Waterfan, return it and your money will be refunded.

WATERFAN

Model No. 5 (as illustrated above)
Length, 21 in. Weight 5 lbs. Waters a rectangular area up to 16 x 60 feet. Price $15.00.
Prepaid anywhere in U. S.

Please write for descriptive circular.
Address all orders and inquiries to

C. A. SCHUBERT, *Distributor*, 90 W. Bway., N. Y. City

For November Planting

Certain varieties thrive best and bloom much earlier in spring if planted during November. For your guidance in the proper selection of varieties, our service department suggests the following special collections for two reasons, first, because of their universal popularity, and secondly, because they will be well in growth and mostly in bloom by early spring, far ahead of spring planted stock.

WHITE FLOWERING DOGWOOD
None can excell their grace and beauty

	Ea.	Doz.		Ea.	Doz.
3 to 4 ft. high..	$1.00	$10.00	6 to 8 ft. high.	$1.75	$17.50
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A special prize collection

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3 Delachi Dark Crimson
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3 L'Esperance Lavender-Pink
3 Mad. Breon White-pink collar
3 Mons. Jules Elie Pink
3 Van Dyke Mauve-Pink
3 Golden Harvest Pink
3 Lady Bramwell Silvery Pink
3 Princess Galitzen Lilac-Pink
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An all summer succession of bloom

10 Oriental Poppies
10 Phlox asstd.
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10 Larkspur asstd.
10 Japan Iris asstd.
10 German Iris asstd.
10 Hardy Asters asstd.
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10 Hollyhocks asstd.
10 Canterbury Bells
10 Helenium
10 Blanket Flower

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BIRD ATTRACTING SHRUBS
Beautiful in flower and in berry

6 Strawberry Shrub
6 Snowberry
6 Bush Honeysuckle
6 Red Indian Currant
6 Highbush Cranberry
6 Berried Elder
6 Spice Bush
6 Silky Dogwood

All strong plants 3 to 4 ft. high

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Three of each $12.50

Our descriptive catalogue and price list is yours for the asking.

Successful for over a century"
AMERICAN NURSERIES
H.E.HOLDEN, Manager
Singer Building
NEW YORK

Unusual and Interesting Plants For Southern Gardens

as well as the more common species of perennials are listed in my new catalogue just prepared and now being distributed. These favorites are described in it.

Long-spurred Columbines in blue, yellow, and gold.

Sun Roses or Helianthemums. Low spreading evergreens with dainty rose-like blooms of cerise, red, white, and apricot-yellow.

Japanese Iris. Gloriously beautiful, 6 inch blooms, in many shades.

Mallow Marvels. Mammoth flowers; white and exquisite soft pink shades.

Michaelmas Daisies, the best and latest varieties—blue, purple, lavender.

Peonies, Phlox, Rudbeckias, Salvias, and the hardy drought-resisting **Sedums** or "live-for-evers."

Day or Lemon Lilies

Graceful, grass-like foliage and beautiful lily-like flowers, grow any where, in sun or light shade, are particularly happy along ponds or streams.

H. Dumortieri, cadmium-yellow; dwarf
H. flava, fragrant; lemon yellow.
H. Florham, trumpet shaped; golden-yellow
H. Fulva, large, bronzy red
H. Gold-Dust, yellow flowers; dwarf
H. Thunbergii, golden yellow; 4 feet

Two plants of each (12 plants) **$2.50 postpaid**

For Southern gardens the desired selections must be made as soon as possible. All planting should be done before March 10, for failures usually follow planting later. I can ship plants at any time.

I welcome the opportunity to send our Fall 1923-Spring 1924 catalogue,

CARL PURDY
Box 52 **Ukiah, California**

The GARDEN MAGAZINE. November, 1923. Vol. XXXVIII, No. 3. Published monthly by Doubleday, Page & Co., Garden City, N. Y. Subscription price, $3.00 a year. Entered as second-class matter at Garden City, N. Y., under the Act of Congress, March 3, 1879.

Ferns of Regal Beauty

Ferns 5 feet high, with fronds 8 inches wide, hardy, decorative, enchanting—such is the great Cinnamon Fern shown below, one of the regal Osmunda family. You, anybody, can grow these ferns to perfection, in either sun or shade, so long as the soil is moist. *Extra* heavy plants, 40c. each, $4.00 per dozen.

NOW is the time to plant them

Throughout October-November is an ideal time to set out the now dormant plants. This will give you a great spring surprise. Try either of these:—

Collection No. 2—35 hardy ferns in 4 varieties, especially for *dry*, shady spots. $6.00

Collection No. 3—54 hardy ferns in 9 varieties, especially for *moist*, shady spots. $6.00

A copy of my complete catalogue, as well as special Fall Offerings gladly mailed on request.

EDWARD GILLETT Fern and Flower Farm **3 Main St., Southwick, Mass.**

"Mrs. Carl Salbach"
Gorgeous Creation

This magnificent production is a great favorite with flower lovers. A large flower of an exquisite pink; a vigorous grower with long, rigid stems; and a prolific bloomer, it has been a consistent prize winner.

Tubers are
$1.00 apiece
or **$10.00** a dozen

"Mrs. Carl Salbach" is typical of our distinctive offerings, which include only superior creations—our own and the best of other originators.

In addition to all the latest dahlia creations, we are cataloguing new, exquisite gladioli—whites, pinks, yellows, and wonderfully beautiful orange and apricot combinations.

You will find our new 1924 catalogue a veritable "Blue Book" of dahlias and gladioli. Write for your copy now.

(*Field-grown bulbs and tubers guaranteed to be true to name.*)

CARL SALBACH, *Grower*
6086 Hillegass Avenue Oakland, California

Totty's

Monthly Tidings

Thanksgiving thoughts and Chrysanthemums are synonymous, and many a thankful thought have I given the Chrysanthemums, for this particular flower proved to be the chief factor in the early development of this business. Of late great advances have been made in the hardy garden section of this loveliest of all fall flowers. Over one hundred improved varieties introduced by us during the last five years bring scores of new shapes and shades of exquisite beauty.

Charles H. Totty

AN INVITATION

To Garden Club Members and all Lovers of the Unusual in Flowers

You are cordially invited to study Chrysanthemum progress at our flowershop, located at *4 East 53rd Street*, where, throughout November we will hold daily exhibitions as long as this queen of all fall flowers lasts.

Over one hundred varieties will be displayed, holding a profusion of forms and colors; 'Mums white as fleecy clouds, others tinted like the sunset sky; some pink as the rosy dawn; others yellow and of glorious autumn tints.

There's no admission fee, and no visitor need feel under the slightest obligation to buy anything. During the height of the show the shop will remain open until nine in the evening.

Of Course You Will want the Totty Year Book

It will be ready for mailing soon after New Year. Sent unsolicited to customers of record, we will be delighted to receive applications NOW from newcomers to G. M. readers' ranks.

Charles H. Totty Co.

Headquarters for Flowers, for Garden and Home

Madison, New Jersey

Better Flowers for Discriminating Buyers at 4 E. 53rd St., New York City

Paper White Narcissus

The Paper White Narcissus are very easily grown for winter-blooming in dishes filled with pebbles and water. They are sweet scented, with good size blooms borne in clusters of from 6 to 12. They grow wild on the Canary Islands, in China, and in Japan. Good strong bulbs; 6 for 40c.; 12 for 70c.; 50 for $2.40; 100 for $4.50, postpaid.

Ask for a free copy of the Burpee Leaflet
"How to Grow Bulbs for Winter and Spring Blooming."

Burpee's Fall Bulb Catalog will be mailed to you free. Write for your copy to-day.

W. Atlee Burpee Co. Burpee Buildings Philadelphia

Aphis are not Particular!

As THE season advances, and flowers or plants of tender tissue become dormant, plantlice attack most anything the garden holds. They are here shown on the decidedly fibrous stem of the Blanket Flower (Gaillardia grandiflora) and their nefarious work is just as effective in reducing the blooming power of woodier plants as that of their softer companions.

There is just one way to rid the garden of these pests and that is to fight them constantly, persistently. The modern way to fight Aphis is to spray the garden with

LOTOL
REG. U. S. PAT. OFFICE

The Complete Concentrated Contact Insecticide in Jelly Form

The handy Lotol tube eliminates all fuss and muss. Simply dissolve Lotol in hot or cold water, and you are ready to spray. No addition of soap required, because Lotol is complete, properly compounded to stick and spread correctly and thoroughly.

Many horticultural stores sell Lotol. If not obtainable in your neighborhood, we will mail one ounce tube for 45c. postpaid. Descriptive folder and pricelist on request.

GARDEN CHEMICAL CO
Sole Manufacturers of LOTOL and MELROSINE
Park Avenue and 146th Street New York, N. Y.

Regal Lilies

At a Price for Everyone

THIS rare lily introduced in recent years from China will, we predict, soon take the same place as the Madonna Lily (L. Candidum) in our outdoor gardens. The flowers are white, back of petals is reddish pink and with a beautiful canary yellow center. The fragrance is delightful, on the order of Jasmine, entirely lacking the oppressive odor of most lilies.

Plant in Any Locality
Wherever the Ground Is Not Frozen

Having the largest stock in the country, we are glad to make the following

Special Offer

One dozen strong flowering size bulbs for $6.50, or $50.00 per 100. 25 bulbs at 100 rate.
Not less than 3 bulbs sold at this price.
Selected bulb prices on request.

Complete catalogue of the finest Perennials ever marketed sent free on application.

WAYSIDE GARDENS Mentor, Ohio

The HOUSE of QUALITY

offers you

MAGNIFICENT PEONIES SELECTED from the BEST EUROPEAN and AMERICAN INTRODUCTIONS and then DEVELOPED to the HIGHEST STATE OF PERFECTION.

This CHOICE COLLECTION we call the CHERRY HILL STRAIN.

Their QUALITY, BEAUTY and FRAGRANCE place them in the HIGHEST RANK. May their MARVELOUS BEAUTY add to the RICHNESS OF YOUR GARDEN?

Cherry Hill Nurseries
(T. C. Thurlow's Sons, Inc.)

Catalogue on request West Newbury, Mass.

Where Palms Spread Their Plumes; Jacksonville, Florida

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CHICAGO: Peoples Gas Bldg.
LOS ANGELES: Van Nuys Bldg.

THE GARDEN MAGAZINE
LEONARD BARRON, *Editor*

BOSTON: Tremont Bldg.
NEW YORK: 120 W. 32nd St.

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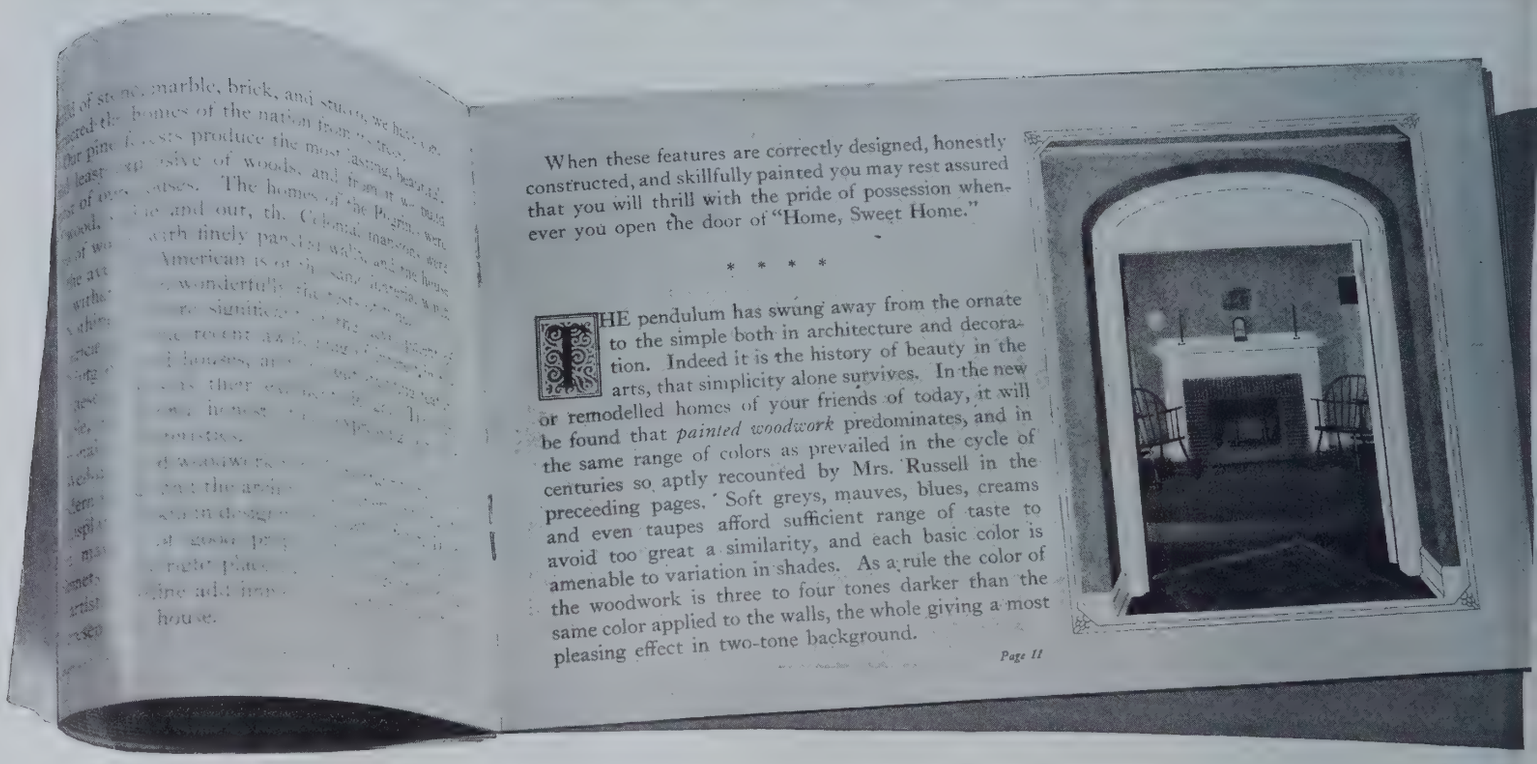
Subscription $3.00 a Year; for Canada, $3.35; Foreign, $3.65
Entered as second-class matter at Garden City, New York, under the Act of Congress, March 3, 1879

This BOOK is for HOMELOVERS



When these features are correctly designed, honestly constructed, and skillfully painted you may rest assured that you will thrill with the pride of possession whenever you open the door of "Home, Sweet Home."

* * * *

THE pendulum has swung away from the ornate to the simple both in architecture and decoration. Indeed it is the history of beauty in the arts, that simplicity alone survives. In the new or remodelled homes of your friends of today, it will be found that *painted woodwork* predominates, and in the same range of colors as prevailed in the cycle of centuries so aptly recounted by Mrs. Russell in the preceeding pages. Soft greys, mauves, blues, creams and even taupes afford sufficient range of taste to avoid too great a similarity, and each basic color is amenable to variation in shades. As a rule the color of the woodwork is three to four tones darker than the same color applied to the walls, the whole giving a most pleasing effect in two-tone background.

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who prefer painted woodwork. Centuries ago, painted woodwork was used in homes of the Roman and Italian aristocracy. Its revival today is but another example of simple beauty displacing the fussy and ornate.

Interesting indeed is the romantic story of painted woodwork as told in this book and — on the practical side — the method by which this beautiful trim may be had without the use of rare and expensive woods.

ARKANSAS SOFT PINE

Satin-Like Interior Trim

and its individual merits as the wood par-excellent for painted finish are also fully described, supplemented with accurate specifications prepared for us by one of the best known varnish makers. A valuable book!— and yours for the asking. Finished panels may be seen at your local lumber dealer's, or we'll send you a small set on request. Reliable counsel for builders. How can we help you?

Arkansas Soft Pine is trade-marked and sold by local dealers east of the Rockies

ARKANSAS SOFT PINE TRADE MARK REGISTERED

ARKANSAS SOFT PINE BUREAU ~ *115 Boyle Building, Little Rock, Arkansas*

The Garden MAGAZINE

Vol. XXXVIII, No. 3 — November, 1923

Photo-Craft Co., Photo.

"AND IN THE MIDST OF ALL A FOUNTAINE STOOD,
MOST GOODLY IT WITH CURIOUS YMAGEREE
WAS OVER-WROUGHT * * *
THE WATERS FALL, WITH DIFFERENCE DISCREET,
NOW SOFT, NOW LOUD * * * "

Edward Spencer

Dwellers or sojourners in the Southern states are particularly blessed in their opportunities for much out-of-doors living so that both patio and sun-room are becoming increasingly integral features of every home. Entrance to the sun-room of Mr. Richard W. Massey, Birmingham, Alabama

"WHILE ALL THE FLOWERS AND TREES DO CLOSE
TO WEAVE THE GARLANDS OF REPOSE!"
Andrew Marvell

"Nothing so free and gracious, so lovely and wistful, nothing so richly colored, yet so ghostlike, exists, planted by the sons of men. It is a kind of paradise which has wandered down, a miraculously enchanted wilderness. Brilliant with Azaleas, or Magnolias, overhung by tall trunks wanly festooned with the gray Florida Moss, beyond anything I have ever seen, it is other-worldly." So writes (in "The Century Magazine," July, 1921) that master British novelist, John Galsworthy, of Magnolia Gardens near Charleston, South Carolina (See also Mrs. Fox's description, page 150 of this issue; and on page 152 a detailed account by E. H. Wilson of the famous "Indian Azaleas")

"A HAPPY RURAL SEAT OF VARIOUS VIEW;
GROVES WHOSE RICH TREES WEPT ODOROUS GUMS AND BALM,
OTHERS WHOSE FRUIT, BURNISHED WITH GOLDEN RIND,
HANG AMIABLE"

John Milton

The tall trunks of Palms (Cabbage Palmetto, Phœnix canariensis and Washingtonia robustus) yield willing support to English Ivy and Bignonia radicans (at left); a Camphor tree (Cinnamonum Camphora), small Cabbage Palmetto, and the graceful Cocos antralis flourish beneath the benignant shelter of a lofty Water Oak (at right). Home of Mrs. W. W. Cummer at Jacksonville, Florida

THE MONTH'S REMINDER—NOVEMBER

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How to Use This Guide. When referring to the time for outdoor work of any sort latitude 40 at sea level (i. e. New York City) in a *normal season* is taken as standard; but at best dates can only be approximate. Roughly, the season advances or recedes fifteen miles a day. Thus Albany, which is one hundred and fifty miles from New York, would be about ten days later, and Philadelphia, which is ninety miles southwest, about a week earlier. Also allow *four* days for each degree of *latitude*, for each five degrees of *longitude*, and for each four hundred feet of *altitude*.

Details of *how to do* each item may be found in the current or back issues of The Garden Magazine—it is manifestly impossible to make each number of the magazine a complete manual of practice. References to back numbers may be looked up in the index to each completed volume (sent gratis upon request); and to further help the reader we have a "Service Department" which will be glad to cite references to any special topic, if asked for by mail, and also to send personal replies to specific questions; a stamped, addressed envelope being enclosed.

TUCK up your garden comfortably for the hard frosts ahead, cover tender things, gather in the last crops, and then turn in earnest to the under-glass gardening activities which so pleasantly enliven winter months—whether on the fairly large scale of greenhouse interests or the less exacting but still entertaining problem of keeping plants healthy, green, and aflower in the windows of living room and sun-porch.

The Cleaning-up and New Start for the Flower Garden

Cut off and burn all flower stalks.

Gather up the stakes and put them away for another season.

Get the mulching material to some convenient place and apply it after the ground freezes sufficiently.

Fall-sown Sweet-peas flower much earlier than spring-sown. In the vicinity of New York and the colder sections of the North Atlantic states protection (i. e. a mulch) is essential. Sow as late as possible before snow comes.

Plant all spring-flowering bulbs as soon as possible—there's nothing to be won by delay, and much may be lost.

Start giving protection to such things as tender Hydrangeas, Boxwoods, Rhododendrons, and Hemlocks in exposed situations.

Protect slightly Foxgloves, Sweet Williams, Clove Pinks, Yuccas, etc., which remain more or less green all winter. They must not be covered completely.

Madonna Lily, Oriental Poppy, Eremurus, Spanish Iris, etc., which grow at the top during mild spells in winter can stand only a loose, light covering held in place with a few twigs. A heavy covering for such plants spells disaster.

Perennials may be planted until the ground freezes up.

Lift and store, preferably in a dry, cool cellar, Montbretias, Cannas, Dahlias, Gladiolus, and other tender summer-flowering bulbs. Cannas winter well under a greenhouse bench.

Cut everlasting flowers such as Gomphrenas and Straw-flowers before they are badly frozen, and hang up indoors to dry.

Dig over vacant beds and leave as rough as possible.

Storing Dahlias

When digging Dahlia roots do not let them lie exposed to the sun for more than two or three hours before being carried to the storage cellar. Store them upside down, to drain from the base of the old stems any moisture, which otherwise not infrequently causes decay during the winter.

The best method of wintering Dahlias is upside down on the floor of a frost-proof cellar, and covered with moist (not wet) sand.

Salvaging Late Vegetables

Celery to be stored some time during the month and all root vegetables to be dug without delay and stored in trenches; or an old box or barrel buried in the ground may be utilized. Better still is to store in moist sand in a cold, frost-proof cellar.

Put Cabbage in trenches upside down and cover the heads.

Cut off the tops of the Asparagus plants and burn them. Cultivate between the rows, and when the ground freezes apply a mulch of manure.

Protect French Artichokes by laying some fine brush over them before covering with corn stalks or other coarse litter.

Late crops of Lettuce outdoors will keep for a long time if protected with hay, straw, or leaves. If frost is too severe to handle outdoors, lift the plants and store them upside down on a cool cellar floor. If the supply of Brussels-sprouts exceeds the needs of the family, the surplus may be lifted and stored in trenches, like Cabbage.

Squash and Pumpkins to be stored in a dry, cool cellar before frost touches them.

Potatoes in storage to be picked over. A greater percentage of bad tubers will be found now than at any subsequent period.

Coldframes where Cabbage, Cauliflower, and Lettuce are planted to be given regular ventilation by lifting the sash on warm days. On the approach of cold weather, straw mats, burlaps, and shutters laid on top of sash will be a great protection.

Choice Evergreens to be Shielded

Protect specimen evergreens by Pine and Spruce branches worked into a network of wire attached to posts driven into the ground about the plants. This is preferable to driving the ends of the cut branches into the ground. Protecting specimen evergreens by wrapping in straw needs some care, because if the circulation of air be interfered with damp rot will be caused. Wrapping with burlap is preferable to wrapping with straw.

Most evergreens have a quantity of surface roots which makes mulching essential to protect them from alternate freezing and thawing. A heavy mulch of leaves or manure with plenty of litter in it is an ideal protection.

Window Boxes and House Plants

The window boxes may be made to extend their mission of cheer and beauty through the winter months if they are filled with evergreens such as golden and green Retinisporas, Evonymus, Boxwoods, Hemlocks, Ivies, etc. Or branches of White Pine, Holly, Laurel, Cedar, etc., may be stuck into sand placed in the boxes. Among these may be placed bunches of red Sumac berries, Hardy Hydrangea flowers, or Straw-flowers; also still available are the Barberries, Bittersweet, Cat-tails, etc., and by keeping a few crumbs on the window-sill for the birds through the long winter days, one can secure a world of beauty and pleasure.

Tender Hydrangeas may be buried in soil to protect them, or empty barrels minus the bottom and top may be placed over them and filled with leaves.

Plants in tubs that have been gradually dried off, to be put into frost-proof pit or cellar. Do not prune, as it will destroy the bloom.

Bulbs for Indoor Flowering

Bulb forcing may begin, but go slowly.

Early planted Freesias to be staked, using 12 in. twigs; give growing conditions; feed when buds appear.

Callas may have liquid manure as they show flower buds; apply freely as the plants grow.

Early planted Hyacinths, and Paperwhite Narcissus to be placed in a coolhouse and gently started.

Roman Hyacinths and Paperwhite Narcissus that have made plenty of roots can be placed in a temperature of 50 degrees, and batches brought in every ten days to maintain a succession.

Small-flowering Gladiolus of the Colvillei type to be planted in flats or bulb pans and placed in coldframes or coolhouse and brought into heat the latter part of February.

Amaryllis can be brought into flower.

As the plants are wanted to flower they can be brought from the cool place where they have been stored and placed in the forcing house. Start liquid manure feeding when the buds show.

Lilies intended for Christmas to go into a warmhouse; do not feed until the buds show. Syringe overhead on bright days. Spray for aphis. Throw away diseased plants.

Lilium giganteum and formosum to be bought and potted up for Easter flowering.

Annuals and Perennials for Winter Bloom

Sow annuals for cutting; those that are "croppers" to be sown at frequent periods to give a continuous supply. Most suitable are the early flowering types, such as Candytuft, Sweet Alyssum, Gypsophila elegans, and G. muralis, Stocks, Bachelor's Buttons, Sweet Sultans, Arctotis, Calliopsis, Browallia, Schizanthus, Clarkia, etc.

Pansies to be planted in benches for flowering in February and March.

Sweet-peas dislike heat. Around 45 degrees is about right during the night, with a rise corresponding to sun heat during the day. Watering is important at this time. Avoid anything like stagnation, or waterlogged soil, yet on the other hand don't have it too dry.

Discontinue removing flowering buds from winter-flowering Begonias.

Camellias and Azaleas to be kept as near 40 degrees as possible.

Crysanthemum stock plants to be placed in a cool greenhouse or coldframe to make cuttings for bush plants or standards where a single stem is wanted; where not, the old stool can be grown along.

Poinsettias need even temperature, maintaining 60 degrees at night, steadily. Feed with weak liquid manure twice a week as soon as the bracts show color.

Carnations require an even night temperature of 50 degrees. Discontinue pinching. Early cuttings may be taken.

Roses that have been flowering for some time may be given moderate quantities of liquid manure, or top-dressed with a mixture of half soil and half cow manure.

Pot-grown Rambler Roses intended for spring forcing are best kept in a coldframe until wanted. Tie up the canes, and lay the pots close together.

Hardy Larkspur, Bleeding-heart, Iris, etc., lifted and boxed up now may be had in flower by gentle forcing several weeks ahead of those out-of-doors. Carry the clumps along in a coldframe.

Cinerarias for Christmas should now be in 5-in. pots. Those that have filled the pots with roots may be given liquid manure water once a week. Give the plants a light, sunny position on the bench, and plenty of room to develop the foliage.

Begonias Gloire de Lorraine and Cincinnati may be propagated from leaf cuttings.

Chrysanthemums to be kept cool and dry, cuttings of bush plants to be rooted.

Geraniums, where flowers are wanted for Christmas, to be fed freely with fertilizer; and quit removing flowering stems.

Campanulas for forcing to be lifted from open ground, potted, and put in deep frame until January.

Allamandas and Bougainvilleas that have been growing on during the summer to be rested now.

Cinerarias and Schizanthus to be potted on as they require. Grow them cool (45 degrees at night).

Primula and Cyclamen showing flowers to be lightly fed once a week.

Azaleas, Lilies, and other forcing plants wanted for Christmas must be hurried along. Put them in a 60 degree night temperature with gradual increase if necessary to push on.

Wall-flowers sown in May and transplanted, to be lifted, potted into 5-in. pots, and placed in a coolhouse until February when they may be gently forced in a moderate temperature.

Palms and stove plants need a moderate resting period; keep the house a few degrees lower at night (about 60 degrees).

Large-flowering English Primroses to be planted out in a house with a violet-house temperature or wintered in pots in the frames; to be brought in during February for Easter. (Easter Day, 1924, falls on April 20th.)

Bringing Shrubs into Bloom

Hardy, hard-wooded forcing plants (such as Wisteria, Rhododendron, Lilac, Deutzia, Flowering Almond, Japan Quince, Climbing Roses, Cytissus, etc.) to be lifted and potted. Store outside by plunging the pots and mulching well until they have had sufficient rest. Two years outside with good cultivation will build up the plants sufficiently to warrant forcing. Pot-grown plants can be bought, but those from the open border have stronger stems.

Tender hard-wooded plants (Acacia, Azalea, Hydrangea, Genista, Camellia, and Oleander, etc.) to be placed in a cool greenhouse or storage pit until wanted.

Clumps of Spireas to be thoroughly soaked in water and potted up as soon as they arrive. They are gross feeders and need rich compost.

Vegetable Delicacies to be Had

In the coolhouse grow Beets, Cauliflower, Parsley, green Onions, Radishes, and Spinach; with Asparagus, Sea-kale, and Rhubarb under the benches. In the warmhouse, String-beans, Bush Limas, Cucumbers, Melons, Tomatoes. Start Mushrooms now.

MAKING THE REMINDERS WORK FOR THE SOUTH

E. HUTSON

Secretary, New Orleans Garden Society

IT IS obvious that the regularly published "Timely Reminder," which is a portion of this magazine, based on conditions for the general latitude of New York, must be interpreted with due regard to the climate when used in the South; and my experience has shown that it is just as useful to us here in Louisiana as to others, if one learns how to adapt it.

I have been a GARDEN MAGAZINE subscriber for many a year—and have most of the back numbers, since "befo' the war." They form my garden library. But I do not have them bound by years. Instead, my plan is to group them by months—all the Aprils clipped in a convenient volume, all the Mays, all the Junes, and so on.

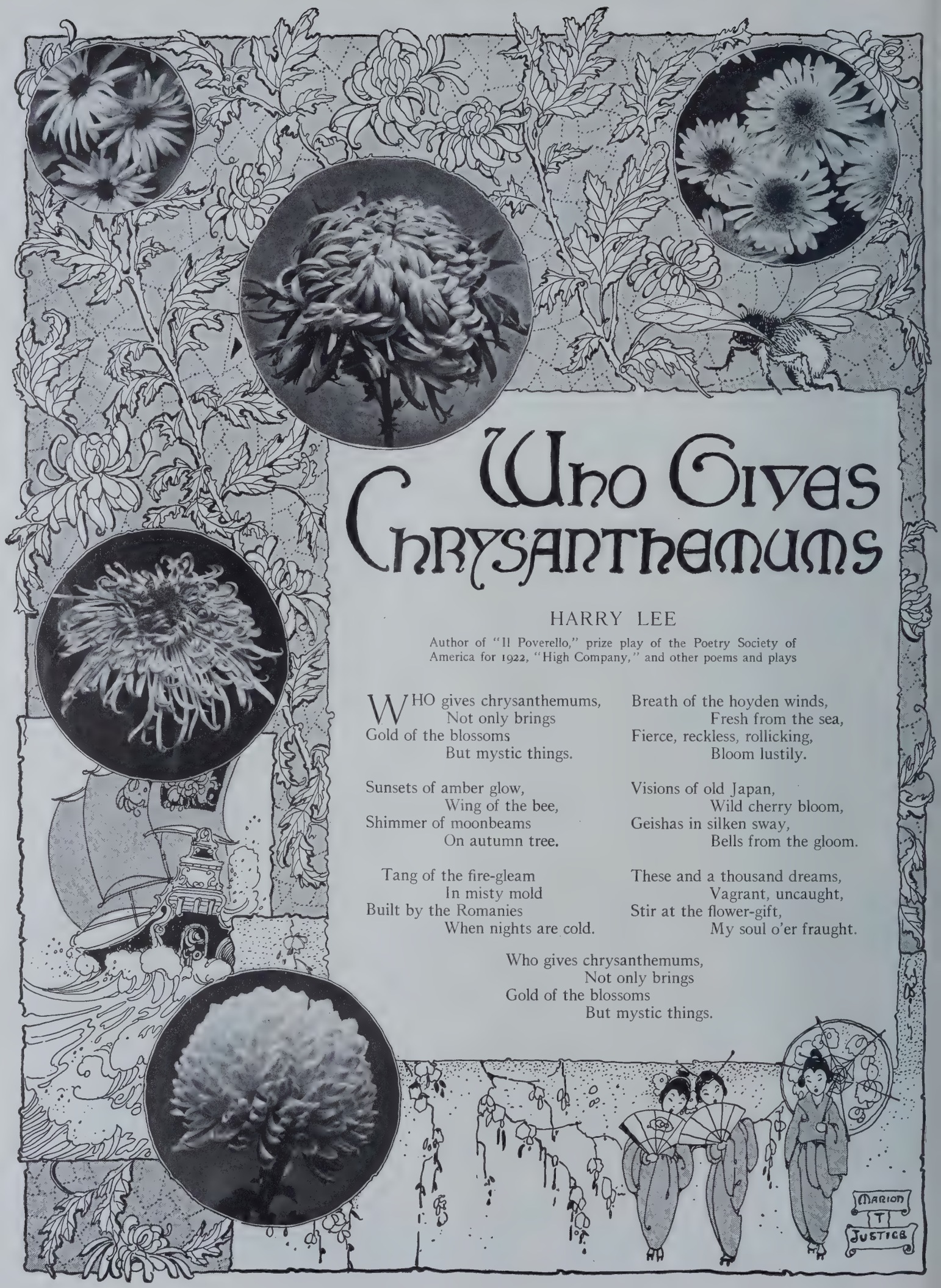
One of these precious volumes has a chart of the United States, showing the "planting zones," with directions for finding on it just how many weeks to add or subtract from the instructions for the latitude of Garden City. It places New Orleans about eight weeks ahead of the schedule for outdoor work—and I find that by referring to the back numbers for April, for example, when February comes; and those for May in March; I get the advice I need for spring planting.

On the other hand, our "fall planting season" begins earlier and lasts much later than farther north (see G. M. for September, 1917), and nearly all the plants named for spring planting may be planted here any time from August to January. In fact, there is but one month in the year when we are advised not to plant seeds—July; but as this is written (at the end of July) I have just finished setting out a lot of Torrenias, Balsams, and Zinnias planted earlier in the month! Sweet-peas, Pansies, Poppies, and many other spring flowers must be planted here in the fall months to secure good roots before the weather grows too hot; and they often begin to bloom in January, or even in December, if the winter is mild.

In the last July issue "A Southerner, New Orleans, La.," wrote about the lack of available information on gardening in our part of the country, thus voicing a general feeling of those of us who are trying to garden all the year round in this semi-tropical climate and heavy alluvial soil, where so many of the rules given for colder latitudes and thinner soils do not apply.

Many of the plants which grow well less than a hundred miles away, in the Louisiana parishes, will not flourish here at New Orleans; some which blossom freely on the Gulf Coast or in Florida refuse to bloom for us. On the other hand, we have a wonderful year-round opportunity to garden, which, unfortunately, numbers of our people neglect, going away in summer and leaving their gardens to burn under the summer sun, until they have little left for fall and winter gardens.

We have enjoyed, as they have, Pinks that bloomed for twelve months and even longer. Snapdragons will do the same here; and as for Ageratum—I am this year still enjoying, and giving away, plants that have layered themselves, from seeds bought in the spring of 1922. We have Roses every month in the year, and Plumbago that never ceases to show a few blossoms.



Who Gives Chrysanthemums

HARRY LEE

Author of "Il Poverello," prize play of the Poetry Society of America for 1922, "High Company," and other poems and plays

WHO gives chrysanthemums,
Not only brings
Gold of the blossoms
But mystic things.

Sunsets of amber glow,
Wing of the bee,
Shimmer of moonbeams
On autumn tree.

Tang of the fire-gleam
In misty mold
Built by the Romanies
When nights are cold.

Breath of the hoyden winds,
Fresh from the sea,
Fierce, reckless, rollicking,
Bloom lustily.

Visions of old Japan,
Wild cherry bloom,
Geishas in silken sway,
Bells from the gloom.

These and a thousand dreams,
Vagrant, uncaught,
Stir at the flower-gift,
My soul o'er fraught.

Who gives chrysanthemums,
Not only brings
Gold of the blossoms
But mystic things.

THE PATIO AND ITS PLANTING

WM. A. COOK

Governing Considerations in the Selection of Plants for this Appropriate Feature of the Southland

SOMETHING of its history and something of the atmosphere invested in that enclosed garden or "out-of-doors living room" called the patio is worth while before attempting any consideration of its gardening prospects, for it becomes increasingly apparent that the distinctive style of building of our Latin-American neighbors is the solution of the vexing problem of what to follow in house design for the extreme south.

Though commonly regarded as essentially Spanish, the patio harks far back to quite remote times and may be traced to Persia and Syria where circumscribed gardens were characterized first by shade as a necessary relief from the scorching heat of the sun, and secondly by water as the life-giving "element" so essential to the welfare of any plants there enclosed. Thus through the Arabs this type of gardening penetrated to north Africa and in the eighth century to southern Spain, where conditions were not greatly dissimilar. As a natural result of the almost continual war-like state of the invaded portions of the peninsula, the strong, enclosed patio became the central theme around which was built not only the home structure but in which centred the home life of the Moor and his family.

It is this conception, maintained and strengthened throughout the feudal wars in Spain, and also during the troublesome days in the Spanish colonial period by the Spaniards themselves, which has left its indelible stamp on the architecture of Latin-America, and which we are in turn learning to appropriate in more or less justifiable form for our own use in Florida and elsewhere.

While the patio entirely enclosed in the walls of the house still finds expression in many fine homes, yet more frequently is the design coming to include a patio enclosed on only three sides, the fourth being open to larger garden development beyond, and this permits more generous and varied treatment from the gardener's standpoint.

Plants for the Entirely Enclosed Patio

ONLY in houses of very generous proportions is the entirely enclosed patio admissible and even then it fits best with the two-story building. Unless of amply broad proportions the appearance is more that of an air-shaft than an interior garden. Because of the close intimacy of this partly indoor, partly outdoor living room, every detail needs be carefully studied and plants selected with a definite appreciation of their effectiveness.

On outside walls, especially where considerable blank space occurs, close-clinging vines are indispensable, but on interior patio walls an entirely different effect is desired—not to enrich the color texture of the wall itself, but to invest the enclosure with the atmosphere of a leafy bower. Therefore, instead of Ficus pumila, Bignonia unguis-cati, B. argyreo-violescens, and subjects of like character, the strength of big, gnarled, woody growth scrambling up the walls and making a running frieze of color along the upper interior balcony, making shady recesses and an overhead almost arbor-like effect of leafage is sought. But the foliage should be comparatively small—none of the overwhelming effect of rough, coarse-textured foliage of Beaumontia, for instance. There should be color, however—strong color—to give the atmosphere of the tropics and liven the dead stone wall effect. Perhaps the rarer Bougainvilleas of more refined color tones best serve this purpose. To the winter resident they have the added advantage of being winter bloomers. Deguelia, Asparagus falcatus, Thunbergia grandiflora, Tecoma capensis may be used, though by no means entirely satisfactory—and for colder sections, Nintooa japonica, or Trachelospermum. Small, clinging vines are not to be arbitrarily condemned, to be sure, for it is quite as important to preserve and strengthen the dominant character-lines of a building as it is to soften and tone down the edges and angles.

When it comes to planting trees there is a great danger of overdoing the thing. Kinds that have rather small, delicate, evergreen foliage and an open habit, with branches reaching out horizontally to lend a "stratified" feeling, are most suitable; and preferably those of rather small stature but fairly quick growth. It is difficult, of course, to meet all these requirements at one time, but Pithecolobium dulce, Albizzia Lebbek, Eugenia floribunda, and Saraca indica present effective combinations of some of the qualifications. A tree that has grown disproportionately large should be removed and not be permitted to occlude the architectural features of the building.

Shrubs to be used may have a heavier foliage effect and should be either normally low-growing or such as can be easily kept down without impairing their beauty, for a "jungly" appearance destroys that feeling of horizontal stratification which should in a large measure be preserved. Winter bloomers are especially valuable, and delicate perfumes add immeasurable charm. The color scheme will, of course, have to be worked out for each patio on its own merits and in accordance with the taste of the owner. The list of possibilities is a long

THE FORMAL PATIO

Reminiscent of its many Mediterranean prototypes is this courtyard in the home of Mr. James Deering at Miami, Florida

one, but the following constitute a choice collection from several standpoints—Plumbago capensis in either blue or white, Abelia grandiflora, Chinese Azaleas, Duranta repens, Chinese Hibiscus to a limited extent, Ixora especially, Jasminums in variety, Lawsonia, Russellia, Strobilanthes isophyllus, Thunbergia erecta and alba, Callistemon, Raphiolepis, Rhodomyrtus.

The question of further materials depends much on the working out of the individual plan, but for certain specific purposes the following are valuable. Low, sheared border plants in formal lines for edging: Surinam Cherry, Triphasia, Severinia, Catha edulis. For corner "touch plants" to give variety of color and form and to add something of the weird atmosphere of the tropics so much to be desired: the more dwarf Palms, or those of more delicate line, as Dwarf Cocos, Chamaedorea multicaulis, Chrysalidocarpus, Hydriastele Wendlandiana; the daintier varieties of the bushy Phoenix (until they outgrow their usefulness) as P. reclinata, P. rupicola, etc., Ptychospermas, especially P. Macarthurii; and for the fan-leaved type, which should be used somewhat sparingly except in plants of smaller size, nothing is more attractive and adaptable to the conditions than the several Thrinax.

In addition to Palms for "touch plants" there are many, many others to be used to advantage in securing diversity of line and character as well as tropical effect, such as Pandanus, Aralia, Panax, Crotons, Ravenala, Cardamon, Pedilanthus, Coffee, Yucca, and even the coarse Banana and Heliconia. Certainly all serve a purpose, but each should be used sparingly and with careful regard to foliage contrast, for it is not by blatant display but by suggestion that imagination is stimulated. Then, too, the more dwarf Bamboos and ornamental Grasses are very valuable, if grouped together and not subjected to violent foliage contrasts, except with plants of similar "fountain-like" habit of growth such as the Agaves and pinnate-leaved Palms.

Water is truly indispensable for the completely enclosed patio. It may be introduced either as fountain or quiet pool. The former lends a peculiar charm of flashing spray and dancing ripple, but the latter has a perhaps greater fascination in its feeling of soothing repose and the studied duplication of lines in its mirroring depths.

There is a danger of leaning too heavily on compass, T-square, and triangle in designing the patio garden, and for the development of a "Spanish" feeling in the South this should be studiously avoided. There is a luxury of abandon in the unstudied irregularities of most of the Spanish-Moorish gardens. Pools and fountains are not necessarily to be centred, and if placed at the ends of oblong patios, or at one corner of a square, there is opportunity for more varied and interesting patio pictures.

Possibilities of the Open Patio

THE necessity for many homes of smaller proportions, the absence of necessity for defensive precautions, and the desire for greater spaciousness in the "out-of-doors living room" is bringing into more popular favor the patio open on one side—or end—with more extensive treatment beyond the actual confines of the building proper. This suggests the development of a garden style which has almost unlimited possibilities, at present little appreciated by either architects or home builders. In the North this close harmony of purpose between both indoor and outdoor architecture is better understood and commensurately good results secured.

In towns, this larger development of the patio will lead to the rebirth of enclosing garden walls such as are so common in Europe. These walls will be varied—often of stone or brick, with interesting wall-trained fruits where possible, mossy masonry where big trees overhang vine-clad buttresses, and interesting ramped lines from massive entrances, or of more delicate vine-entwined lattice work, screened and broken here and there by shrubbery masses, trees, and groups of Palms; or, perhaps, just compact hedges of dark green foliage.

In the country the possibilities are even far greater for the introduction of flanking pergolas, interesting retaining walls, and steps, and an altogether bigger and more varied atmosphere. This open patio development permits the introduction of larger water surfaces, and the need of studied refinement in foliage effects is not so dominant. The bigger pool, with its bigger mirroring surface permits more generous planting of the classic Aroids, ornamental Grasses, masses of Iris-like plants, overhanging trees, and the stately shafts of the larger growing Palms surmounted by their princely crowns of tossing plumes—a delightful rest house also can fittingly be embodied in the plan, to conform to the architecture of the main dwelling.

Fruit trees in variety, especially those of the Citrus groups—Oranges, Grapefruit, Lemons, Limes, etc.—work in to splendid advantage. The Chinese Peaches—a tree or two—are always

WHERE THE INFORMAL PATIO MERGES INTO THE GARDEN

One of the numberless variations of the patio found in the South

Mattie Edwards Hewitt, Photo

THE REPOSE OF A QUIET POOL AND SOFTENING GREENERY

In the patio at Mr. James Deering's Miami home of which another view appears on page 145

interesting, especially in blossom, and their deciduous period is comparatively brief and almost unnoticed in the larger surroundings. The Lichee is also a treasure for its picturesque growth and valuable fruit. In shrubs almost anything can be used that will harmonize with the dominant scheme of the particular garden and the particular purpose of its use.

In hedge work, for instance, there are two general classes—the close, compact, sheared hedge of strictly formal character, for which Pittosporum tobira, Laurel Cherry, Severinia, Trisphasia, Privets, etc. are indispensable—and the more loose, flowering hedges, requiring only enough pruning to keep them in general form and proper bounds, for which the following are suggested—Chinese Hibiscus of the single type, Oleanders, Bambusa disticha, Chalcas, Hamelia, Viburnum odoratissimum, etc.

In the smaller patio gardens of more formal character the use of the double hedge or border will be found particularly interesting—that is, a larger growing background subject like white Oleander with a foreground hedge or border of the more dwarf, looser-growing Double Scarlet Hibiscus, if the color combination wanted is red and white; or the salmon yellow Hibiscus Euterpe makes a good strong background for the lower foreground of finer foliaged, small, light blue-flowered Plumbago capensis.

SOME COLONIAL GARDENS OF THE SOUTH

HELEN MORGENTHAU FOX

Author of "Glimpses of Gardens in Southern Spain" (G. M., November, 1922, page 147), "Lilies From June Till September" (page 115, April, 1923, G. M.) and other articles

Oldentime Grace that Still Finds Expression in Gardens Built for Posterity with Architectural Backgrounds and Generous Sweeps of Tree

ALL Virginia gardens are formal. When they hear "formal gardening," most people think of the bedding-out type of garden, but true formal gardening is the building of a garden to correspond with the lines and proportions of the house so that together they form a complete design. The ideal way is for the garden to be built to suit the house and for both to be in harmony with the character of the ground and the way of living of the owners. According to these principles, the Southern gardens are perfect. When the ground is steep, the gardens are terraced or sloping, and the balanced walks and beds are well proportioned and convey a sense of order and a feeling of unity. The flowers may riot over the box edging and tumble in a confusion of color and variety of form in the beds, but the neat walks and regular design hold the whole together; just as Hayden and Mozart, who composed their symphonies in the same period in which these gardens were being laid out, have a definite framework to unite the natural, simple folk tunes.

The early Americans were always swayed by the fashions of Europe. In planning their gardens, the Virginians were influenced mainly by the seventeenth-century English gardens the settlers left behind them, and later by Dutch ideas brought into vogue by William of Orange.

DeVries, a Dutch sea-captain, describes a garden he saw on a visit up the James River in 1633, as follows: "full of Provens Roses, Apple, Pear, and Cherry trees and various fruits of Holland, with different kinds of sweet smelling herbs, such as Rosemary, Sage, Thyme, and Marjoram."

As we go to the Colonial period for designs in woodwork, furniture, and architecture, so we can go to it for models for our gardens. All these famous gardens and homes seem surprisingly small. Life was of patriarchial simplicity, the housewife was her own gardener or supervised the work in person, and kept her flowers and vegetables in the same enclosure convenient to the house. The whole family used the garden as an outdoor sitting room and it generally has the same air of comfortable hospitality and pleasant living as the house. In all the gardens there is Boxwood. Where it has been neglected, it has become bumpy and nobby, and has more shade and shadow than the regularly trimmed and well cared for edgings and hedges. It blooms in early spring and is delicately fragrant.

These old places combine the pictures of a country in its simple pioneer times with the memory of faded rose petals and fragile, thin, old ladies remaining from the Civil War days. Some of the estates are so neglected and run down, it is sad to think of such loveliness being allowed to go to ruin, and yet their very dilapidation lends a charm and mystery to them.

WESTOVER, the home of that Colonial dandy, Colonel Byrd, was the first plantation visited along the James River. It is reached comfortably in a few hours by motor from Richmond. The most striking thing about Westover is the way it is placed. The house is set on a level lawn framed by fine trees and is about a hundred feet from the river. Age-old English Ivy

AN OLD VIRGINIA GARDEN

Montpelier, the home of President Madison, kept in very trig condition by its present-day owners

THE MIDDLETON GARDEN NEAR CHARLESTON

For nearly a hundred and fifty years this South Carolina garden has held its stately outlines, outliving the house which it once enfolded (detailed description on page 150)

on the red brick walls ties the house to the grounds. There is no planting of evergreens or shrubbery to detract from the beautifully proportioned façade of Georgian architecture. On an axis with the house and north of it, is the garden, entered through handsome wrought-iron gates and enclosed with brick walls. It has much of its original quality, as it has been intelligently restored by a former owner. There are eight large beds edged by low Box. The main paths are bordered with higher Box whose stems, thick as tree trunks, tell its age. All the paths are of gravel outlined with bricks set edgewise. Part of the garden is planted with Grapes and Apples. It must have been a homey, cosy place to sit in under an Apple tree and glance up from one's work at the bright, nodding flowers. Strange as it seems to us, right in the centre of the garden Colonel Byrd ordered his tombstone erected. Most likely he loved the garden better than any spot on earth and desired to be buried there. On the shaft is the following inscription:

Here lieth the Honorable William Byrd, Esq., being born to one of the amplest fortunes in this country, he was sent early to England for his education where, under the care and direction of Sir Robert Southwell, . . . He was called to the bar in the middle Temple. Studied for some time in the low countries, visited the Court of France and was chosen Fellow of the Royal Society. Thus eminently fitted for the service and ornament of his country, he was made Receiver General of His Majesty's Revenues here, and was thrice appointed Public Agent to the Court and Ministry of England, and being thirty-seven years a member, at last became President of the Council of this Colony. To all this were added great elegance of taste and life. The well-bred gentleman and polite companion, the splendid economist and prudent father of a family and the constant enemy of all exorbitant power and hearty friend to the liberties of his country.

Nat. Mar. 28, 1674
Mort. Aug. 26, 1744
An Aetat 70

One wonders did he think his lady would like to sit in the shade of his tomb? He probably did not give her much thought, as she is not even mentioned as an event of importance in his life.

Outside of the garden are more Box-bordered walks leading to the cemetery, out through another fine set of gates. The early settlers lived in the presence of death so constantly, that it had no terrors for them, and the family cemetery was always near the house.

Another interesting old place is Shirley, the home of the Carters, a little farther up the river. Here, in the old days, the ships came from England laden with goods directly to the planter's own wharves. The river was used by all as a highway, and the gentry traveled in boats along its shores from plantation to plantation, paying a round of visits, accompanied by numerous black servants.

The garden at Shirley is only a remnant, with just enough of the original Box left to enable one to piece together what were formerly intricately designed beds. Some higher Boxwood shrubs show where a summer house was once cut out from them. There were both flowers and vegetables in the garden and some sturdy Camellia and Forsythia bushes and Violets are still growing in the beds. The present owners are descendants of the first owners, and their custodianship is most delightful.

On the other side of Richmond is the old Randolph home called Tuckahoe. The approach is along a driveway bordered with big, broad Cedars, and all along the ground is a matting of Honeysuckle. Inside the gate is the former entrance driveway, now a lawn with rows of old trees, and under them are thousands of Daffodils, naturalized in a way to gladden the heart of William Robinson, and probably dating from Colonial times. The semicircular driveway leads around the Daffodil garden, past the former slave quarters, to the house. The ground on the other side of the house from the entrance descends steeply to the river, and the remains of elaborate terracing can still be seen. The garden is to the south of the house and is sloping. It has Box-edged beds in irregular shapes, forming a sort of maze. The whole effect is very quaint when viewed from the windows of the little house where Jefferson went to school.

The main house is built in an H., two parallel wings connected by a perpendicular section. This part has steps on either side leading to two little courts. There are brick pathways. Here too, as at Westover, the

"This maze run wild of flower and vine,
Our fathers planted for the sake
Of eyes that longed for English gardens
Amid the virgin wastes of pine."
Sarah N. Cleghorn

A TRIO OF HISTORIC GARDENS

Through the gateway above we get a glimpse of Monticello, Jefferson's home whose garden he never neglected in even the busiest days of his Presidency (see page 150.) Two kinds of Box (at right) still interestingly frame the garden of that distinguished Colonial dandy, Colonel Byrd at Westover on the James River (see description opposite). Under the rows of ancient trees at Tuckahoe Daffodils run literally by thousands (pictured below, see accompanying text for description)

front of the house is not spoiled by fussy planting. There are merely a few vines on its face.

UP IN Albemarle County in the mountains are other famous old Virginia places. One is the University of Virginia. The garden has serpentine red brick walls and the usual Box-edged flowerbeds. The campus has a double row of trees down each side and is enclosed by buildings connected with one another by covered walks, like colonnades. The whole is in gradually descending terraces, and when one looks down on the lawn from above, it has the appearance of being one level. It is small in scale and perfectly proportioned.

Jefferson was very proud of being the designer and founder of this college, and his own place, Monticello, is near by. It is situated on the top of a high wooded hill with extensive views of the countryside in all directions. As one drives up over a new road in a comfortable motor, one can imagine how difficult it must have been to get up or down in a carriage or on horseback in the olden days. There are only the meagre remains of the gardens and terraces here. The house is set in the centre of a circular plateau on the mountain-top. The slave quarters were concealed and partially underground on either side of the house and dividing the circular lawn in two. The lawn on one side has trees planted in rows, on the other there are none now. In the house are ingenious devices invented by Jefferson for manipulating clocks and weathercocks. These show Jefferson's enjoyment in working out mechanical devices. His writings tell how much he loved gardening and that even when busiest at the White House he was giving instructions for planting his home grounds.

Not far from here through the mountains is the place of another Virginia President, Montpelier, the home of Madison. This is kept wonderfully groomed by its present owners, and somehow one wishes it were a little less spick and span. It brings to mind some of those fearfully tidy modern gardens, which look as if magicians had done the work. No withering flowers are allowed to remain to develop seeds; no watering-cans are left conveniently near for the last evening watering after transplanting; no tags or labels to special plants.

The entrance gates are of wood, painted white and the posts are topped by vases. A Weeping Willow droops over them. The front lawn is circular, surrounded by shrubbery planting, and slopes up to the house, where there is a fine view of the rolling, hilly countryside. At right angles to the house is the reconstructed garden. It is enclosed in brick walls and is oblong with four terraces. Inside the oblong is a horseshoe. The Rose garden is on the first terrace and on another is some topiary work. Through the whole is a Box-bordered path of blue stones edged with tiles. In the border along the walls are Foxgloves, Delphinium, and Candidum Lilies. Roses climb on the walls and over the banks.

FROM Virginia to South Carolina is not far for an ardent garden pilgrim. Here the warmer climate changes the picture. In Virginia the principal accent in the planting is the Box; in South Carolina it is the great spreading Live Oaks hung with filmy veils of Spanish Moss.

In the woods snowy Dogwood gleams through the darkness and Azaleas are like rosy cloudlets and star-like Cherokee Roses and yellow Jasmine climb over all the trees and shrubs, making a tangle. Along the streams and ponds the Atamasco Lilies raise their waxy fragrance from the muddy ground. On either side of the road and under the trees the Honeysuckle is so rampant it is a weed. There are Strawberry blossoms on the banks, and the Palmetto scrub gives a touch of lands still further south. With such luxuriance of natural flora great things are to be expected of the gardens. There was always much interest in gardening and botany here, and the Gardenia and the Poinsettia are both named after Charleston gentlemen, and the Noisette Rose was originated here in 1810.

Mrs. Ravenel, in her book on Charleston, describes the gardens as they were about the year 1790, as follows:

> In the town behind the high walls, grew Oleanders and Pomegranates, Figs and Grapes and Orange-trees; both sweet and bitter bulbs brought from Holland, Jonquils and Hyacinths. The air was fragrant with the Sweet Olive and Myrtle and Gardenia. There were old-fashioned Roses, the Cinnamon, the York and Lancaster, the little white Musk and sweet Damascus. The glossy-leafed Cherokee clothed the walls with its great white disks, and was crowded by Jasmine and Honeysuckle.

The country in and around Charleston is flat and the grounds are laid out on level stretches. All the places are surrounded by walls and these as well as the exquisite iron work are fine and worthy of study. The brick walls are sometimes laid out with a design in relief and some are topped with iron grills. The plaster walls are tinted cream and reminiscent of Spain. They are not high enough to keep out the outside world but sufficient to ensure privacy. Most of them are covered with Roses and green, with the branches of Palms, Oleanders, and Magnolia, which lean over into the street. The houses all face south toward the gardens and the prevailing breezes. One enters through a door to the vine-clothed veranda and crosses this to the entrance of the house.

In the gardens on a day in early April were blooming white and yellow Banksia and Cherokee Roses, Wisteria, Pansies, Bachelor's-buttons, Calendulas, Stocks, Violets, Snowdrops in clumps almost as big as Daffodils, brought over ages ago from England. There were also Figs, Sweet Olive, Palms, Bananas, Magnolias, Camellias, and Pomegranates. There was a broad shiny-leafed shrub with flowers and fragrance like Orange blossoms, called Pittosporum, much used as a hedge. There is no Box here, and curiously there were no Azaleas in Charleston, while on the near-by estates they are a feature and do so wonderfully well. The Charleston gardens are really an outdoor continuation of the house, a green enclosure with a few favorite plants placed informally—a place to take tea in or to sit and gossip over one's sewing, or to take paper and pencil and write in. Some of the city gardens are quite pretentious, like the one behind the Pringle House, the Ashley Hall garden, and the Smith garden on the South Battery. Here one walks along the paths and shrubbery in a delightful tangle where vines and flowers were left just as great-grandmother or great, great-grandfather planted them.

On the South Battery, facing the Bay is a little park with trees and green, and along the sea-wall is a Palm-bordered road with handsome houses on the land side. On a Saturday morning colored women from the country walk along the streets, peddling flowers, which they carry in baskets balanced on their heads, forming a mass of color over their dark faces.

What a pity that the hurry and competition of modern days, has first stripped our city streets of green and then darkened them. Thousands of years from now, the men of that day will marvel that any people could will to live in hideous stone caverns and cañons. Then some archæologist will find the remains of Charleston and say: "Why, here must have been some idealist's plan of a city and those foolish people rejected it."

OUTSIDE of Charleston are three notable estates. To reach them one drives along level roads shaded by fine tall trees with Spanish Moss hanging from their branches. The famous Magnolia Gardens can also be approached from the Ashley River. These are supremely beautiful. The contrast of wandering along paths bordered with the most brilliantly colored Azaleas and then going to the cool, dark ponds where almost black trees with their gray draperies have fairy-like white Cherokee Roses and purple Wisteria twining through them, is like looking at a splash of color in a post-impressionist painting, and then at one of Whistler's paintings in "Gray and Silver" or an arrangement in "Black and White."

The next place a little farther along the Ashley River is the Middleton garden. With its broad terraces and extensive

AZALEAS AT MAGNOLIA
A beautiful feature of a beautiful garden (described in detail by Mr. Wilson on page following)

vistas it is in the style of Lenôtre, the gardener of the "Grand Monarch." This was started about 1784. There is a series of four gardens along the river, each leading to the next. The first was built on an axis with the original house, now a ruin, and framed a fine view of the river, coming perpendicularly to the house, like a continuation of the central garden path, and at this point making a sharp bend. There was some terracing here in former times, but the grounds are neglected now, except that the grass is kept cut. There is a square garden and a circular one. The one farthest from the house has a large oblong pool surrounded by trees. Near the house are some immense, spreading Live Oaks. Here, too, are fine Azaleas with flowers four inches across; and big, broad Rose bushes.

Another fine place is the "Oaks," which is an example of the value of permanent planting. All the flowers one slaves over are ephemeral, and the finest effects in the border, if not constantly renewed, will disappear. If one is gardening for posterity, build an architectural background and plant trees. Here the truly wonderful long straight avenue of Live Oaks leading to the old Colonial home is very impressive. There are smaller gardens too, and a wooded walk bordered with flaming Azaleas.

These gardens and the city gardens of Charleston are more individual and original than the Virginia ones. They are the result of climate and the life the people led, and less influenced by models from the Old World. A varied stock of English, French, and some Spanish settled in the Carolinas, while the Virginia colony was more completely of the British Isles and planted and built according to the tradition of their unmixed ancestry.

It is a delightful experience to visit these Southern gardens, and one brings back many helpful suggestions for improving one's garden, and a mind picture of a gentle, gracious living, an old-time fragrance we Northerners seem to have lost.

THE "INDIAN AZALEAS" AT MAGNOLIA GARDENS

E. H. WILSON
Assistant Director of the Arnold Arboretum

THE Magnolia Gardens near Charleston, South Carolina, are among the remarkable gardens of the South and are specially famous for their Azaleas." So writes Mr. Wilson in the *Journal of the Arnold Arboretum* for January, 1921, in which he presents the following facts of interest not only to gardeners in the South but to lovers and growers of Azaleas everywhere: "On April 16th my colleague, Alfred Rehder, visited these gardens and made herbarium specimens of all the varieties then in flower. The collection is of great interest as it represents very completely the 'Indian Azaleas' known to the gardens of the 40's and 50's of last century. From most modern gardens these varieties have been lost though nearly all are represented in that at Holm Lea, Brookline, Mass.

"Miss Marie C. Hastie, granddaughter of the founder of Magnolia Gardens, obligingly informs us that the first planting of Azaleas was made by her grandfather about 1850. The importation came by way of Philadelphia and included plants of Azalea indica sent for the special purpose of trying them in South Carolina. Later, plants were secured from the Berckmans' Nursery, Augusta, Georgia. Many of the original plants are still growing in Magnolia Gardens, and by successful layering quantities have been obtained and the collection largely increased. The older plants are now much crowded, and the largest measure from 16 to 18 feet in height and from 14 to 16 feet through.

"The largest plants are R. phoeniceum G. Don and its forms which are richly represented. Apart from the typical species there is the form semiduplex Wils., with double flowers; also one with white flowers which I have not seen before. Other forms are f. splendens Wils. (R. phoeniceum var. splendens D. Don), f. Smithii Wils. (R. pulchrum Sweet), which were raised in England and introduced into America in 1835 and 1836, and var. calycinum Wils. (A. indica calycina Lindl.) with very large, rich magenta-colored flowers which was introduced from China into England by R. Fortune about 1850.

"Of the true R. indicum Sweet (Azalea indica L.) several color forms are growing at Magnolia, including the famous f. variegatum DC. which was introduced into England from China in 1833 to Knight's Nursery and into Boston, Mass., in 1838. For many years this was not only a favorite exhibition plant but was also the parent of many "Indian Azaleas" like 'Iveryana' and 'Gledstanesii.' Van Houtte's Azalea indica puntulata and A. indica puntulata variegata, which are figured in 'Flore des Serres' (XVI. tt. 1618-1621, 1865) and are possible hybrids between R. indicum Sweet and R. Simsii Planchon, are still in the Magnolia Gardens. So, too, is 'Azalea Decora' which is probably of the same parentage and has rich red-colored flowers. This Azalea was introduced into Boston, Mass., by Marshall P. Wilder in 1848, and its descendants are still in the Holm Lea collection.

"The well-known Azalea indica alba or A. ledifolia (R. mucronatum G. Don) and its colored form (var. ripense Wils.) are of course represented at Magnolia by many fine bushes. This Azalea was introduced into Boston some time before 1838 and is quite hardy in gardens along the Hudson River, New York, and on Long Island, where some very fine specimens are known. The largest and oldest specimen I know of, however, is in the garden of Mr. Henry F. Du Pont, Winterthur, Delaware; this is 6 ft. 9 inches tall and 12 ft. 2 inches through the crown and has been in possession of the Du Pont family since between 1835 and 1840."

WINTERING-OVER TUBBED BOX TREES

F. B. HANSON

MANY plant lovers possessing specimen Box trees, that grow in urns or tubs during the summer, are at a loss to know just how to winter them in our northern climate. The plan of moving both tub and plant into the cellar or greenhouse has proved unsuccessful, for it usually results in the plant dropping its leaves, and emerging in the spring a sorry looking object. As its growth is slow, it takes several weeks after it is put out-of-doors for it to pick up sufficiently to present any kind of an attractive appearance. On the other hand, if the plant is left in its tub or urn, exposed to the freezing and thawing of winter, it will be hopelessly dead in the spring.

The correct and only successful method of wintering a large tub specimen, is to remove the tree from the urn, in the same manner that you would transfer from a flower crock to the soil. Select a shaded location in the garden possessing good drainage, and plant your Box tree much the same as you would if it were to find a permanent home there. This can be done at any time late in November before the ground freezes solid. After seeing that it is firmly planted in its winter quarters, wrap the top with burlap or straw, so as to keep the leaves entirely protected from the sun, as the thawing and freezing of the snow on the leaves of the Box is what destroys its foliage.

In the spring when the frost has left the ground, remove the winter covering, dig up the tree, which will not be a difficult undertaking as the many roots hold the earth together, and it will emerge as fresh and green as when planted in the fall.

A SPOT-LIGHT ON DECEMBER, THE PACIFIC COAST ANNUAL

FUCHSIAS IN PACIFIC COAST GARDENS—The re-establishing under the auspices of Miss Kate O. Sessions of an old-fashioned favorite familiarly known as "Ladies Ear-drops" whose drooping grace and diverse hues become window-boxes of the East as well as gardens of the West and South.

CRESTED IRISES by S. Stillman Berry; Albert R. Gould's SEED SOWING FOR SUCCESSIVE BLOOM and SOME UNIQUE BIG TREES by J. L. Collins, of the California Experiment Station, are an interesting trio of themes authoritatively presented.

GARDEN BOOKS OF THE YEAR will pass in review and the harassed shopper also finds timely inspiration in a special display of CHRISTMAS GIFTS FOR THE GARDENER.

MRS. J. C. RATHBONE'S GARDEN AT REFUGE PLANTATION

Pink, white, blue, and lavender is the color scheme in this garden on the banks of the Mississippi and here flourish Alyssum, Pansies, Phlox, Cornflowers, California Poppies, Belladonna Larkspur, Snapdragons, Lupins, Pink Bellis, Baby's-breath, Madonna Lilies and many Roses (including Duchesse de Brabant, Radiance, and the lovely coppery-toned Madame Edouard Herriot). Hedges, quite eleven feet high, of Oleander, Privet, Ligustrum, Bay, Arborvitae, Bamboo, and Pittosporum shut it in a charming secrecy though not so close as to obscure the sails of ships going by. Awarded the Henderson cup in 1921

GARDEN SPOTS IN OLD NEW ORLEANS

CECILE WILLINK

Where the Flavor of Ancient France Lingers in Mellowing Beauty and Flowers Grow in Tropical Luxuriance Fostered by the Intelligent Enthusiasm of a Very Up-to-date Club

"The city of my dreams, bathed in the gold of eternal summer - Oh, the silence, the perfume, and the romance of it."
Lafcadio Hearn

FOR all their witching variety, New Orleans gardens possess certain dominant characteristics in common, like family traits and traditions unconsciously lived up to, and it is in these that they differ from other gardens, for you must know, or else take it on faith, that they *are* different.

Their very profusion is one difference. When flowers bloom bravely in tomato cans; gayly down the centre of spacious streets; around public buildings, churches and convents; in nooks and crannies; and in the yards of rich and poor, their spendthrift opulence is worthy of attention. What's more, these gardens bloom the year round—though, of course, they cannot give themselves airs for this distinction, thanks being due the semi-tropical climate.

One of the charmingest distinctions of New Orleans gardens is the lacy iron fences that enclose them. For just as everybody has a garden, almost every garden has a fence. Only occasionally do New Orleans gardens hobnob with the sidewalk, or "banquette," as it is still called. The name is a diminutive of "banque," given it by the early émigrés, who brought over "gardens enclosed," and courtyards, and also the old European custom of secluded family life. The Old World manner of living is still observed in New Orleans in many ways: it is evidenced in the perpetually closed front shutters of many homes; in the locked gates which must be opened before the door is reached; and in the charming, shrubbery-hidden, high-fenced gardens. Some of the fences are low, though many are four and five feet and even higher; many are walls of brick or concrete with postern gates or lattice doors; and the lure of not a few is in rare patterns of exquisite, old wrought iron.

Then there's the prodigal use of vine and shrub. Garden walls and fences are garmented in beauty by these lovely tresses of nature; prosaic angles of the garage and servants' house are changed by them into a maze of evergreen curves; and planted at the base of trees, vines climb into the branches with very pleasing effect, especially Wisteria, Bignonia, and the Trumpet-vine. Deep blue Morning-glories and the Coral-vine (also known as Rosa Montana and Cadena d'Amor) are also effective.

Another custom is to plant shrubs and flowers around the foot of trees, creating a sort of Puss-in-Boots effect. Ferns, Aspidistra, Caladiums, and Lantana are most frequently used in this way.

Nor can the arrangement of trees themselves be overlooked—so symmetrical and luxuriant in their growth. The Palms have a stately habit of following the fence line and flinging their heads high above the housetop as a striking background for the house. Magnificent moss-covered Oaks, Magnolias, or a clump of Bamboo or Banana are often the keynote of a lovely garden; for gardens, like pictures and music, are enhanced by a predominant motif.

The lawns also occupy a prominent place in these gardens, taking precedence even over flowerbeds. A rather typical New Orleans garden boasts a beautiful lawn at the side of the house, outlined with shrubs and trees along the fence—and nothing more. The unbroken green loveliness of it is very refreshing during the long summer months. In shady places, where the foliage is heavy, Spanish grass amiably grows, so that the garden is never afflicted with poverty-stricken bare spots—not even in secluded back-yard gardens.

A CORNER OF MRS. L. VACCARO'S GARDEN

"Palms have a stately habit of following the fence line and flinging their heads high"

OH YES, there are back-yard gardens as well as front-yard gardens in New Orleans. This is the result of European and American traditions which still live in this Old World city. The garden site depends on where one lives. "Below Canal Street" the proper domicile of a garden is the back yard; that's the European idea. "Above Canal Street" the desirable garden site is conceded to be the front yard, which is the American idea. The old French Quarter, or Vieux Carré, which was the entire city in Colonial days, dominates the region below Canal Street; while that "above" developed with the signing of the Louisiana Purchase when the Americans began moving uptown "to have more room for gardens," Time was when the residents of these respective districts carefully explained to the stranger that they lived above or below Canal Street and why, and, though this naïve custom has passed away, the traditions still live within garden walls.

If you would find the hidden-away gardens and charming old courtyards, then it is "below Canal Street" that you must go. These distinctive bits of garden beauty, with their Old World charm, are quite hidden from the passerby and must be sought out. Waving Mulberry trees above the housetop of some quaint, close-shuttered home are often the only visible sign that a garden is tucked away in the back yard. This seems rather a selfish arrangement—from the outside. But within, you feel all the charm of a love-tryst without the restraint of gazing eyes. Chancing upon an open doorway, you may glimpse a courtyard with a beautiful low-hung balcony and an old, old fountain that has forgotten how to play; perhaps a Banana tree sways languidly in the breeze or spreads a bit of shade across the stone floor as it droops limply in the noonday sun. The atmosphere of old Seville and the France of the "Grand Monarque" still lingers in the language, architecture, and gardens of this quaint section of the city, and the courtyards in their picturesque beauty silently bear witness to the grace and charm of an age that is gone.

THERE are always flowers blooming in New Orleans, whether the season is mid-summer, mid-winter, All Saints Day, Easter, or Twelfth Night, which is the beginning of the Carnival season that ends with the flaring fanfare of Mardi Gras.

Religious holidays and their attendant customs have an influence in decking the city in gay floral dress at certain seasons of the year. All Saints Day, November 1st, is a famous holiday in New Orleans, being celebrated here almost as universally as Christmas. An old custom, long observed in New Orleans on that day, is the making of pilgrimages to the cemeteries and decking the graves of departed loved ones with flowers; and the churches are also decorated with flowers to pay honor to the saints of the Church Triumphant.

The same flowery feast is repeated at Easter, only Easter Lilies are then the favored blossoms. Fortunately, Easter Lilies grow in New Orleans with the nonchalant profusion of Geraniums in other places. In truth last Easter more than thirty thousand of these chaliced blossoms "saw I at a single glance," grown by one New Orleans man whose specialty is growing flowers for these festivals.

The beauty of winter gardens in New Orleans is a thing to delight the eye of garden lovers, and it is at that season that garden owners think their flowers loveliest. Certainly, the winter gardens are more gorgeous, for the brilliant Poinsettias, Azaleas, and Camellias are then in bloom. Also many Roses bloom during the winter months, particularly the blood-red Louis Phillipe, so much used in hedges.

Though singularly blessed as to climate, New Orleans gardens nevertheless have their "ups and downs." One of the "downs" is the prevalence of insect pests, which are encouraged to exuberant reproduction by the mild winters. The heavy soil

makes it difficult to grow certain sand-loving plants, and the long hot season militates against success with Peonies, Tulips, Lilies-of-the-Valley, and other plants which need the stimulus of frost.

Old residents of New Orleans still recount the glories of the Carrollton Gardens which flourished thirty-odd years ago, lauding the rare plants and shrubs, beautiful winding paths, and flowered nooks, where the élite of the city used to stroll. Here it was that Lafcadio Hearn, that erratically brilliant literary genius, who afterward became a Japanese citizen, spent much time during his eight-year sojourn in New Orleans. These gardens beautified the city for many years and it was a genuine civic loss when the river encroached on the land, where the gardens were located on a bend, and five or six blocks succumbed to the surging current.

BUT fascinating as is the air of quaint beauty that hangs about the gardens of New Orleans, there is also an active and quite modern factor at work upon them. That is the New Orleans Garden Society.

Women are the active spirits in most garden societies, but the proverbial exception is worth studying. The New Orleans Garden Society has a large masculine contingent and believes that it owes them, especially its scientific and professional members, much of its distinction and many of its achievements. It has distinguished botanists and entomologists; landscape architects and horticulturists, and men whose hobbies are gardens, plants, and hybridization. In fact, the number of these experts is so large and the Society owes them so much that it refused to give them up even to join the Garden Club of America.

The New Orleans Garden Society boasts that it has "no constitution, no by-laws, no rules nor regulations." It was established four years ago by Professor Reginald Somers Cocks, a distinguished botanist of Tulane University, who whetted the garden spirit of a few enthusiasts to join him and was its president and chief man-of-all-work until this year.

The only requirements for admittance to membership are an interest in plants and gardens and the payment of small yearly dues. Meetings are held, weekly, fortnightly, or monthly during the fall, winter, and spring months. The rendezvous is at Gibson Hall, Tulane University, during the fall and winter, and in the spring months in the gardens of members. There are about three hundred members.

IN MR. EUGENE H. ROBERTS' GARDEN

Awarded the Coleman E. Adler cup offered last spring for the most harmonious color effect in which a spreading Hackberry tree, Wisteria, and Honeysuckle (shown above) each play a part supplemented by a fine hedge of Duchesse de Brabant Roses, some apricot-colored Oleanders, masses of lavender Azalea, and Lantana; in late summer the coral of Rosa Montana

THE LILY POOL IN MR. DAVID B. FISCHER'S GARDEN

Though small and shut in by high walls this garden spot is blessed with all the serenity of a stilly wood and in it many plants find themselves happily at home. Hydrangea, White Fringe, Snow-bush, Azalea, Camellia, Oleander, Crêpe Myrtle, a purple Plum, Jacaranda, blue Eucalyptus from California, a Judas tree, Lombardy Poplars, Scotch Broom from Oregon, an array of Lilies (the blood-red St. Joseph, Easter, Weeping Mary, Lemon, etc.), as well as lowlier things like Larkspur, Columbine, Bleeding-heart, Jingle-bells, Campanula, and Liatris. Twice awarded the Henderson cup

"To get in touch with all garden lovers; to help growers of plants to identify and correctly name their plants; to profit by the experience of other growers in determining the best plants to grow; to encourage an interest in plants in schools and the beautifying of schools and playgrounds; to encourage and promote the floral beauty of the City Parks under the direction of the Park Commission; and finally, to make New Orleans the Garden City of the country," were among its aims.

The Society has achieved some measure of success along all these lines. Its greatest achievement, however, was the inauguration of a campaign to rid the city of the Argentine ant, which had become a menace. Brought to Louisiana in the coffee ships from South America in the '80s, this insect had spread so rapidly that its ravages to gardens and crops were costly and serious. The Garden Society began a systematic city-wide poisoning block by block in the fall of 1921 and the invading ant has been pursued to its lair with murderous food for the last two winters, and though it has not been entirely exterminated, its harmfulness has been reduced to a negligible point.

Professor Cocks has done notable work in increasing the garden beauty of the city and in spreading a contagious interest among others to do likewise. His lectures were for three years the leading feature of the fall and winter meetings.

TO STIMULATE interest in the development of beautiful gardens, there is an annual garden contest open to all amateur garden owners in the city, whether members of the Society or not. The Henderson Cup is given annually for the best garden regardless of size. Other trophies are given for the development of seasonal gardens and color harmonies.

The public schools are given annual prizes in the Mary F. Reams School Garden Contest, instituted by and named in honor of the Society's first secretary.

The Society is now coöperating with other organizations to protect the wild flora of the state, endangered by automobile tourists, if not restrained by education and other methods.

Individual activities of several members of the Society have also afforded pleasure and profit to the community. Among these workers are two incomparable spirits, where garden interests are concerned—Colonel George Derby, a retired army officer, and Mr. Clarence F. Low. Before the society was formed these two plant lovers had created the New Orleans Plant Acclimatization Society, with a membership of two, though let it not be imagined this fact lessened the effectiveness of the organization. They bought a 55-acre tract beyond City Park on Gentilly Road and built their homes there. Then they set about importing rare trees and plants from Australia, China, Japan and other parts of the world. This delightful venture in gardening, which created so much interest at the time, has since been developed as a sanatarium.

The hobby of another member is experimenting with hybridized Caladiums. Mr. Charles Mauthe has been collecting Caladiums for a quarter of a century and worked for seven years before he succeeded in producing the first of his remarkable hybrids. The plant does not normally produce seed, but propagates by tubers. Mr. Mauthe has developed some combinations of enormous size, brilliant color, and fantastic shape.

An interesting garden which won the Henderson Cup in 1922 is that of Mrs. Andrew Stewart. This is a large garden, full of lovely spots, and carefully arranged with regard to environment and the quaint old colonial cottage which it frames. An enchanting nook is a cement pergola, covered with drooping yellow Jasmine and the yellow Lady Banks' Roses add evergreen beauty; a tall yellow Jasmine, clinging to one column, gives height and an artless uneven top; a Trumpet-vine forms a beautiful background for a Silver Moon Rose, Climbing American Beauty, and the Coral-vine. As these flowers bloom at different times, the pergola is always "a thing of beauty." Variegated Periwinkle, Lemon or Day Lilies, and feathery Ferns, grow along both sides of the stepping-stones through the pergola.

Other noteworthy gardens (shown in the accompanying pictures with full descriptive captions which preclude the necessity for much detail here) are that of David Barrow Fischer, twice awarded the Henderson Cup and remarkable as an example of the triumph of horticultural enthusiasm over discouraging conditions and city limitations; Eugene H. Roberts's garden which won the Coleman E. Adler Cup offered last spring for the most harmonious color effect; and the soft-toned pastel picture which is the garden of Mrs. J. C. Rathbone, winner of the Henderson Cup in 1921.

The officers of the Garden Society this year are: Gustaf R. Westfeldt, Jr., president; Mrs. S. W. Labrot, Mrs. I. H. Stauffer, and John Many, Jr., vice-presidents; Miss Ethel Hutson, secretary; Percival Wraight, treasurer; and Eugene H. Roberts, chairman of the programme committee.

BUT when all is said about New Orleans gardens that can be said, taking note of their quaint charm and tropic beauty, the forceful fact of their fitness must be mentioned. They *belong* to and are a part of New Orleans and are a proper setting for the homes they adorn. Climatic conditions long ago proved that high-ceilinged houses were best suited to withstand the long summer's heat, and many galleries and balconies, with their charming wrought-iron railings, followed as a matter of comfort. The gardens were the finishing touch.

THE KALEIDOSCOPIC CROTON

WILLIAM JOHNSTON MADDOX

Bewilderingly Brilliant in Variegated Foliage and Fantastically Varied in Form is This Showy Tropical Plant, Useful for Summer Bedding-out, for Greenhouse, Porch, and Window-box

OF COURSE it isn't a Croton at all, as plant names are understood today—and never was for that matter! But Croton was confused with Codiaeum in the earlier days of the plant's greater popularity, and from a "gardener's" standpoint these gorgeous foliaged things are Crotons. All the same it's just as well for the truth to prevail so, although "the trade" talks still of Crotons, nobody is fooled, and we all know that Codiaeum is at the bar. It's just the same with "Nasturtium", long the household name for the brilliantly flowered annual Tropaeolum (Nasturtium being really the Water-cress); and we still love to call the Zonal Pelargonium (though knowing better) by the incorrect name of Geranium. And so in all likelihood Codiaeum will long be Croton in popular garden parlance.

For all their pyrotechnic glory—perhaps to some degree because of it, indeed—these plants have not been much in evidence of late, except in the greenhouse or in use for bedding-out in the warmer parts of the country. To be sure. they continue dear to many a city park gardener and they are oftenest seen in city squares in massed rectangular conglomerations of red, yellow, green, and brown mixtures—color without form, we might say. Florists find Codiaeums very useful for the summer window-box, and they brighten many a porch and entrance hallway where there is some appropriate place for their care in winter—for these tropical gems shed their leaves at a touch of cold. In the warmth of the extreme South, Codiaeums make as useful decorative plants as does the Rubber-plant in the North, and in a general way some of the larger leaved forms are remindful of gorgeously painted Rubber-plants.

Even so far north as the New England states there are three months of summer—June, July, and August—when Codiaeums can be set out and enjoyed with an easy mind—and with no more care than many other bedding plants.

In massed plantings, banked either in beds or against the house, Codiaeums give a luxuriant effect, distinctly tropical. The color variations are literally without end, and to the propagator chance is very nearly as profitable as design. The most skilful growers confess that when they cross-pollenize the flowers they don't know what they are going to get—and occasionally it is just a plain green leaf.

Striking splashes of coloring in the foliage are, of course, the objective in the matter of breeding for new varieties. And in this the gardener has a wide field of possibilities, made more interesting even by numberless variations in the shape of the leaves. Some are slender, graceful fingers, others broad palms, sometimes crinkled and turned like a ram's horn.

WIZARD-LIKE CHANGES OF FORM IN THE CROTON

In both color and shape this group of plants is liable to infinite variation. Variety Eversianus shown in upper corner; Tortile with its twisted leafage just above; and Reedii below

CODIAEUMS thrive on temperatures around 80° and given that and a well-drained soil, the three requirements for success are plenty of water, food, and sun. They are seen at their best only after a summer out-of-doors, although as potted plants inside and in window-boxes where they get the sun, they are very effective.

Probably no place in the country has a greater variety than the U. S. Department of Agriculture at Washington. The

cuttings of well-matured wood are made in the greenhouses during the winter months. A bed of cocoanut fiber with a bottom temperature of 80° has been found best for rooting the cuttings, and until the young plants are well established they are protected from cold drafts —otherwise they would quickly wilt. Burlap is used to shield the bed from sun and drafts. The temperature of the house is held to 65°—70°, for if there is much variation the cuttings suffer. When rooted, the young plants are potted singly in 2¼-inch pots, using a soil composted mostly of peat, and put into a sweat box until they are well established. They are then sufficiently sturdy to take their place in the open house.

Only the old plants flower, and under the conditions found at Washington they usually flower in December, after being brought inside. Each seed is sown separately in a 2-inch pot, using light soil, leaf-mold, and sand. About three months are required for germination. The method of subsequent handling is practically the same as with the cuttings. None of the plants are large enough the first year to get a fair reading on their form or color; and indeed the deeper coloring comes only with age.

CODIAEUMS MAKE THE GREENHOUSE GAY
Sometimes, too, the Croton is an admirable foil for other plants on exhibition display. Variety Lady Zetland here shows another distinct divergence of leaf (compare with types on preceding page)

Only when all danger of frost is past are the plants put outside and even then cold nights make the leaves drop. They can be set out in their pots, but this method usually is unsatisfactory as the plants are apt to dry. The best way is to plant directly in a fairly rich bed. Aside from frequent waterings Codiaeums require no more care out-of-doors than many other bedding plants.

When digging up the plants in the autumn do not injure the roots but leave each plant with a ball of earth if possible. Injury to the roots will cause the leaves to drop. The summer's growth of roots will necessitate a larger pot than the plants had previously; but neither must they be overpotted, as with too large a pot water is apt to accumulate and sour, thus causing the plants to fade and drop their leaves. A good compost for use when the plants are lifted from the beds is one part cow manure, one part fibrous loam, one part peat of leaf-mold, and one part sand, to which a little bone-meal may be added.

NEWCOMERS OF NOTE FOR THE HARDY MIDSEASON GARDEN

STEPHEN F. HAMBLIN
Director of the Cambridge Botanic Garden of Harvard University

Some Good Things from the West and Elsewhere that Add Variety to the Summer Border

EDITORS' NOTE: Among flower novelties many may prove mediocre, and a few superlatively good. Much preliminary sifting has already been done for us by Mr. Hamblin so that only plants of merit come to notice here (see also G. M. September, August, July, and March of 1923 for earlier comments by Mr. Hamblin). Gardeners who are testing out new plants on their own account are urged to send in their findings, thus establishing a really valuable "clearing-house" of information that will widely increase the use of desirable new plants.

AS SOON as one group of plants gets fairly well known, along come some more species and make a lot more comparison necessary. I thought I had all the Catchfly (Silene) that are of real ornamental value:

S. virginica, Fire Pink, that looks like a deep red Dianthus;
S. pennsylvanica, Wild Pink, a sort of Phlox amoena in effect;
S. maritima, Seaside Catchfly, a large-leaved Cerastium with bladdery calyx;
S. Schafta, Autumn Catchfly, in effect a baby Sweet William in midsummer;
S. acaulis, Cushion Pink, a tiny cushion with little Pink-like blossoms.

It is a varied and remarkable group, looking like members of the Pink family. Some have sticky bands on the stem and some do not. We are most liable to mistake them for species of Lychnis; but, count the styles in the middle of the flower! Three for Silene and five for Lychnis, while Dianthus has two. There seems to be no better general test.

Several Western species (*S. californica, S. Menziesii, S. Hookeri*, etc.) have not flowered yet. They are deep rooted and resent moving; the confinement of the long journey from California is bad for them. Seed is slow but sure. A painlessly easy species is *S. orientalis* deserving to be lifted from the supplementary list in Bailey's "Cyclopedia" to the peerage of bold face type. A package of seed from Sutton gave thousands of plants, which looked the first year like big plants of the common Annual Catchfly (S. Armeria). It transplants well and is perfectly hardy in any soil. Until time of bloom it looked too much like

the annual sort, but it evolved into a different plant. It is tall and branching (2–3 ft.), the big rosettes of glaucous leaves dying at flowering time, the leaves thicker and larger than with S. Armeria. The clusters are compact, dense rounded cymes, much more rounded and dense than the annual sort. This is the chief difference. The sticky band is usually present below each cluster, as with the annual species, but the flower is larger, longer, the petals not notched, but rounded or even pointed. The prevailing color is bright rose, but some are light red, and others pale pink to nearly white. June 10 to July 15. The climax of this tale is the fear that the plant is biennial, for there is no sign of sprouts at the base, but its crown looks like that of Sweet William when he has done his best. There will be plenty of seeds; it will certainly self-sow, and it shall stay in the garden because of its Oriental splendor, though a biennial usually has few friends. I will gladly send seed to any one who requests. Very probably it is S. compacta of Bailey, as the plant is wholly smooth and not hairy at all, as S. orientalis is described there.

So also has *S. Asterias grandiflora* found favor. A stout unbranched perennial (to 3 ft.) in clump, leaves long, broad, dark green, mostly in rosette at base. The flowers are in dense heads like Sweet William, with sticky band below. In the variety *grandiflora* the color is deep crimson, the buds and calyx also reddish, like Dianthus carthusianorum. It might be mistaken for a Dianthus, except for the three styles and sticky stem. June. Apparently it is perennial and easy to grow. Wolcott Nurseries alone seem to offer it, though seed is obtainable abroad.

Of Mitreworts and Purple Cows

TIARELLA cordifolia purpurea major may be a Mitrewort somewhere, and a purple-flowered one would surely be worth while. The plant I bought under that name is one of the American Heucheras, probably *H. pubescens*, and the flowers are greenish purple. The purple Mitrewort is yet in the class with the legendary purple cow! *Tolmeia Menziesii* is more ornamental than many species of Heuchera. It is like Tiarella in many ways, the little nodding purple flowers are tinged green. It has three stamens while Heuchera has five stamens; Tiarella has ten stamens, and so has *Tellima grandiflora*, the five greenish red petals deeply cut to fringed threads. These two Western plants are very easy to grow, preferably in woodland conditions. These four groups are as similar in foliage and flower-stalk as the many children of a large family might be supposed to be. They are not sufficiently striking ever to be popular except in large-scale wild gardening. *Tillarea cordifolia* for white, and the many forms of *Heuchera sanguinea*, for crimson and pinks, seem to be the valuable ones.

Pentstemons and Poppies

JUST for excitement the genus Pentstemon is worthy of being tried out. A few kinds are common and easy, but the others are rarely seen in gardens. Two difficulties are evident in their culture: (1) The plants do not like the shipment from the distant Western states and establish poorly; (2) Plants bought from Eastern dealers under various names become converted into the common and easy sorts mentioned before. Again the easy but slow process from seed from Europe and California is the best process. One particular gem is suggested for a garden that needs clear pink, a pink form of *Pentstemon barbatus*. It is obtainable from Ralph E. Huntington. Its color is all that can be claimed for it. If you tire of the flaming scarlet of var. *Torreyi*, try this La France-rose pink form.

Papaver pilosum has appeared to answer the roll-call in the form of another plant. Three lots of seed were planted last year and nothing was visible. One area was not disturbed, and early this spring some big clumps of imitation Iceland Poppy were seen, rising phoenix-like where nothing was expected. From late May through June and July the salmon scarlet Poppies wave on long, slender, hairy stems, leafless except near the base. The flowers look like a new kind of Iceland, but the branching stems are more like a long-stemmed Shirley. As the rays on the club-shaped capsule are mostly eight, and the plant very hairy, it is not P. pilosum, as planted, but P. rupifragum var. atlanticum. It is yet to be seen whether it is biennial, but seedlings seem to stand the winter without covering other than snow. So showy a plant, of such a long season of bloom, has a place in the border, even if short lived. Mr. T. D. Hatfield writes that P. pilosum has become a weed at Wellesley, and that he has not been quite successful in rooting it out.

The perennial species of Malva, especially *M. moschata*, have a special charm, perhaps from childhood associations with "cheeses". But the flowers are too much mixed up with the leaves and later the plant is weedy and full of seed clusters. The virtues of Sidalcea (perennial) should be widely extolled. *S. candida* (plants from Andrews) is my first acquaintance. It has the same deep, small, hollyhock-like root (a height of 2–3 ft.) and any sunny soil suits it. The basal leaves look like Malva and the deeply lobed upper ones are like Wild Geranium. The white Malva flowers are in a long dense raceme, well above the leaves from mid-June through July. Of the small-flowered Mallows this group is decidedly attractive. *S. malvaeflora*, in variety, and *S. oregona* are growing from seed.

Anent Astilbe and Sundrops

TO THE many species of Astilbe, hopelessly similar, we add *Astilbe koreana*. It was introduced by Prof. J. G. Jack of the Arnold Arboretum, whence seedlings were distributed to gardens. Its particular friend is Mr. T. D. Hatfield of Wellesley, who writes— "I found it in Prof. Sargent's garden and brought a few seedlings to Wellesley. The almost leafless panicles are from a foot to eighteen inches high. The color varies from pink to white. The panicles are gracefully loose, not stiff, and quite full and feathery. It is the earliest of all to bloom outdoors, and forces as well as any. I consider it quite an acquisition. It has received a First Class Certificate of Merit from the Massachusetts Horticultural Society. The variation in color comes when raised from seed. It would be easy enough to fix any variety by division."

Isatis glauca seems to be a Mustard with no near relatives. It has a tremendous tap-root like Horseradish, very white bloomy leaves like a young Cabbage or Sea-kale, and small yellow blossoms in big flattened panicles like a Turnip blooming its best. For feathery masses of yellow in the border in June and July it is very fine. Surely it is perennial, but the deep root is injured in transplanting. Seed from abroad.

Oenothera Pilgrimii is obtainable from Farr. Though it has only "Hort." standing botanically, it is quite distinct from the other Sundrops. It is very bushy, rather shrub-like, bearing many light yellow sundrops for most of June and July. As this plant is finely downy it is possibly a form of O. fruticosa, but the hairs are very short and slender. The calyx is pale yellow, not red tinged, as usually with O. fruticosa, and it differs from var. Youngii in that the foliage is not at all shiny. This group of day-blooming Sundrops is very confusing in the botanies and in the garden.

A Fascinating Freak

THE champion freak of the garden is *Lewisia Cotyledon*. It looks like a slender Houseleek most of the year and makes "chickens" in a similar way. The edges of the leaves are reddish and rough, otherwise the fleshy rosettes look exactly like any Sempervivum. In June and July leafless stems rise eight inches high from between the leaves of the rosette and carry flattened panicles or corymbs of small pink-veined white flowers like large Spring Beauty, of the same family. The plant withstands zero winters and the baking heat of July suns in a bank of very sandy soil. For a rock garden or sandy land it is a beautiful wild flower. *L. columbianum* did not live through the winter, but next time may show better luck. Plants from Purdy. Nor did Bitter-root (*L. rediviva*) survive the long journey well from California, though drying and boiling do not harm its deep root.

The walled garden of the Old World is rapidly finding favor in the New World nowadays and is the logical solution of many situations

Spring in North Carolina

The Home of Mrs. A. P. L. Dull at Southern Pines

Aymar Embury II, Architect

Alfred B. Yeomans, Landscape Architect

Iris both Bearded (left) and Siberian (right), Pansies, and Evergreen Candy-tuft flowering in a border whose interest is increased by the sharply upright green of Irish Juniper

Azaleas (A. indica alba), Crocuses, and Violets (V. odorata), make a fresh band of color close to the house, and some Carolina Cherry trees too enliven this terrace (see upper picture)

Wisteria and Cherokee Roses throw light shade on the pleasant semicircular seat which yields a long view of the garden

This walled garden, so integral a part of the dwelling, happily exemplifies the benefit of close and harmonious coöperation between architect and landscape architect and is planned chiefly for winter and early spring effect as the owners flit farther north during the summer. Materials used include Azalea, Carolina Cherry, Chinese Privet, Irish Juniper, Wisteria, Cherokee Rose, Rambler Roses in variety. Of bulbs: Crocus, Daffodil, Hyacinth, Grape Hyacinth, Darwin Tulip. Among perennials: Iris (Tall Bearded and Siberian), Anchusa, Anthemis, Creeping Phlox, Rock Cress, Pansy, Lemon Lily, Oriental Poppy, Evergreen Candytuft, Virginia Bluebell, Tufted Violet

The apparently obvious sometimes holds surprises, and this architecturally interesting exit comes to view when one reaches the pergola (shown above). Rambler Roses clothe the light archway above the gate

Tulips lift their cups of color gaily within the restraining band of Chinese Privet which runs at their feet

THE ROUND OF WORK ON LATITUDE 30° N.

J. K. BROWER

Secretary, Gardeners and Florists Club of Jacksonville

Routine of Cultural Operations Based on the Experiences of a Gardener in North Florida

THE real beginning of our year's work comes during July (when most folks are on vacations) by preparing the soil for Sweet-peas. As our soil here is light, best results are obtained by digging in deep with woods muck, cow manure, and ground raw bone. Then plans are made for the flower and vegetable gardens, seeds and bulbs secured for planting in September and October. We put in a few more seeds of Asters, Globe Amaranth, Zinnias, Torenias, Scabiosa, and Vincas to tie over our bloom till the main bloom begins.

SOME replant their Violets during June and July, but the best results are secured if planting is delayed until after the hot summer sun begins to wane. It is cool here, in northern Florida, in the shade, as there is always a breeze; but not many plants can stand the direct sun during this season.

THE latter part of August generally allows us to transplant Violets, Shasta Daisy, hardy Phlox, Stokesia, hardy Asters, and Artemesia. There are seasons when it is too hot to do this, and it is sometimes the middle of September before this work is completed. The anxious gardener always tries in August a few seeds of Snapdragon, Calendula, Mignonette, Dimorphotheca, Statice, Pansies, California Poppies, Petunias, and Dianthus—in fact, nearly all of the winter-blooming annuals. Generally the bulk of the planting is done from the 10th of September on till the first days of November, this giving bloom during December, January, February, March, April, and May.

SEPTEMBER is the busy month. Roses are pruned back so they will flower again by November; but unless special attention is to be given, it is better to wait until October for this pruning, when there is a more favorable growing season. The custom is to cut back the bushes within a foot or so of the ground, applying a well balanced commercial fertilizer, some tankage, and a top dressing of cow manure. The bushes make a rapid new growth that well repays with bloom for this effort. It's a question how long the bushes will stand the racket, however. Violet plants are divided and, after thoroughly spading in a top dressing of cow manure and raw ground bone, we replant the divisions 8 to 10 inches apart. This gives us bloom from latter part of October to February. Best results from seeds are secured by using flats in a greenhouse or coldframes, excepting for the kinds that do not stand transplanting.

ANNUALS that may be planted with success from last of August to early November include:

Acroclinium	Brachycome	Gaillardia	Annual Phlox
African Daisy	Browallia	Gerbera	Poppy
Ageratum	Calendula	Godetia	Statice
Annual Anchusa	Candytuft	Larkspur	Salvia
Anthirrhinum	Centaurea	Lupin (annual)	Salpiglossis
Arctotis	Clarkia	Mignonette	Schizanthus
Baby's-breath	Dianthus	Nasturtium	Stock
Bellis	Dimorphotheca	Niegela	Stokesia
Blue Lace-flower	Eschscholtzia	Pansy	Verbena
		Petunia	Wallflower

By the latter part of September our garden plantings should be completed, though seed troubles, hot weather, heavy rain, may delay the completion until October.

ALL SUMMER close attention must be given to shrubs, trees, and Palms. The Pittosporums, Ligustrums, and Abelias grow rapidly and unless kept pinched back become lanky and open. If any of these plants are in a hedge—to which purpose they are admirably suited—the pruning must be more often. The cottony-cushion scale loves Pittosporums, so close watch must be kept and Vedalia (ladybird beetle) introduced. Send $1.00 to Florida Experiment Station, Gainesville, Florida for a supply.

The Ligustrums (not including Amoor River Privet) are not much troubled with pests; the white fly does bother them a little, but whale oil soap or oil emulsions will overcome them. The Abelia gets by. Camellia japonica needs constant attention during the summer; scales and white fly being persistent worries. The Azaleas are not troubled a great deal except by red spider; daily watering is important. Poinsettias need pinching back quite often up until the last of July.

WATERING is the biggest task, except during the rainy season. A day or so of clear weather drys out the earth; but cultivate and keep a mulch of soil wherever possible.

Roses, especially, need regular cultivating every week if possible—just a light shallow raking suffices. A dusting every 15 days of 9 parts flowers of sulphur, one part arsenate of lead, and two parts nicotine dust keeps them in a clear thrifty condition.

Trees, excepting the Oaks, have to be watched for web worms. During January and February prune out the dead wood and fertilize the roots.

The Palms need attention all the summer, to keep off the worms that strip the foliage and prune the dying leaves close to the base. Fertilizing is best accomplished by digging a hole 2 ft. wide, 2 ft. deep, and 2 ft. broad, about 4 or 5 ft. from the Palm, filling it up and carefully packing to within several inches of the top. The surface is left several inches above the regular grade of the lawn to allow for the settling of manure. The Eleagnus needs constant pruning to keep shapely.

PLANTING of bulbs as follows must be done during September and October:

Agapanthus	Daffodil	Iris	Narcissus
Amaryllis	Hemerocallis	Jonquil	Snowdrop
Chinese Sacred Lily	Hyacinth	Lilium	Tritoma
		Montbretia	Zephyranthes

ITALIAN Rye-grass seed is sown the latter part of September and early October for fall and winter lawns. It stands frequent close mowing and lasts until the hot weather begins. Carpet grass seed may be sown with the Rye which will make a lasting lawn under almost any conditions. The woods and fields are being covered slowly but surely by this wonderful grass.

FROSTS, which occur about the middle of November, put the shrubs and trees in condition to transplant. The nurseries begin to ship their stock at that time. The best planting period for Roses, shrubs, trees, and all stock that is moved with bare roots is from December 15th to the 1st of February. Planting is carried on, however, up until the middle of March.

February is the hardest month on the tender growth, for there is usually a cold spell, sometimes rather severe, and so garden flowers are protected by newspapers, cloth, and burlap. Choice Palms are covered too. In some gardens coke ovens and oil burners are used to advantage. Usually we come through unscathed and enjoy a wealth of bloom from December until May.

SEEDLINGS are got ready during January for summer use; planting Asters, Zinnias, Torenias, Globe Amaranth, Scabiosa, Annual Phlox, Vincas, Marigolds, Petunias, Helichrysum, Snapdragons, Baby's-breath, and Dianthus.

During May divide hardy Chrysanthemums and replant for bloom the following November.

Shrubs that may be planted from November 15th to March 15th include:

Abelia grandiflora	Cuphea hyssopifolia	Ilex glabra	Pyrus arbutifolia
Acacia longifolia	Duranta Plumieri	Jasminum humile	Raphiolepis
Allamanda neriifolia	Evonymus japonicus	Jasminum primulinum	Serissa foetida
Althea	Eleagnus pungens	Jasminum Samboc	Spiraea Anthony Waterer
Andromeda	Eleagnus pungens Simonii	Lantanas	Spiraea prunifolia
Azalea indica	Hibiscus mutabilis	Leucothoe	Spiraea Vanhouttei
Azalea austrina	Hibiscus rosa-sinensis	Malvaviscus	Tabernaemontana
Azalea coccinea	Hydrangea hortensis	Olea fragrans	Tea-plant
Bottle-brush	Hypericum Moserianum	Oleander	Thunbergia erecta
Buddleia		Pittosporum	Viburnum odoratissimum
Cestrum nocturnum		Plumbago capensis	Viburnum Tinus
Crepe Myrtle		Pomegranate	
		Privet	

Because of the marked differences in season and climate, the NATIONAL GARDEN WEEK *movement will give special observance to a* SOUTHERN AUXILIARY GARDEN WEEK *November 1st-10th*

The National Garden Association

President: Leonard Barron, F.R.H.S.

Honorary Vice-Presidents: J. Horace McFarland, Mrs. Francis King, Mrs. Russell Tyson, Mrs. Thomas G. Winter, Mrs. Samuel Sloan, Mr. Frederick Newbold, Mr. Robert Pyle, Mrs. John D. Sherman.

Coöperating Societies: National Plant, Flower and Fruit Guild; American Dahlia Society; American Iris Society; Ontario Horticultural Association; American Forestry Association; Women's National Farm and Garden Association; Wild Flower Preservation Society; National Horticultural Society.

FURTHER proof of the beneficent first fruits of National Garden Week comes freshly from the South. There, despite the fact that April is not normal planting season, the initial National Garden Week of last spring was whole-heartedly welcomed and observed; and now follow letters in quantity from individuals, clubs, and agricultural workers, advocating a special planting week during November for the Southern states. Thus are these enthusiastic garden neighbors making ready to play an even more successful part in the countrywide festivities of National Garden Week for 1924, April 20th-26th.

In response to this reiterated appeal, therefore, the National Garden Association in coöperation with the Garden Club of Florida, the Jacksonville Florists and Gardeners Club, and other organizations of the South hereby declares:

A SOUTHERN REGIONAL AUXILIARY GARDEN WEEK NOVEMBER 1st-10th.

Shall Garden Clubs of the South Federate?

ONE happy result of the general observance of National Garden Week in the South is the growth of the garden clubs. Such earnest organizations have sprung up, such incentive to new endeavor has been given to the older clubs that hopes are growing rife for a Federation of Southern Garden Clubs, so that flower shows may be arranged (similar to the very successful one held in Jacksonville during Garden Week) and to afford a common meeting-ground for the discussion of horticultural matters and the exchange of news and views. (See D. Lawley Woodward's letter, page 106, October G. M.)

So thoroughly does the National Garden Association believe in the inspiration born of working together that it would, of course, be glad to aid such a federation as proposed in every possible way.

What a Florida Club is Doing for Roadside Planting

THE Flower Show in Jacksonville conducted by the garden club and other women's and men's clubs working in coöperation, proved what may be accomplished by united effort—it literally gave an invitation to the entire city to attend a flower festival and the entire city accepted. Of the many beautiful phases of that week, none offers a better suggestion for other Southern cities this fall (or for Northern Garden Week activities next April) than Roadside Planting Day. Automobiles in long lines carried happy girls scattering seeds along the highways and byways. The resultant loveliness was such that a Roadside Planting Commission has been formed, the efficient President of the Garden Club of Florida at that time being one of the members.

Roadside planting is of interest to every community and a phase of National Garden Week that each community would do well to further.

The Garden Club of Florida and the Jacksonville Florists and Gardeners Club are leaving no stone unturned to make theirs "a state beautiful," and among other activities are conducting a "Garden Notes Department" regularly in one of the Sunday papers, thus getting over to a wide public much practical information for Florida plantings.

Ever-widening "Circles" that Make for Success

A VERY flexible, simple, and effective form of organization has been put into operation by the Garden Club of Florida and one well worth consideration by clubs everywhere. The original group of 20 women, wishing to enlarge the scope of the club's activities, decided to form "circles." Each "circle" adopts the constitution and by-laws of the "mother club," but has its own executive board, name, slogan, and special activities, a member from the main organization meeting with and helping to form each new "circle." Every year two "Presidents' Meetings" are held (the presidents of all the circles meeting with the members of the parent club), also two "Field Days" (visiting days to the best gardens), as well as a Flower Show in April. In this way the different sections of the city and of the suburbs handle their own particular problems and at the same time have the benefit of association with the whole organization.

Heartening Echoes from Southern Sister States

IN NASHVILLE and Knoxville, Tennessee, the garden clubs are becoming factors in making their cities famous for their gardens. And this means far more to a city than a mere surface pride—beautiful gardens mean beautiful homes, the very rock and foundation of our national life. In Kentucky, Georgia, the Carolinas, this planting for loveliness, for community betterment, for healthier cities is being urged by the members of their Garden Clubs.

In New Orleans a band of 250 men and women are leagued together to preserve the old gardens which lend the city such distinction and to make each new garden planted contribute something toward the ultimate ideal, New Orleans known as "The City of Flowers." The story of this club is told elsewhere in this issue (pages 153–156) but we wish to reprint here the message published during National Garden Week in New Orleans. It so typifies the spirit of National Garden Week that every Southern club will welcome it for use during the coming Southern Regional Auxiliary Garden Week in November:

> This is Garden Week in America. For the first time, our people, throughout the land, are called to unite in a movement which has for its object—the planting of trees, flowers, vegetables. We are asked to consider and promote civic beauty in general, and to give thought to the home-garden in particular. And the call is most welcome. It is a genuine relief to turn, if only in thought, from the restless, feverish life of to-day to the steadying calm of the open; from the routine of home, office, shop, and mill to the freedom and fragrance of a garden. And why *not* a home garden? It may be only a tiny flowerbed, a window-box, or a few potted plants, but it will brighten the whole plan, benefit the whole family, and cheer every passer-by. The cost may be insignificant; but the balance will be incalculable. So then, by way of observing Garden Week and doing our part to promote the beauty of this old world, let us resolve to plant something during the next six days. And as we press the warm earth on seeds or tender roots, and give them a refreshing drink, let us thank God for this gift of flower, and shrub, and tree.

UPON request the National Garden Society will send bulletins which will prove helpful during Southern Auxiliary Garden Week. They are specially prepared for gardeners of Kentucky, Alabama, Florida, Louisiana, Tennessee, Georgia, New Mexico, etc.

Address all communications to The National Garden Society, % The Garden Magazine, Garden City, N. Y.

THE EDWARD LLOYD GARDEN AT "WYE"

Laid out in the manner of bygone times, somehow pleasing despite its primness, this garden near Easton has been tended by more than seven generations of Lloyds. Its hedges of Box are especially fine

GARDEN OF JUDGE AND MRS. A. A. HOEHLING AT CHEVY CHASE

Where flower follows flower the summer through and a friendly seclusion invites bird and man to linger. Silver Moon Rose over the archway, flanked by Peonies (Japanese Single in pink and white, Adolphe Rousseau in dark red) and Violets, Larkspur, Madonna Lilies, Iris (Tall Bearded, Japanese), Phlox, Shasta Daisies, Hollyhocks, Marshmallows, Chrysanthemums, and Roses of several sorts fill in the ever-shifting picture

FLOWERS FOR THE GARDENS OF FLORIDA

GRACE O. EDWARDS
President of the Winter Park Garden Club

Whereby the Winter Sojourner Enjoys a Second Summer and the Floridian Wins Colorful Effects Commonly Associated with Gardens of the North

EDITORS' NOTE: Both Northerners who successfully evade winter by spending it in the South and more permanent residents in the "Flowery Land" of Ponce de Leon will find much succinct and helpful suggestion in this article, founded as it is on practical personal experience. And, incidentally, the Winter Park Garden Club has the distinction of being the oldest club of its kind in Florida and of standing sponsor to the first Flower Shows held in that state.

FLORIDA has a position that is unique among the states in respect to flower gardening and flower culture. There flower seeds are planted in early fall for winter blooming, in January for spring blooming, and at many other times during the year, but never as soon "as the frost is out of the ground," as seed catalogues and garden literature always direct.

And when the rest of the country is freezing, Sweet-peas are scattering their fragrance in Florida's balmy air, and Pansies, Pinks, Calendulas, and hosts of other garden flowers are putting forth their blaze of glory.

So the Northerner coming to the state finds his garden calendar all topsy-turvy. He learns, too, that many of the perennials he depends on do not thrive here, but that, on the other hand, Roses bloom almost continuously, many annuals grow quite like perennials, and there is a wealth of native and tropical shrubs, such as he never dreamed of.

Of these shrubs and vines not much can be said here, though they are perhaps the greatest glory of Florida. A good beginner's knowledge of them may be had through the catalogues of the excellent nurseries of the state though at first these seem as strange as Latin text-books. Several towns are now marking the shrubs and trees in their parks which is a great help to the ardent gardener. Thus one can fairly quickly identify the commoner shrubs, as the ever-blooming Hibiscus growing as tree or hedge, the brilliant Poinsettia, the delicate blue Plumbago, the bright yellow bells of the Allamanda, the thrifty Jasmines, the sprawling purple Bougainvillea, with its new forms in entrancing shades of pink and crimson, the lavender Bauhinia, the glorious Thunbergia grandiflora climbing on tree and porch; and numerous others. Many shrubs less well known would become as familiar if planted more commonly.

But let us return to the more strictly garden materials—those plants which one wishes to have growing intimately about the house, to plant in borders or tuck away in corners or with which to develop a more formal garden, and to provide masses of color for indoors as well as outside.

Roses and Sweet-peas That Flourish

WITH Roses blooming many times during the year, a rose garden is a special joy. The rich soils bordering Florida's thousands of lakes produce the more thrifty Roses, but they can be grown on citrus land as well, so no place need be without them.

AN EASTER GARDEN PARTY

Keyed in the light tones of early spring is this festive scene in which frocks vie with flowers. Pinks, Tufted Violas, Baby's-breath, the subdued pink and lavender of Stocks, and white Candytuft spread a gauzy screen of color about the sturdy-bodied Biotas which serve as accent points in the garden of Mrs. Waldo Cummer at Jacksonville, Florida

Roses here are possibly more subject to blights and fungus diseases than in Northern gardens, but less liable to aphis and insects generally. The Teas and Hybrid-teas are most generally planted. Radiance, and Red Radiance, are giving greatest satisfaction with their long stems and strong full buds; but Minnie Francis, Ophelia, Killarney, Maman Cochet, Sunburst and most of the other popular varieties are good standbys, ever and always *if given good care!*

The Climbing Roses do exceedingly well, too, and should be a feature in every garden; the cherry red Reine Marie Henriette, Perle des Jardins, and the pale pink fragrant Climbing Devoniensis being excellent for this purpose.

Sweet-peas make another of the wonderful features and opportunities for the Florida garden, but only the Early-flowering Spencer type is successfully grown. Planted when the days are growing cooler in early November and with successive sowings, you may have them in great masses, acres of them if you will, from January to April. Sweet-peas are quite subject to wilt and damping-off, but experiments are being made in the way of seed and soil treatments to overcome these troubles, as has been done for the vegetables of the state.

Annuals that Play the Part of Perennials

IN ONE'S garden proper it is difficult at first to know how to start without the perennials so much used in the North. But there are any number of excellent subjects for hedges as a beginning. In one garden I know there is an outer hedge of Evergreen Japanese Privet (Ligustrum lucidum) with splendid glossy leaves and white panicles of bloom in the spring, and an inner hedge of peach-blow pink Hibiscus planted at intervals with clumps of blue Plumbago.

The owner of this garden uses for backgrounds the blue and white Annual Lupin which grows as high as four feet and blossoms for several months, making an excellent substitute for the Campanula. Here grow, two to three feet high, the giant white Phlox Drummondi and Giant Candytuft—as thrifty as perennials; and the Ageratum and Madagascar Periwinkle (Vinca rosea) are everblooming. The Periwinkle grows wild in places. When sheared back once or twice a year, it makes wonderful hedges and borders, especially the varieties alba and alba pura. The finest perennial is the Transvaal Daisy (Gerbera Jamesoni hybrida), bearing flowers with stems 20 inches long in brilliant colors shading through yellow and browns to reds. There is also the gorgeous perennial orange Cosmos, in the summer and fall wonderful in mass.

Other annuals growing most successfully from October to May in order of bloom are the Marigold, Balsam, Cosmos—followed soon (weather conditions being as usual) by Calendulas, Gaillardia, Dianthus, Acroclinium. With the first warm spring days of late January or early February appear the Phlox, Dimorphotheca, followed soon by the Arctotis and Stock, and a little later by Cornflower, Salpiglossis, and Snapdragon. Scabiosa refuses to awaken its buds before April no matter how early its seeds are planted, and Zinnias hold forth in the summer season.

At the Flower Shows held in Winter Park on February 28th, in 1922, and on March 15th of this year, all these annuals were exhibited together with Roses, and Sweet-peas, and Amaryllis, and Gladiolus.

Perhaps the greatest flower opportunity for this region is going to be with Amaryllis, Gladiolus, Easter Lilies, and the Callas (white and yellow) and other bulbous plants, as many growers are planting these by the millions. One man, not a professional grower, planted a thousand Easter Lilies last year and cut 14,000 blooms—an average of fourteen to a bulb. Dahlia bulbs set out in January produce bloom all the spring, but there is no attempt as yet to grow them for exhibition; but perhaps that is a development for the increasing activities of the clubs to foster.

TROPICAL WATER-LILIES FOR OPEN POOLS

A. W. ROE

Varieties that Flourish in the Sunken Gardens at San Antonio, Texas, Where They Redeem an Erstwhile Rubbish Dump that Has Become a City Park

THE Sunken Gardens of Brackenridge Park are the realization of a dream—the dream of Ray Lambert, commissioner of city parks, San Antonio, Texas. Eight years ago when Mr. Lambert made a survey of the land in the vicinity of the park where the Gardens now are, all that he found there was an abandoned stone quarry in which the city sanitation department had placed an incinerator used to dispose of rubbish—a sight unpromising enough!

To-day the question put to every visitor in the Alamo city, is: "Have you seen Brackenridge Park and the Sunken Gardens?" For these gardens with their winding Japanese bridges and walks and their walls of native limestone are a famous feature of the Southwest. In summer or in autumn the gigantic leaves of the Victoria regia, floating idly in the lily pond, and dozens of quaint Water-lily blossoms, peeping out from nests of glossy leaves, create a scene never to be forgotten.

"We find the growing of Water-lilies pretty much like the growing of other plants," said Mr. H. R. Gerhardt, for six years gardener at the lily pond. "We give 'em what they like and just let 'em grow. Our method might be called the natural method, and I do not know that it is worth explaining. The growing of fine Water-lilies is, though, somewhat of a particular business, so I am glad to relate what we do here.

"To be at all successful, a water garden should be about three feet deep in water when flooded and the soil in the plant boxes two feet in depth. We use heavy boxes, made of strong hardwood timbers, floored and fitted well together so that the soil will not run out though crevices. We place sand or pebbles on top of the soil to keep it from rising and floating out of the boxes.

"For soil, a rich garden loam with which plenty of sand is mixed and no commercial fertilizer except dried blood, which has the good quality of sinking in water and mixing with the soil in the boxes before it dissolves. We apply not more than two or three handfuls to a plant about every four months during the

THE SUNKEN GARDENS AT SAN ANTONIO

Where "dozens of quaint Water-lily blossoms, peeping out from nests of glossy leaves, create a scene never to be forgotten"

growing and blooming period. The plants should never be allowed to make seed if it is desired that they continue in bloom for a long period.

"We use both night-blooming and day-blooming Water-lilies and have the best success when we have the night-bloomers submerged to a depth of from ten to twelve inches, while the day-bloomers require less, say from six to eight inches.

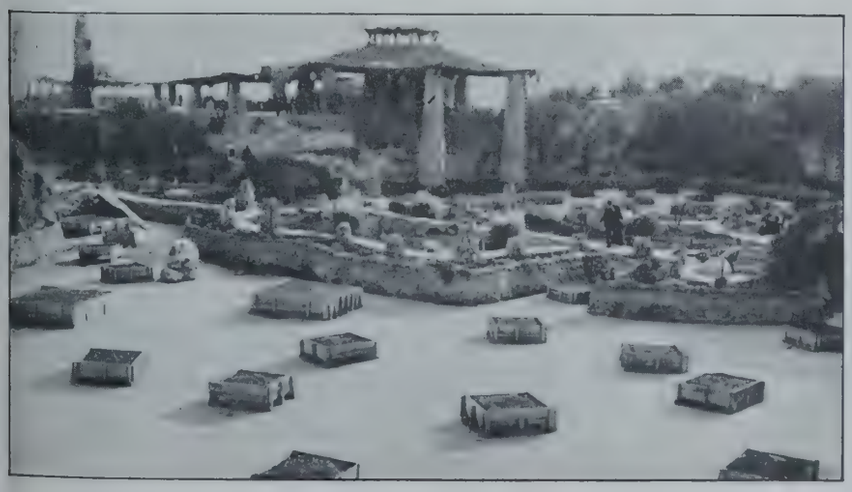
"About the last of December, we drain the lily pond, take up the clumps of Lilies, separate the bulbs, and after a few weeks, start the plants from these bulbs for the next season in small pots. We place each bulb in a separate pot and then submerge a section of the pots in a running stream of water. By March the first of our young bulbs have made sufficient growth to be transplanted to their permanent positions in the lily pond. The soil boxes have been renovated in the meanwhile, new soil having been put in and thoroughly pulverized and mixed.

"Since we are not troubled by any great degree of cold in San Antonio, our Lilies are kept out-of-doors the year round; in colder climates it is necessary to start the bulbs indoors, preferably in a greenhouse.

"We have experimented with the Victoria regia for the last eight years. During this time we have been successful in getting fine plants only two seasons. We had some gigantic specimens last year, the leaves of some being strong enough to bear the weight of a man, and measuring 62 inches in diameter. We always grow the Victoria from seed. One point to remember is that both seed and young plants must not be allowed to get chilled. We plant the seed in March in soil in little pots, which we submerge under a glass-topped box in a stream of running water—the pots are totally submerged in a warm place, preferably where the temperature is never lower than 70 degrees Fahrenheit. In about three weeks after germination, we transplant the young plants from the pots to their places in the pond.

AFLOAT IN A LILY LEAF

This small maid of 43 pounds finds the 62-inch (in diameter) leaf of Victoria regia a comfortable and securely anchored ship. The boxes in which these giant leaves take root are shown in the lower cut with its view of the drained pond being prepared for a new season. In Brackenridge Park, San Antonio, Texas

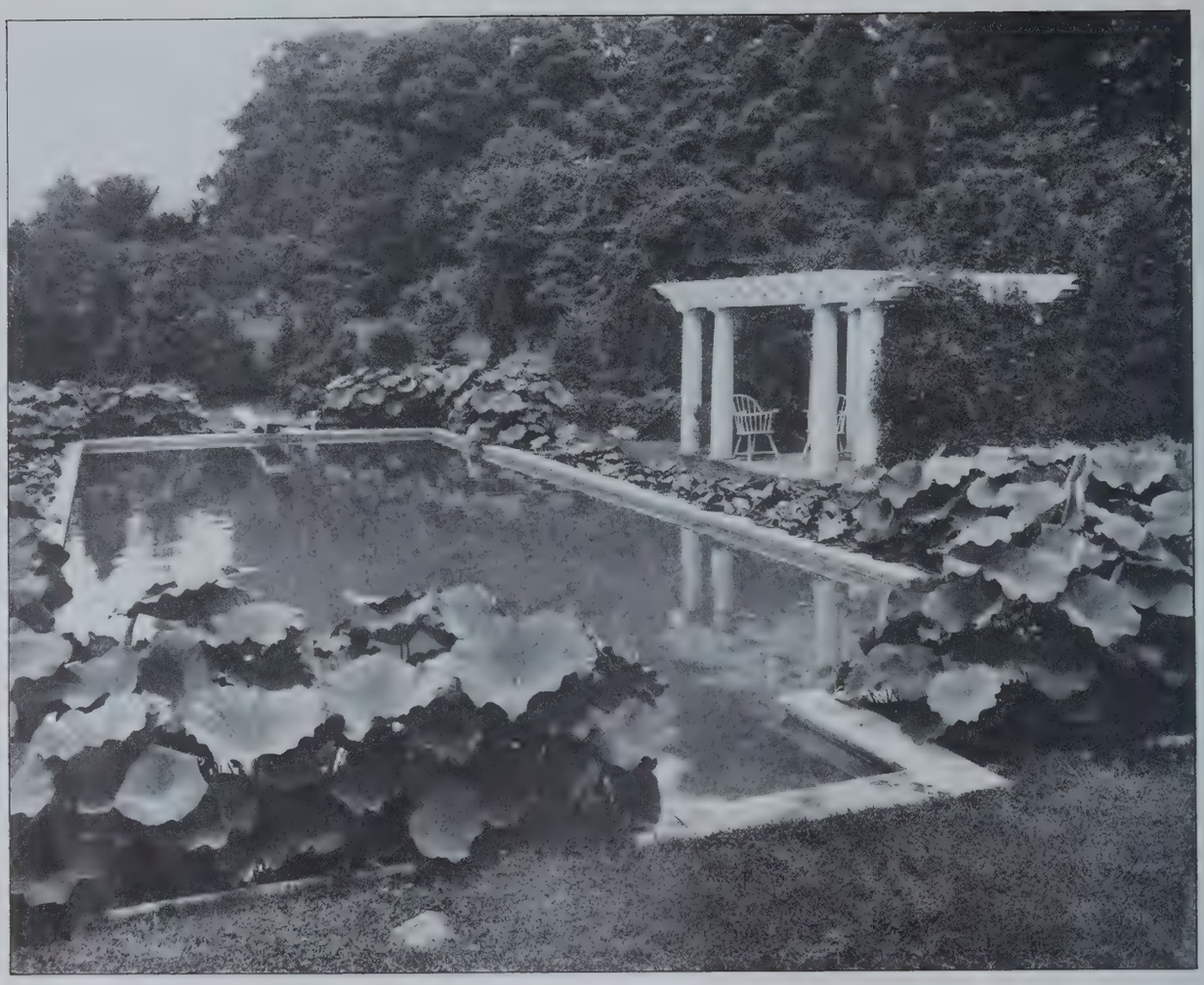


"Of the very many varieties of Water-lilies, experiment has taught us that there are a few which we can rely upon. These we use almost exclusively:

NIGHT-BLOOMERS: dentata superba, probably the best white; Omarana, a good pink; rubra rosea, a beautiful rose-color; Frank Trelease, a dark red.

DAY-BLOOMERS: William Stone, the largest blue; capensis, a fine blue; Ernest Gross Herzog Ludwig, a very prolific blue.

Of the smaller day-bloomers, these are good: lucida, flesh pink; Attraction, dark red; tuberosa Richardsoni, white; Marliacea chromatella, yellow; flava florida, pale blooming yellow.



THE POOL AT ROSTREVOR, THE HOME OF MR. AND MRS. WILLIAM C. ROSS

Effectively fringed with Egyptian Lotus (Nelumbo) planted as it should be in wells specially designed to keep it from overrunning the surface of the water and from spoiling the adjacent lawn with its heavy, pertinacious roots

IRIS TIME IN THE GARDEN OF MR. AND MRS. PHILIP J. BRISCOE, JR., AT CEDARHURST

Rainbow hues spread with lavish hand under the skies of May—a delight to both owners and their garden guests

Some Tennessee Gardens

Contributed by Members of The Knoxville Garden Club

President, Mrs. John S. Brown

TERRACED GARDEN IN ROSE TIME AT CASA MODINA, THE HOME OF MR. AND MRS. JOHN S. BROWN

Very fascinating is this up-and-down-stairs garden with its friendly riot of Roses

A GLIMPSE OF MISS ANNA M. WEBB'S GARDEN AT MIDDLE BROOK

Merging with neighborly informality into the freedom of enfolding fields

SUNKEN GARDEN AT HURSTON, THE HOME OF MR. AND MRS. CECIL H. BAKER

Shelter and a sunshiny seclusion make the sunken garden a pleasant place for plants and people

Travel Tales of a Plant Collector

E. H. WILSON

Assistant Director of the Arnold Arboretum

Author of "Romance of Our Trees," "Aristocrats of the Garden," "A Naturalist in Western China"

XI. THE TROPICS OF THE OLD WORLD

The Monotonous March of Nature Under the Equator and the Sublimity of Virgin Forests—Plants of Parrot-like Gaiety for Greenhouse and Garden

EDITORS' NOTE. By his unparalleled contribution to Occidental gardens of more than 2,000 new trees, shrubs, and herbaceous plants brought back from a fourteen-year search in the Far East, Mr. Wilson has won the permanent gratitude of gardeners everywhere. Many of his introductions are already established in popular favor, and nearly 200 have received the authoritative stamp of the Royal Horticultural Society's Award of Merit.

The exclusive privilege of publishing these accounts of "Chinese Wilson's" recent plant explorations through Africa, Asia, and Australia, in the footsteps of the older plant collectors, has been accorded THE GARDEN MAGAZINE, and preceding articles will be found in issues beginning with January of this year.

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PEOPLE whose lives are spent in the cool temperate regions of the world have in general exaggerated ideas of the tropics. The great heat which they hear of or imagine impresses them unpleasantly, and visions of noxious wild animals and deadly diseases arise until the picture becomes a nightmare. A visit to the hothouses of botanic gardens or those of private estates filled with strange plants bearing noble and handsomely marked foliage or brilliantly colored blossoms gives another aspect to the tropics yet such a scene is apt to warp one's ideas just as much as the thoughts of excessive heat, wild animals, and diseases. It is doubtful if any article or book, no matter how truthfully written, can convey any real idea of the tropics.

As a matter of fact, compared with temperate regions where such kaleidoscopic changes are wrought by the change of the seasons the tropics are deadly monotonous. Perpetual summer reigns and the only change of season is that of wet and dry and this is not always fixed and recognizable as such. Trees, shrubs, and herbs flower and fruit throughout the year and leaves are shed at any time. Where wet and dry seasons prevail, drought induces a periodic fall of the leaf. Young unfolding leaves are often delicately and beautifully colored, but the tropics boast nothing comparable to the wondrous autumnal tints of the north.

To the embellishment of our hothouses all parts of the tropics have contributed, and for the proper appreciation of our subject it is necessary to distinguish between the equatorial regions of the old and new worlds. It is only the lesser plants of the tropics that can be successfully accommodated in our stove- and palm-houses, be these ever so vast. The climbers and major trees of the tropics are almost unknown to dwellers of the north since they need greater room than even such giant glass structures as the Palm house at Kew affords. In many parts of the tropics to which steamers regularly ply there have been established fine botanic gardens and parks. One so fortunate as to visit these will get a liberal education in the luxuriant vegetation of the tropics. If the visit be extended to several of the gardens, no matter in which hemisphere, the same trees and climbers will be seen planted over and over again. Among climbers the traveller will never be out of sight of the Bougainvillea with intensely colored bracts of rich magenta or brick red according to the species. Of Palms the Cocoanut and Royal are omnipresent. These and others are of the New World and have been carried everywhere, the Cocoanut by ocean currents, others by the hand of man. These and many other American plants now universally planted in the tropics shall receive their full recognition in due course, but first let us survey the tropical plants of the Old World.

The Flamboyant Tree that Flowers in Flame

ONE of the trees most widely planted in the tropics for ornamental purposes is *Poinciana regia,* the Flamboyant tree, a native of Madagascar. The farthest north I have seen this tree in flower is Port Said at the entrance to the Suez Canal. The Flamboyant is a member of a branch of the familiar Pea family which, by the way, is within the tropics the family richest in tree forms. This Poinciana is a flat-topped, deciduous-leafed tree usually from 40 to 50 ft. tall with a short trunk and a wide-spreading crown of thick branches. Its leaves, which are finely divided and Mimosa-like, are shed at any time in the year. So precocious is this species that I have seen three trees side by side, one naked and laden with old fruits, one in full flower, and the third crowded with green foliage. The flowers are borne in large clusters, usually at the end of naked shoots, occasionally with the unfolding leaves, and have large intense scarlet petals flushed with yellow at their base. In full flower this tree is a blaze of scarlet so intense as to dazzle and even hurt the eyes. When bare of flowers and foliage and with only its black-brown flattened woody pods, each well over a foot long, the tree is ugly; but in blossom it is among the most gorgeous members of the tree-world. It is one of the most familiar sights in the tropics and one which every traveller admires.

Much more beautiful but more rarely seen is *Colvillea racemosa,* another Madagascar tree also belonging to the Pea family. I first saw a large tree in full flower in the Brisbane Botanic Gardens and was captivated immediately by its beauty. It has leaves like the Flamboyant tree, similar in size but with rather smaller pinnae, and terminal compound panicle two feet and more high and more than a foot broad of wondrous orange-yellow flowers. A flat-topped tree not more than 50 ft. tall but more through the crown, this Colvillea when in flower is a marvellous spectacle of loveliness.

Another tree much planted in the tropics is *Spathodea campanulata,* native of Africa. This is a relative of the Indian Bean-tree (*Catalpa speciosa*) and has pinnate leaves and panicles of large flowers scarlet suffused and edged with yellow. The African Baobab is among the wonders of the vegetable world. In bulk of trunk it probably exceeds all other trees. In height it is seldom more than 100 ft, but the trunk is enormous though so soft and full of pith that a rifle bullet easily passes through

the largest specimen. When leafless the Baobab is perhaps the ugliest of all trees, but when clad with leaves and flowers is a noble example of vegetable growth. The huge egg-shaped pointed fruits are full of a powdery mass which tastes like cream-of-tartar and that name is therefore often applied to the tree.

But gorgeous and wonderful as they are these and other tropical trees of similar character have no value to the greenhouses of northern lands. Here they may serve to give a glimpse of tropical tree-growth before we discourse on those of lesser size but to us of greater value.

Palms which Fringe the Ocean-girt Lands

PALMS are a feature of the tropics and are so associated in the minds of all folk. A few species are found in the warm temperate regions, but the family is essentially equatorial. The indispensable Kentias, *Belmoreana* and *Forsteriana,* hail from Lord Howe Island off the east Australian coast. The exquisite *Phoenix Roebilinii* comes from southeastern Asia; the older *P. reclinata* is African and *P. rupicola* is indigenous on the foothills of the eastern Himalayas; the familiar fan-leaved *Livistona chinensis* or *L. borbonica* hails from Liukiu and the Bonin Islands. There are many hundreds of species, the majority of them local in their distribution, but some like the Cocoanut, which fringes the ocean-girt lands of all the tropics, are wide-spread. All are beautiful and possessed of characters by which the veriest tyro recognizes a Palm immediately, never mistaking it for some other plant. Many are of great economic importance yielding fibres, oils, edible fruits, starch, and sugar, and, to the peoples of the tropics, are the most important of all the families of the vegetable kingdom. Their uses are indeed legion. The Tamil people of India have a song which enumerates eight hundred and one uses of the Palmyra Palm (*Borassus flabellifer*). Perhaps the chief use of this Palm, however, is the production of palm-wine or toddy, which is obtained by tapping the sap flowing to the inflorescence and fermenting it. For this purpose the Palmyra is cultivated in enormous quantities in India and elsewhere.

The Talipot Palm (*Corypha umbraculifera*), native of Indo-Malaya and Ceylon, grows 100 ft. tall and has the distinction of bearing the largest inflorescence known in the whole vegetable kingdom. This gigantic, much-branched, paniculate mass of tiny white flowers terminates the life of the tree and is often as much as 10 ft. high and wide. The Sago Palms (*Metroxylon Rumphii* and *M. laeve*) have an inflorescence fully 6 ft. by 6 ft. and die after flowering, but from an underground shoot other stems are produced so that the clump of Palms does not cease to exist. Sago is obtained by cutting down the trees on which the inflorescence appears, splitting the trunks, and crushing and washing the pith.

Voyagers of the Middle Ages told many wondrous tales of the marvels of the tropics, but none more fabulous than that of the Coco-de-mer or Double Cocoanut (*Lodoicea sechellarum*). The fruit is bilobed and is the largest known among Palms and takes ten years to ripen. It grows naturally only on the Seychelles, a small group of islands in mid-Indian Ocean. Long before its habitat was known the fruit was found floating in the Indian Ocean and was supposed to be the product of some submarine tree. On account of their mysterious origin and remarkable shape these fruits were for centuries regarded with awe and wonder, considered of enormous value and esteemed a universal antidote against all ills, finding a place of honor in temples and churches, especially in the Spanish colonies in South America. The discovery of the habitat of this Palm combined with the over-enterprise of a certain sea captain who loaded his ship with them caused the bottom to fall out of the market. To-day these fruits are only objects of curiosity. The tree itself grows 100 ft. tall and has enormous fan-shape leaves; it is one of the noblest of all Palms.

A feature of the tidal, muddy shores of the tropics, where they form thickets and help to reclaim land, are various species of Mangroves. In the Old World some twenty-two species occur, in America four. These plants present a great similarity in habit and other characteristics though they belong to several families. They are in general much-branched bushes or low trees with a great development of aerial roots, both buttressing roots from the main stem and supporting pillar roots from the branches. Some like Bruguiera, Avicennia, and Sonneratia have in quantity erect colorless aerating roots rising out of the mud suggesting a mass of stout bristles of weird aspect. The seeds of many Mangroves germinate in the fruit whilst still attached to the tree and develop long primary roots which hang down and are often a foot in length. In due season the seedling falls, the root sticks in the soft oozing mud, and the young plant escapes the danger of being carried away by the tide. Mangrove swamps, though of great interest, are the most unhealthful places in the tropics.

The coming of the white man with his boundless energy and

THE FRINGES OF A MALAYAN FOREST

With the beautiful, smooth trunk of Dipterocarpus alatus towering like a giant's wand against the dusky background of trees

AS THE PHOENIX PALM GROWS IN UGANDA

The lovely spraying Phoenix reclinata is common throughout tropical Africa while its kin (P. Roebilinii and P. rupicola) come from southeastern Asia and the Himalaya region (see preceding page)

enterprise, his plantations of Tea, Coffee, Cocoa, Rubber, Cinchona and other plants of great economic value is fast changing the face of the tropics even as his settling has caused wholesale changes in colder climes. The forests, which with few unimportant exceptions once formed a broad equatorial belt thousands of miles wide, are fast disappearing, destroyed by fire and axe to make way for crops of more immediate commercial value. Those of us who have been privileged to drink in the solitude and grandeur of forest depths whether in the tropics or in temperate lands may well be envied, for to generations of a no very distant future such experiences will be impossible since the forests will have vanished. Cultivated crops of trees, be they for timber, rubber or what-not, are not more interesting than those of wheat or potatoes.

Sometimes friends have said "you must have endured much hardship wandering in out of the way corners of the earth." I have. But such count for nothing since I have lived in Nature's boundless halls and drunk deeply of her pleasures. To wander through a tropical or temperate forest with tree-trunks more stately than a gothic column, beneath a canopy of foliage more lovely in its varied forms than the roof of any building fashioned by man, the welcome cool, the music of the babbling brook, the smell of mother earth, and the mixed odors of a myriad of flowers—where does hardship figure when the reward is such?

The Cycle of a Tropical Day

THE tropical jungle is impassable and aggravating in the extreme, but the virgin forest of the tropics is sublime. A typical tropical forest is mixed in character with broadleaf, chiefly evergreen, trees placed widely apart, their tall trunks mostly clothed with smooth barks, and often buttressed at the base or above and below the main limbs, bearing aloft a broad mass of branches interlocking with those of their neighbors and crowded with epiphytic plants in wondrous variety. Vast climbers with rope-like stems hundreds of feet long hang looped in serpentine coils, their leafy shoots sprawling over the tree-tops binding all into an interminable tangle. Looking down on such forests from some favorable eminence, flowers may be seen, but to what they belong it is often impossible to tell. From the forest floor little but a tangled mass of stems and foliage is discernible even with the aid of strong field-glasses. Palms are the common understory in these forests and with them are Tree-ferns, Bananas, and other shade-loving things with broad, sombre green, and curiously mottled leaves. Herbaceous plants—save Ferns, Mosses, and Selaginellas—are rare in tropical forests; shade-loving low shrubs with pretty but rarely conspicuous flowers may be there aplenty, but much of the floor of most of the forest depths is completely bare of vegetation and is a mass of decaying leaves, twigs, fallen flowers and fruits.

In the tropics the sun is vertical overhead, or nearly so, the whole year round and the complete absence of shadows at noon strikes the traveller from the north as strange. Dawn breaks about half past five and in a quarter of an hour it seems full daylight. Suddenly the rim of the sun appears above the horizon and all nature is waked into activity—birds chirp and scream, monkeys chatter, butterflies flutter lazily around, and every creeping, crawling thing moves along; the air is cool and refreshing and it feels good to be alive. The sun rises rapidly, the heat manifests itself and in a few hours a drowsiness pervades the whole forest; about noon every voice is hushed and the forest stillness can be felt. More often than not a thunderstorm of short duration occurs in the afternoon and disappears as suddenly as it came but leaving the forest greatly refreshed and toward evening life revives again, sounds and music thrill the forest scene. About six o'clock the sun sets and within half an hour darkness is complete, silence reigns save for the croaking of some frog or noise of an occasional nocturnal animal.

THE SAGO PALM

The curious inflorescence of this Palm (Metroxylon laeve) is thrown up from the basal leaves to a height of six feet or more (as shown above). The sago of commerce is made from the pith of these strangely flowering trees (see page 171)

Next day the same phenomena repeat themselves. There is perfect equilibrium and monot-

ony in the march of nature under the equator.

Where the Tender "Croton" Becomes a Lusty Hedge-plant

IN OUR hothouses we cultivate a number of plants for their variegated or brilliantly colored foliage and among them pride of place is given to Codiaeum, Acalyphas, Pandanus, and various Aroids. The Aroids are mostly South American, but the others are Old World plants. Codiaeums, familiarly known as "Crotons," are among the gayest colored foliage plants known. The leaves vary enormously in form, being flat or curled and twisted like a corkscrew, the blade may be broad or narrow and some have two blades separated by a length of petiole. Yellow and shades of red with little or no green are the dominant colors. Of forms there are legion, but all are considered to belong to one species, *C. variegatum*, native of islands of the Pacific.

Most of the forms from which the present races of our stoves have been raised were introduced between 1865 and 1866 by John Gould Veitch. In the tropics Codiaeums are the common hedge-plants, and one gets as tired of them as of Laurel and Aucuba in England, or of Privet and Thunberg's Barberry in America.

Another handsome foliage plant introduced from New Caledonia by John Gould Veitch is *Acalypha Wilkesiana* of which many named forms are now cultivated. The leaves are of intense shades of orange and crimson variously blotched. This, like the Codiaeum, is abundantly planted as a hedge-plant or garden shrub in the tropics. A more recent introduction is *A. hispida* with green leaves and long, pendent, cylindric tassels of crimson flowers.

A favorite plant with which Veitch's name is associated is *Pandanus Veitchii* from the South Sea Islands, with serrated, sword-shape leaves each from 2 to 4 ft. long, pale green in the centre margined with bands of the purest white. In *P. Sanderi* the leaves are almost entire and margined with golden yellow. The Pandanus or Screw-pines, from the spiral arrangement of the leaves on the stem, are largely plants of the seashore and oceanic islands where they often form impenetrable thickets. More than fifty species are known, but only a few are grown outside of botanic gardens. The fruit is a conglomerate mass often as large as a child's head and usually with red or orange pulp and edible nut-like seeds. Flying squirrels, bats, monkeys, parrots, and other birds, are particularly fond of them.

Associated with the above in our hothouses are Cordylines and Dracaenas, generally under the latter name. The Cordylines have foliage of scarlet and crimson edged and veined with white and are mostly derived from *C. terminalis*, wide-spread from south China through Malaya and much cultivated in the Pacific islands. These too are as widely planted in the tropics as Codiaeums and Acalyphas, and many of the finest sorts were introduced by John Gould Veitch. The Dracaenas have leaves in which the green is associated with mottlings of white, or yellow, and these same colors, with red, may also appear as stripes.

ON THE BANK OF A BORNEAN RIVER

Wormia suffruticosa growing along the margin of the stream with Pandanus kaida, the familiar Screw-pine of Christmas time, just behind and the Palm Oncosperma filamentosa lifting high its feathery tufts

VEGETABLE CHART FOR TAMPA AND SOUTHWARD

Planting Time Through the Twelvemonth for Practical "Garden Sass"

JANUARY: Beans, Beets, Brussels-sprouts, Cabbage seed and plants, Cauliflower seed, Collards, Eggplant seed, Irish Potatoes, Kale, Kohlrabi, Lettuce, Mustard, Radishes, Rape, Spanish Onion Seed, Spinach, Tomato Seed, Turnips, Bermuda Onion Plants.

FEBRUARY: Adam's Early Corn, Beets, Beans, Brussels-sprouts, Cabbage, Cantaloupes, Carrots, Cucumbers, Eggplant seed, Irish Potatoes, Kale, Lettuce, Okra, Pepper seed, Spinach, Squash, Onions.

MARCH: Beans, Beets, Cantaloupes, Carrots, Cauliflower, Cowpeas, Cucumbers, Early Corn, Eggplants, Irish Potatoes, Lettuce, Mustard, Okra, Onions, Pepper, Pumpkin, Radishes, Squash, Sugar Corn, Tomatoes, Watermelon.

APRIL: Beans, Collards, Cowpeas, Cucumbers, Eggplant, Kohlrabi, Okra, Onion Plants, Peppers, Pumpkins, Radishes, Squash, Sugar Corn, Sweet Potatoes, Tomatoes.

MAY: Beans, Butter Beans, Cowpeas, Eggplant, Okra, Peppers, Pumpkin, Squash, Sugar Corn, Sweet Potatoes, Tomatoes.

JUNE: Butter Beans, Cabbage seed, Celery seed, Cowpeas, Eggplant seed, Peppers, Squash, Sweet Potatoes, Tomato plants and seed, Watermelons.

JULY: Cabbage seed, Celery seed, Cowpeas, Eggplant and seed, Peppers, Pumpkin, Squash, Tomato plants and seed.

AUGUST: Beans (Snap), Cabbage seed, Cauliflower seed, Carrots, Cowpeas, Cucumbers, Collards, Eggplant, English Peas, Irish Potatoes, Kale, Kohlrabi, Lettuce, Mustard, Onions, Peppers, Pumpkin, Radishes, Rape, Rutabagas, Spinach, Squash, Tomatoes, Swiss Chard, Windsor Beans.

SEPTEMBER: Beets, Brussels-sprouts, Cabbage plants and seed, Carrots, Collards, Cowpeas, Cucumbers, English Peas, Irish Potatoes, Kale, Lettuce, Mustard, Onion Sets, Radishes, Rape, Rutabagas, Spinach, Squash, Swiss Chard, Turnips.

OCTOBER: Beets, Bermuda Onion seed, Brussels-sprouts, Cabbage plants and seed, Carrots, Collards, Kale, Lettuce seed and plants, Mustard, Onion sets, Radishes, Rape, Rutabagas, Spinach, Swiss Chard, Turnips.

NOVEMBER: Beets, Brussels-sprouts, Cabbage seed and plants, Carrots, Collards, Kale, Lettuce, Mustard, Onion sets, Radishes, Rape, Rutabagas, Spinach, Turnips.

DECEMBER: Cabbage plants and seed, Collards, Lettuce plants and seed, Mustard, Bermuda Onion plants, Radishes, Rape, Spanish Onion seed, Swiss Chard.

THE HISTORIC GREENWOOD HOMESTEAD NEAR THOMASVILLE

Violets make a lusty edging for this old garden with its Rose bushes and fine shrubs set with the balanced precision of earlier gardening days

AS THE CHEROKEE ROSE GROWS AT SUMMERVILLE

The region where a plant is native is not necessarily the one where it grows best—to this apparently contradictory horticultural fact the Cherokee (Rosa laevigata) bears indisputable witness by flourishing more valiantly in the country of its adoption than in its Asiatic home

AMONG OUR GARDEN NEIGHBORS

EVERY GARDEN MEANS A HOME

GARDENING DOWN SOUTH

THIS may mean many different things—the Colonial South of Virginia, the Creole South of New Orleans, the earlier South of Ponce de Leon's region, or, again, the state of Texas all are equally "South" but all are different in detail. With the rich heritage of the Colonial gardens which has been sung in many a book, the curtain over the past is partly drawn and we get glimpses of the glories that were. And they had gardens that in their day were the equal of anything of the present time. In a few striking examples that still exist the gardener of to-day may still learn lessons in design; for those gardens are expressions of a practical harmony of life indoors and outdoors that belonged to that time.

Very little of material, however, has been handed down to us. Yet in this old environment a new garden spirit is awakening and finding concrete expression in the present-day style. Whereas in former times the gardens were associated with the all-year-round homes, permanent, and somewhat isolated perhaps, there is developing a new gardening for the occasional home, gardens of seasonal interest they may be called. And this leads to a quite different kind of expression which brings the gardening of the whole region into sympathetic correspondence with the gardens of the rest of the country.

This new gardening is a thing of no mean import. Gardeners are indeed a friendly and neighborly folk. The touch of common interest places gardeners everywhere in friendly sympathy with each other. We are a great brotherhood sharing a blending influence despite climate or distance. North, South, East, or West has each its own peculiar problems, but through them all runs a community of interest that binds all into an integral whole. More particularly is this so when, as is becoming more and more general, people pass part of their seasons in different regions, and strange similarities are discovered—touches of nature indeed that make "the whole world kin."

This first number of THE GARDEN MAGAZINE to be devoted especially to affairs of the South is dedicated to the wonderful work that is being accomplished by the very active garden clubs and such-like organizations that are rapidly springing into being in that region of great opportunity, favored as it is in so many ways regarding climate and season.

THE DAHLIA SEASON

THIS number of THE GARDEN MAGAZINE is going to press just as the Dahlia Shows are in full sway, which prevents our giving them consideration this month. Briefly it may be said that, despite a trying summer which threatened at one time to obliterate any great display of Dahlia bloom, nature retrieved herself toward the end with an ensuing triumph of flowers. It has been an interesting season in regard to a scarcity of novelties though there are three or four of outstanding merit. The general trend of fancy still turns toward the Decorative and the Hybrid-cactus types with the Singles in lessening favor. A study of the varieties in the Shows emphasizes the general dominance of a few varieties that have been gradually progressing to the front. But of all this in detail we shall have more to say in the December issue. That issue will also appear, as in recent years, with a special appeal to the interests of California and of the Pacific Coast.

ANNOUNCEMENT will be made in an early issue of the results of the Prize Competition for the best account, adequately illustrated, of some community or individual effort which owes its inspiration to National Garden Week. And may it be said by the way, that the number of manuscripts submitted up to closing date on October first, the variety and quality of achievement is distinctly heartening to the garden-minded folk who take their citizenship seriously.

AN APPLE SHOW, representing what the Eastern region of the country can do opens in New York Nov. 3rd–10th (at the Grand Central Palace). This is an effort to bring the merits of Eastern-grown fruit before a greater public and to stimulate more planting of Apples on home grounds. The American Pomological Society is also meeting in conjunction, Nov. 6th, 7th, 8th, and an interesting gathering of horticulturists from all states is scheduled.

THE OPEN COLUMN

Readers' Interchange of Experience and Comment

In Neighborly Spirit

To the Editors of THE GARDEN MAGAZINE:

IN REPLY to the appeal of "A Southerner" on page 337 in your July issue may we state that we stand ready to do our part.

The object of our club is to advance the intellectual, social, and business interests of the members in floriculture and ornamental horticulture in the city of Jacksonville. The club is divided into six chapters—namely florists, professional gardeners, landscape architects, ornamental horticulturists, and amateur gardeners. We have established a file for the benefit of our members and as a source from which to supply our "Garden Notes" issue, featured in the Sunday's *Times Union*.—J. K. BROWER, Secretary, Jacksonville Florists and Gardeners Club, *Jacksonville, Fla.*

Pine Shavings a Failure as Humus Makers

To the Editors of THE GARDEN MAGAZINE:

IN REFERENCE to Mr. Egan's question about pine shaving manure (page 337, July G. M.) let me say we have found it does not pay to haul shaving manure as a gift. The shavings appear to absorb all the ammonia and lock it up somehow and at the same time preserve the wood from rotting and making humus. According to an Experiment Station analysis, shaving manure has one half the value of clean wheat straw.—R. M. ABBOTT, *Bristol, Pa.*

INSPIRED BY NATIONAL GARDEN WEEK

Zinnias, Cornflowers, and Giant African Marigolds literally by hundreds along the driveway of this Tennessee home, and around the porch abundant bloom of the Rosy Morn Petunia bordered with blue Ageratum—all planted in May and June by Mrs. H. W. Reynolds who writes us from Bristol that she "took a special interest in this planting because of National Garden Week, hoping that an object lesson would do more for this town than all of the talk and written articles." (See letter below)

A Japanese Wisteria Completely at Home in Texas

To the Editors of The Garden Magazine:

I WANT to tell you of my ever-blooming Wisteria and what it has accomplished in its five years of age. In 1917 a friend gave me a slip and when I got home and left my car I picked up a trowel and dug a shallow hole by the rear garage door, putting in the slip and forgetting all about it as I was extremely busy at the time.

It made no growth that year but remained alive and plump. In March of 1918 I noticed some green shoots starting and marveled at it's "grit." However a dog bit all these off when they had grown four feet long and I gave it up for lost as I knew this was a death blow to most plants. In a month, however, I saw more brave shoots coming and determined these should have their chance to grow. A frame was put around it and also fertilizer dug in. The shoots reached the roof by autumn—some seven fine stems.

In the summer of 1919 I had a pergola made for it adjoining the east side of the garage. This measured 12 x 30 feet. My friends laughed and said I would have to plant other vines to cover it. By watching and guiding the very slender growth (you know the Ever-blooming is nothing if not dainty) the entire netting covered pergola (netting laid over the uprights) was thinly covered by November.

There were two four-foot swings under it and also a table for impromptu teas. Grass was kept fresh and green. In 1921 I had an extension built to the pergola, making it now 30 x 60 feet and covering the entrances to rear door of garage, storehouse and washhouse. I also added another four-foot swing and some chairs, making this a very pretty part of the lawn. A row of American Red Cross Cannas border the side of the garage and add their flaming color to the charming scene. Afternoon guests rarely get farther than this spot. What I shall do with the encroaching vines I do not know. Come to see me and get a generous supply of this most marvelous vine (to my knowledge) for its age.

A picture can but faintly portray the beauty of the lilac-colored blossoms that lap over themselves in such riotous profusion and can give no idea whatever of the delightful fragrance that is scattered far and wide. Nothing about the Ever-blooming gets coarse like its Chinese sister variety; and as it leaves out before it blossoms, the vine presents a more graceful appearance, although the length of blossom stem is shorter. It will also bloom several times during the season, though never many clusters at a time as at first blooming.—(Mrs.) John Clarkson Darnell, *Katy, Texas.*

—Unfortunately the photograph of this ambitious vine sent us by Mrs. Darnell was not sufficiently sharp to reproduce successfully and so our readers must be deprived of a glimpse of its stupendous activity in covering so many feet of pergola in so short a time. See also page 103 of the October G. M. for Mr. Wilson's account of a similarly amazing Wisteria seen in Japan.—Ed.

Chrysanthemums in North Carolina

To the Editors of The Garden Magazine:

TO STATE it very mildly, I have become quite enthusiastic over the Hardy or Garden Chrysanthemums, especially the singles. From a start with a single white one, I now have seventy-five or more varieties. At this date (August 25th) Kitty Riches, a single pink from Chas. H. Totty, is in full flower and has been since the 18th. Is this not unusually early, even for North Carolina?—R. O. Gapen, *Reidsville, N. C.*

National Garden Week in Eastern Tennessee

To the Editors of The Garden Magazine:

AS SO few Southern gardens have been depicted in the magazine, perhaps you will be interested in this picture of mine. My garden was planted in May and June, all of the plants were grown by myself and as the place was new and we had just moved in on May first, the ground was hard clay and full of rocks. The parkway I had ploughed and planted in Zinnias, literally hundreds of them, using at one end Ragged-robins or blue Cornflowers with the Giant African Marigolds. People from everywhere rode by to see. Around the porch I used the Rosy Morn Petunia with a border of blue Ageratum. I thought the whole was remarkable for the first summer, showing what can be accomplished in eastern Tennessee with old-fashioned flowers at small expense.

I took a special interest in this planting because of National Garden Week, hoping that an object lesson would do more for this town than all of the talk and written articles. I have given away plants, Zinnias, etc., by the hundreds and hear favorable remarks about plans for next year.—Mrs. H. W. Reynolds, *Bristol, Tenn.*

Paderewski Playing the Recording Piano in the Studio at Aeolian Hall

Last Year the American Public Paid Over a Half Million Dollars to Hear Paderewski Play

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Paderewski has recorded a large number of the nest and most popular compositions from his epertoire. To these he is adding yearly as he has contract with The Aeolian Company to record or the Duo-Art during the balance of his musical fe.

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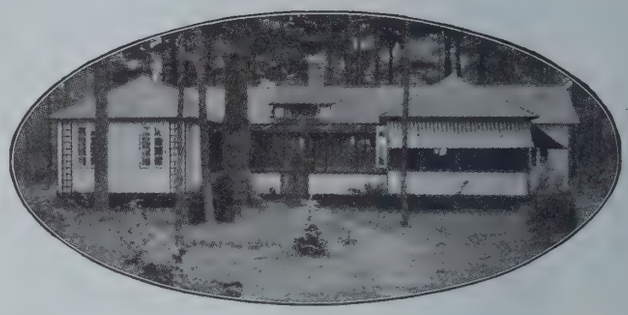

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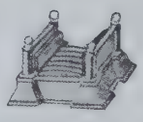

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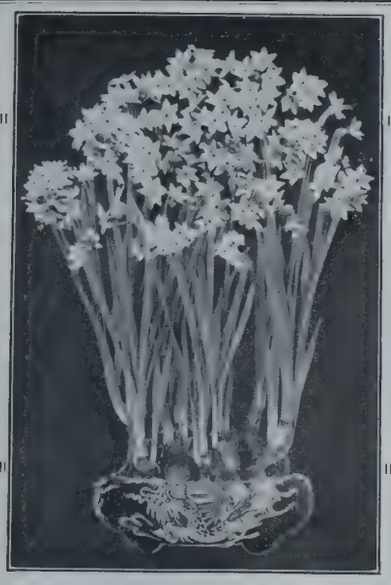

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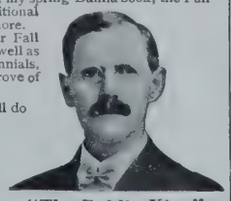
Since the first issue, now three years ago, the special Fall edition of my catalogue has been growing better from year to year. Written in the same frank spirit which my customers appreciate so much in connection with my spring Dahlia book, the Fall catalogue has won me many additional friends, but there is still room for more.

If you are interested in bulbs for Fall planting such as Tulips Narcissi, as well as Peonies, Iris; and other hardy perennials, I am sure my Fall catalogue will prove of interest.

Please write for it—a postcard will do



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Richmond Virginia

Brand's Gold Medal Peonies

THE *one great prize* given by the American Peony Society at its Annual National Show is the *Gold Medal* awarded to the winner of first in Class One, calling for a display of one bloom each of not more than 100 varieties. At the National Show held this year in St. Paul, Minnesota, the Brand Peony Farms was awarded the first prize in this class and the *Gold Medal.*

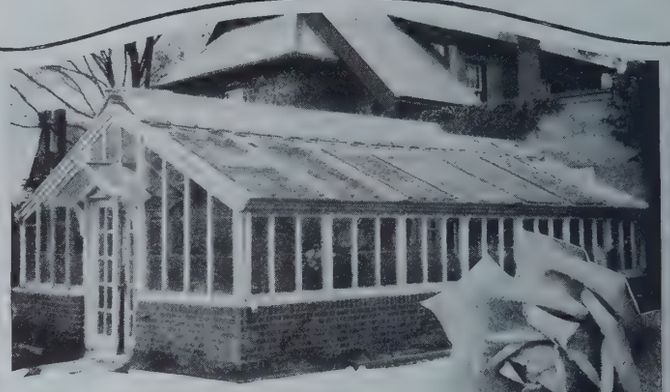
New Brand Peony, Myrtle Gentry
Awarded Silver Medal at St. Paul Show

We were also awarded the Gold Medal and Silver Medal and two Awards of Merit on our display of new seedling peonies, all of our own originating. Furthermore, this display of new peonies was declared by competent judges to be "the greatest display of new peonies ever shown at one time by any originator."

If you wish to plant peony roots this fall from such stock as this, you will want our new Peony and Iris catalogue. This book is more than a catalogue. It is really a Peony Manual. It gives you the story of our fifty years' work with the Peony. It gives complete information of the care, of varieties, and of the history of the Peony. If you do not have a copy and intend purchasing roots this fall, it is free. Otherwise, we ask 35c per copy for it.

Growers of Peonies for over 50 Years

THE BRAND PEONY FARMS, Box 23, Faribault, Minn.



Grow Your Own Roses this Winter!

Flowers in the winter-time! Nothing will add more to the bright cheeriness of your home this winter than an abundance of fragrant flowers. And to pick them fresh each morning from your own cosy little greenhouse is a joy beyond compare.

CALLAHAN Greenhouses

for every purse and purpose

You can start with a very small underglass garden and easily add to it because of Callahan standardization. And it is surprising what a wealth of fruit, flowers and pleasure even a small greenhouse will yield. Big clusters of luscious grapes, fragrant red roses from Christmas to Easter, the constant companionship of growing things—and ever-ready inspiration to the tired business man or woman.

There is still time to have a Callahan Greenhouse this winter—if you act promptly.

WRITE TO-DAY for "The Greenhouse Book," a handsome 20-page catalogue that shows by word and picture how easy it is to build a Callahan Greenhouse. Prices for all styles and sizes accompany the catalogue.

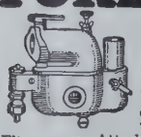
THE T. J. CALLAHAN COMPANY
1127 S. Perry St. Dayton, Ohio

FORDS run 34 Miles

(on Gallon of Gasoline)

Low Gear Seldom Used

With Air-Friction Carburetor



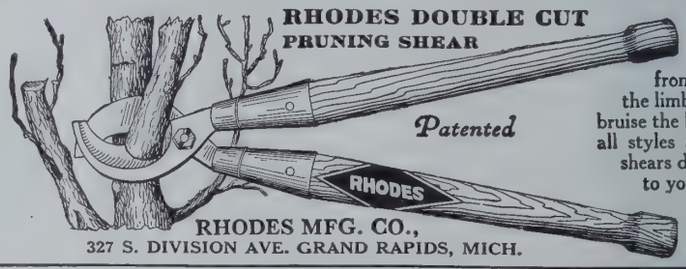
With this new carburetor. Guaranteed to reduce gasoline bills on any car from one-half to one-third and increase power of motors from 30 to 50%.

Sent on 30 Day's Free Trial

Fits any car. Attach yourself. Starts easy in cold weather. No shifting of gears in slow moving traffic. Send make of car and take advantage of our special 30-day trial offer. **Agents Wanted.**

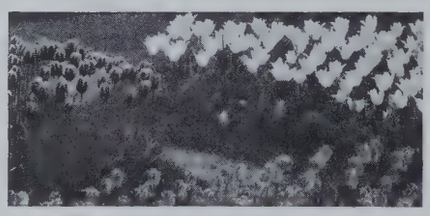
AIR-FRICTION CARBURETOR CO.
143 Raymond Bldg. Dayton, Ohio

"No library complete, without Kipling complete"



THE only pruner made that cuts from both sides of the limb and does not bruise the bark. Made in all styles and sizes. All shears delivered free to your door. Write for circular and prices.

RHODES MFG. CO.,
327 S. DIVISION AVE. GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.



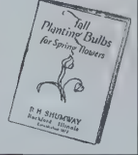
"Pedigreed" Bulbs

Imported from Holland

"Breeding" tells in flowers as well as in highly domesticated animals. Shumway pedigreed bulbs produce Hyacinths, Tulips, Narcissus, Crocus, etc., that are the gorgeous result of years of expert flower breeding by specialists. Unrivaled in size, beauty, delicacy of colors and vitality.

Shumway Bulbs are selected with the same exacting care as that exercised in "breeding" them. Order your bulbs for Fall planting ***now.*** And be sure they are ***"Shumways"***—a guarantee of highest quality.

R. H. SHUMWAY
Dept. D, Rockford, Ill., *Established 1870*



Write for this Free Bulb Book

Lists and describes many varieties of bulb flowers. Beautifully illustrated. Shows artistic flower bed arrangement. Tells you what you want to know about bulb flowers.

Order Roses Now
Save 20%

By ordering Roses now you will save about 20% on spring prices. We will hold them for spring planting or send them to you the last of November, as you may prefer. Fifty choice Hybrid Teas, with seven exceptions, at 75c each; $6.50 per 10; $60.00 per 100.

Write for my new Fall Catalogue—to-day.

ROSEDALE NURSERIES
"Outfitters for the Home Grounds"
Box G Tarrytown, N. Y.

The Gateway to the South—Louisville, Ky.

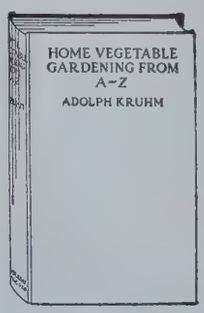
In this, the Southern Number of Garden Magazine, we call attention to the fact that we are particularly well equipped to care for *Garden Magazine* readers who might be termed Southerners. We especially refer to the rapidly developing gardening interests in the Gulf States, in the Carolinas, Tennessee, Kentucky, and Missouri.

We are equipped with nursery stocks of the best quality and selection and with excellent collections of specialties such as Dahlias, Gladioli, Peonies and Irises—all at reasonable prices. Visit our Nurseries.

Our catalogue is yours for the asking

Everything for your Garden at reasonable prices.

JACOB SCHULZ CO., Inc.
550 S. Fourth Avenue Louisville, Ky.



This is the Tool that Will Make the Garden Grow

The Dubl-Duti shown here "gets" the weeds, going and coming. The keen, double edged cutting blade enters the soil easily, rocking back and forward, making every stroke count. To work with a "Dubl-Duti" means getting more of better cultivating done the easiest way!

and here is an Unparalleled Offer—

To introduce GILSON Tools—we will supply one 6" Dubl-Duti (minus handle easily bought at hardware stores) and an instructive book on gardening and garden planting made clear by over two hundred action pictures and thirty-six colored illustrations entitled "Home Vegetable Gardening," published by Doubleday, Page & Co.,—both tool and book for $1.85 postpaid. Your money back if not satisfied. Free booklet on request.

J. E. GILSON COMPANY, 600 Valley Street, Port Washington, Wisconsin

AEOLIAN-VOCALION

BOTH in the matter of its tone and in its exclusive tone control, the Aeolian-Vocalion has raised the phonograph to a new artistic standard. It is a real musical instrument and proves that musical knowledge and experience, as well as manufacturing skill, are necessary in musical instrument construction.

In appearance, also, the Aeolian-Vocalion reflects the ability of those accustomed to building fine musical instruments. Two years after its introduction it was presented in Period Console case design—an innovation in the industry.

This year the Aeolian Company has gone a step farther, and in addition to the many beautiful models designed in its own studios, it has called upon the services of a group of the world's leading decorators and designers. This makes it possible now for a music lover of critical taste to purchase the world's leading phonograph, designed and executed by those whom he is accustomed to look upon as authorities in the furnishing of his home.

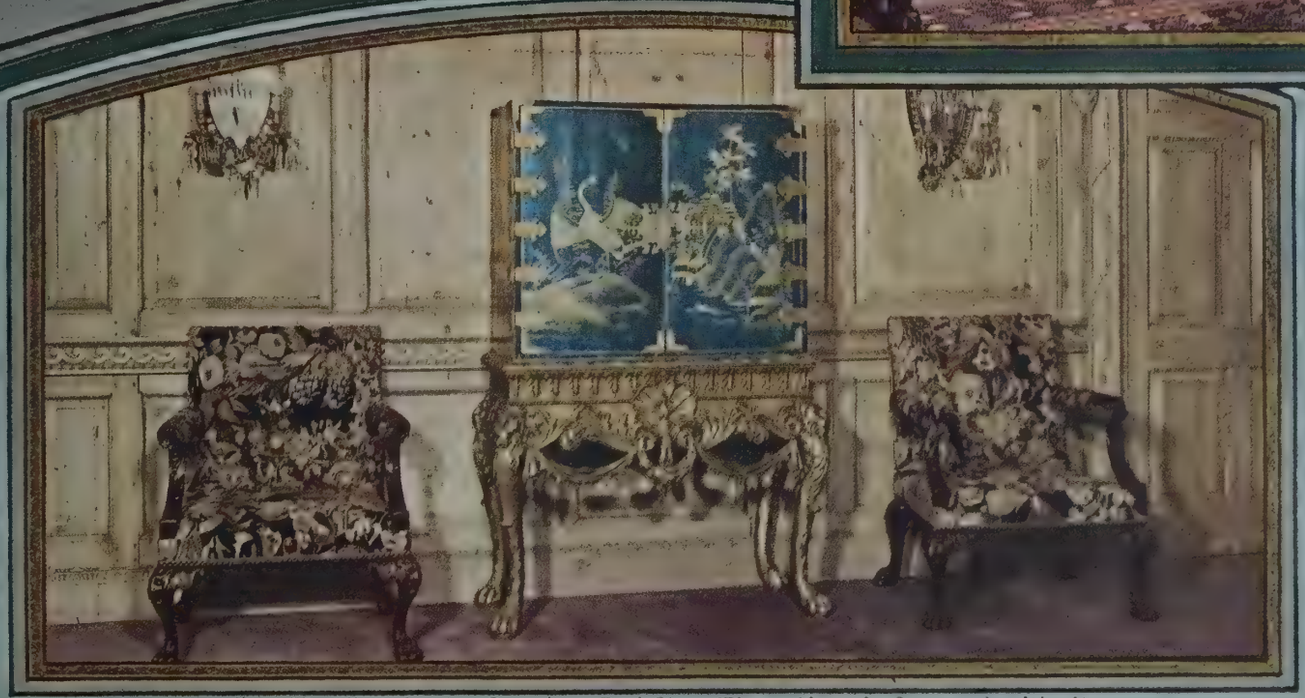
Aeolian-Vocalion (Florentine). The technique of the Italian master craftsmen well exemplified. Walnut, with polychrome hand decoration

ortfolio illustrating Aeolian-Vocalions executed by Wm. Baumgarten & Co., c., Charles of London, Tiffany Studios, D. S. Hess & Co., H. F. Huber Co., W. & J. Sloane, Wm. Pierre Stymus, Jr., Inc., and The Aeolian udios, furnished upon request.

ices from $150 upward. Representatives in all leading cities.

ddress, Department E.

Aeolian-Vocalion (Jacobean). Characteristic of later Jacobean Models. The Maltese Cross is used in the door panels

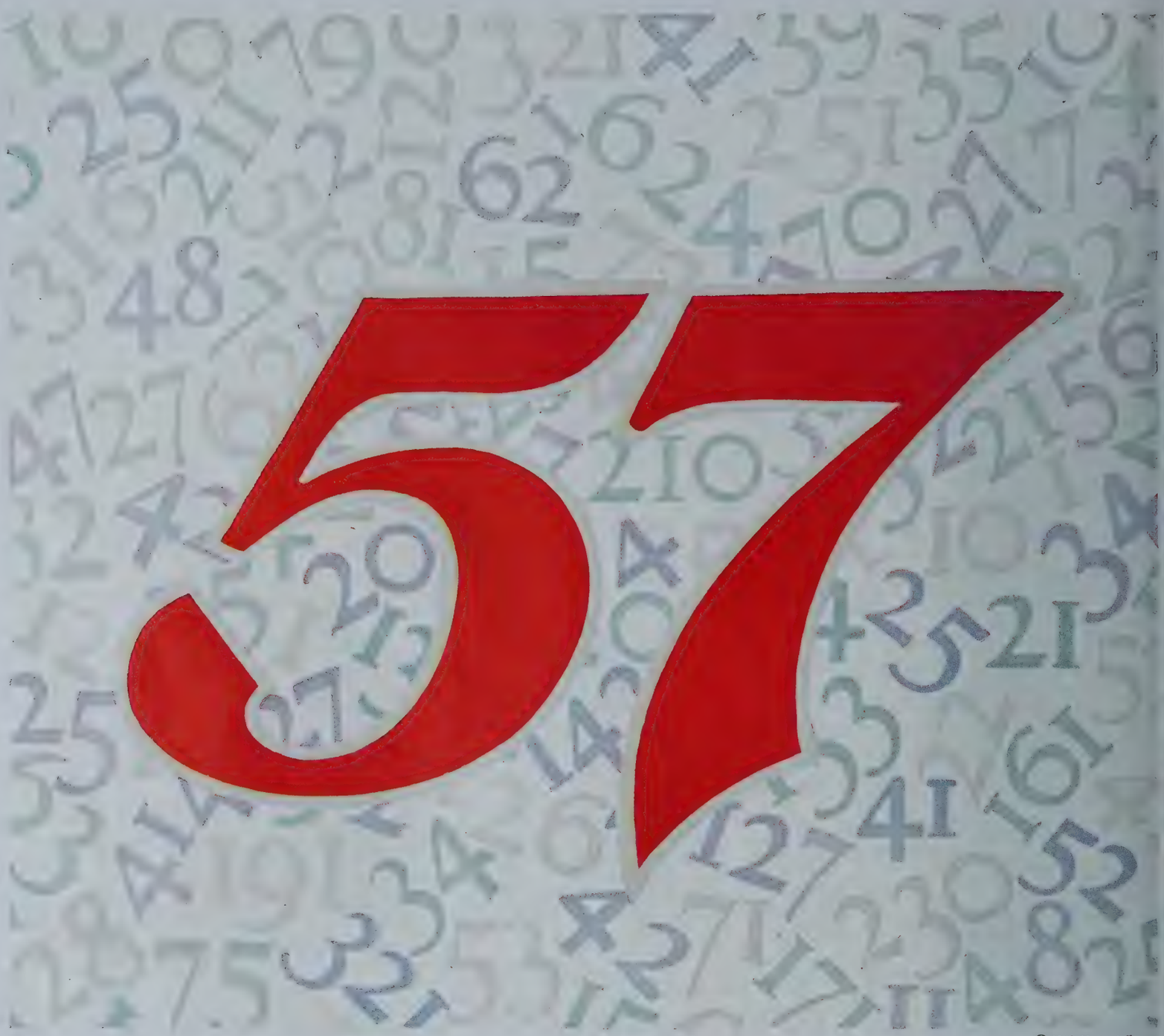


Aeolian-Vocalion (early Georgian Period). The cabinet is decorated with silver leaf, lacquered, the base is hand-carved and finished in English silver gilt, glazed. By Wm. Baumgarten & Co., Inc., New York

THE AEOLIAN COMPANY

AEOLIAN HALL - NEW YORK

LONDON PARIS MADRID SYDNEY MELBOURNE



© 1923, H. J. H. Co.

56 is just a number—58 is just a number—but *57* means good things to eat

Here are Heinz *57* Varieties. *How many do you know?*

1 Heinz Baked Beans with Pork and Tomato Sauce
2 Heinz Baked Beans without Tomato Sauce, with Pork—*Boston Style*
3 Heinz Baked Beans in Tomato Sauce without Meat—*Vegetarian*
4 Heinz Baked Red Kidney Beans
5 Heinz Peanut Butter
6 Heinz Cream of Tomato Soup
7 Heinz Cream of Pea Soup
8 Heinz Cream of Celery Soup
9 Heinz Cooked Spaghetti
10 Heinz Cooked Macaroni
11 Heinz Mince Meat
12 Heinz Plum Pudding
13 Heinz Fig Pudding
14 Heinz Cherry Preserves
15 Heinz Red Raspberry Preserves
16 Heinz Peach Preserves
17 Heinz Damson Plum Preserves
18 Heinz Strawberry Preserves
19 Heinz Pineapple Preserves
20 Heinz Black Raspberry Preserves
21 Heinz Blackberry Preserves
22 Heinz Apple Butter
23 Heinz Crab-apple Jelly
24 Heinz Currant Jelly
25 Heinz Grape Jelly
26 Heinz Quince Jelly
27 Heinz Apple Jelly
28 Heinz Dill Pickles
29 Heinz Sweet Midget Gherkins
30 Heinz Preserved Sweet Gherkins
31 Heinz Preserved Sweet Mixed Pickles
32 Heinz Sour Spiced Gherkins
33 Heinz Sour Midget Gherkins
34 Heinz Sour Mixed Pickles
35 Heinz Chow Chow Pickle
36 Heinz Sweet Mustard Pickle
37 Heinz Queen Olives
38 Heinz Manzanilla Olives
39 Heinz Stuffed Olives
40 Heinz Ripe Olives
41 Heinz Pure Olive Oil
42 Heinz Sour Pickled Onions
43 Heinz Worcestershire Sauce
44 Heinz Chili Sauce
45 Heinz Beefsteak Sauce
46 Heinz Red Pepper Sauce
47 Heinz Green Pepper Sauce
48 Heinz Tomato Ketchup
49 Heinz Prepared Mustard
50 Heinz India Relish
51 Heinz Evaporated Horse-Radish
52 Heinz Salad Dressing
53 Heinz Mayonnaise
54 Heinz Pure Malt Vinegar
55 Heinz Pure Cider Vinegar
56 Heinz Distilled White Vinegar
57 Heinz Tarragon Vinegar

If you know only 4 or 5, you can be assured that the other 53 or 52 are just as good. If your grocer does not have the ones you want, please write us.

H. J. HEINZ COMPANY, *Pittsburgh, Pa.*

"Hartford-Saxony"

Made exclusively by the Bigelow-Hartford Carpet Company at their mills in Thompsonville, Conn.

A rug of unrivalled luxuriousness

UNUSUALLY deep in pile, made of specially selected woolen yarns that are exceptionally thick, soft and resilient, produced in colorings of remarkable softness and depth, and in patterns of unrivalled richness, "Hartford-Saxony" rugs grace any room with an enduring beauty and dignity.

Yet they are so moderately priced that a small size, 3 ft. by 5 ft. 3 in., costs only about $24.00, and a standard room size, 9 ft. by 12 ft., about $135.00.

"Hartford-Saxony" rugs are made in twenty-seven stock sizes, from 22½ in. by 36 in. to 11 ft. 3 in. by 24 ft., and special sizes can be made to order.

Most reputable dealers carry "Hartford-Saxony" rugs. If you have any difficulty in procuring them, write to us. We will see that you are supplied by the dealer nearest your home, who does carry them.

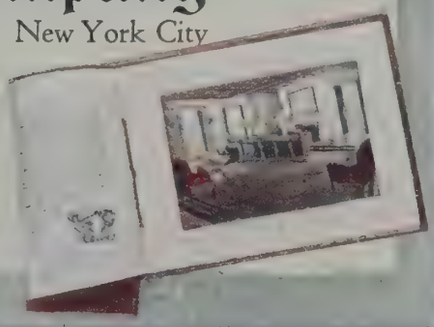
Bigelow-Hartford Carpet Company

385 Madison Avenue ESTABLISHED 1825 New York City

"Hartford-Saxony" rugs in the making

The first edition of this booklet was quickly exhausted. A second edition of 25,000 is just off the press, with larger pages and more beautiful color printing, on a fine ivory toned paper.

This booklet will be sent free, on request, but as this offer is being read by nearly a million people, if you are to have a copy, it will be necessary to write at once.



The pattern on the floor is Gold-Seal Congoleum Rug No. 528. In the 6x9 ft. size it costs only $9.00

Congoleum—the Easy-to-Clean Rug

A *Gold-Seal* Congoleum Rug makes any kitchen more attractive. And besides lending the good cheer of its happy colors this popular floor-covering is amazingly easy to care for—a few strokes with a damp mop or rag make the waterproof, smooth surface bright and spotless.

Furthermore, these modern, sanitary rugs cling tight to the floor without any kind of fastening—never ruffle at the edges or corners.

Beautiful and easy-to-clean but hard to wear out—Gold Seal Congoleum Rugs are the most economical floor-covering it is possible to buy.

6 ft. x 9 ft. $ 9.00	9 ft. x 9 ft. $13.50
7½ ft. x 9 ft. 11.25	9 ft. x 10½ ft. 15.75
9 ft. x 12 ft. $18.00	

The rug illustrated is made only in the five large sizes. The small rugs are made in other designs to harmonize with it.

1½ ft. x 3 ft. $ .60	3 ft. x 4½ ft. $1.95
3 ft. x 3 ft. 1.40	3 ft. x 6 ft. 2.50

Owing to freight rates, prices in the South and west of the Mississippi are higher than those quoted.

CONGOLEUM COMPANY
INCORPORATED

Philadelphia New York Boston Chicago Kansas City
San Francisco Dallas Pittsburgh Minneapolis
Atlanta Montreal London Paris Rio de Janeiro

Gold Seal
CONGOLEUM
RUGS

GOLD SEAL
CONGOLEUM
GUARANTEE
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED OR YOUR MONEY BACK
REMOVE SEAL WITH DAMP CLOTH
COPYRIGHT 1920 CONGOLEUM COMPANY INC.

Look for this Gold Seal

There is only one genuine guaranteed Congoleum and that is *Gold-Seal* Congoleum identified by this Gold Seal. The Gold Seal (printed in dark green on a gold background) is pasted on the face of the material. Look for it when you buy!

Landscape Plans and Plants

for Southland Homes

Ophiopogon japonicus

In all this wide country the Southland is richest in varied trees and shrubs for home grounds—but to use this wealth of material calls for special knowledge. Our staff of landscape designers has had wide experience in planning home and factory surroundings, and have the ability and technical training necessary to produce the most pleasing results. Correspondence with interested home owners is solicited; later a personal visit can be arranged for, if desired.

Trees and Shrubs for the South

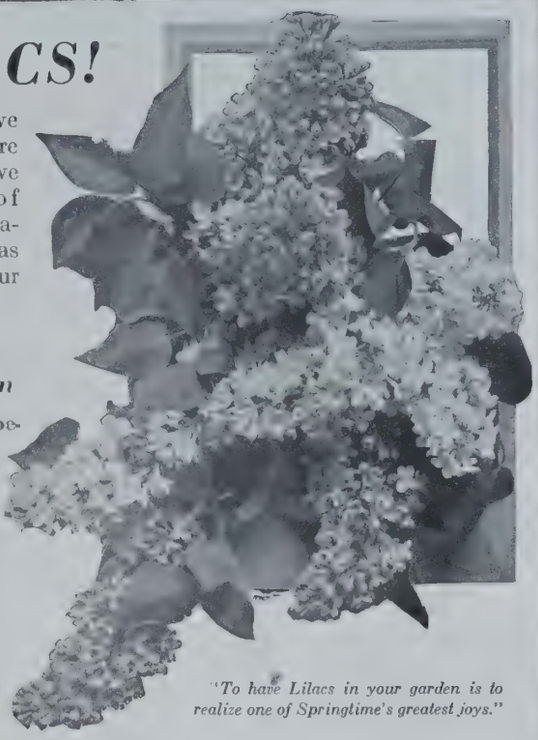
all of which bear the mark of Lindley quality are grown in our nursery of 300 acres. Evergreens, shade trees, flowering shrubs, roses are here in quantity and quality to meet the requirements of the most critical buyers.

Our new catalogue featuring Southern flowers and fruits will be sent to any one upon receipt of name and address.

J. Van. Lindley Nursery Co.
Box 11, Pomona North Carolina

LILACS!

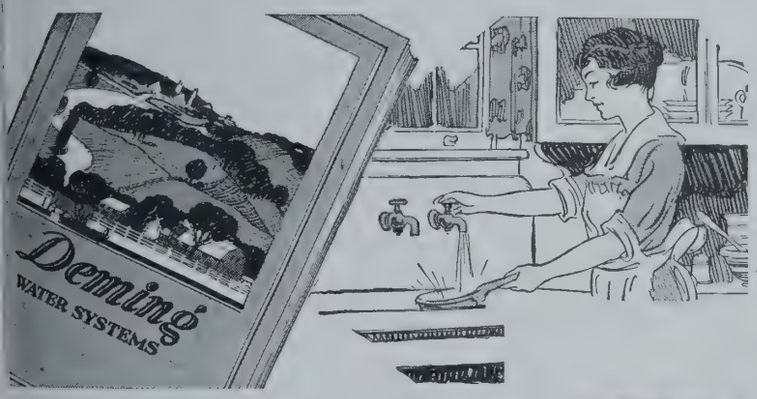
You can live most anywhere and yet have bouquets of beauty and fragrance such as this from your own garden.


"To have Lilacs in your garden is to realize one of Springtime's greatest joys."

Plant Lilacs this Autumn

Send for our Special Lilac Folder G, showing choice Hybrid varieties in natural color. It will aid you in your choosing and contains an attractive Special Offer.

Moons' Nurseries
THE WM. H. MOON CO.
MORRISVILLE (which is 1 mile from Trenton, N.J.) PENNSYLVANIA

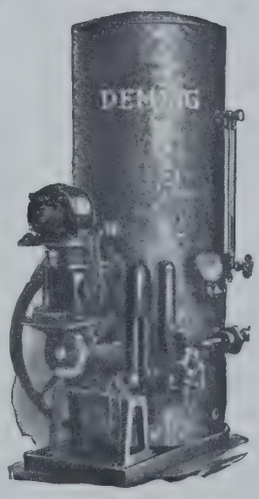


Get this Book Free!
is the First Step Toward Running Water in Your Home

RUNNING water in the home is the biggest help women can have. Don't endure the drudgery of carrying water because of mistaken ideas of high cost.

The "Marvel" System here illustrated is low in price and costs only 2 cents a day to operate.

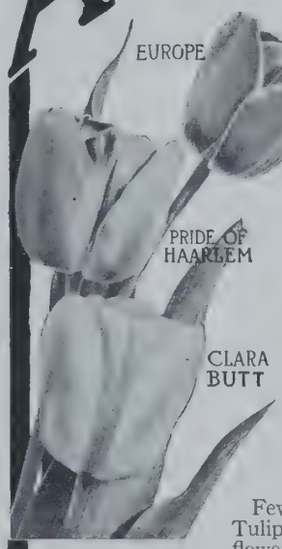
Our catalogue completely describes this outfit, and many other systems of all capacities built for operation by hand power, gasolene engine or electric motor. Write for it.



THE DEMING CO., 335 Depot St., Salem, Ohio

Deming
HAND AND POWER **PUMPS** FOR ALL USES

A Garden Full of Darwin Tulips for $2.00



IN anticipation of again placing before our customers a collection of Darwin Tulips we have had a sufficient quantity grown so that we can offer

50 Giant Darwin Tulip Bulbs
Finest Mixed, for $2.00
Selected from 15 named varieties

Few Spring flowering plants rival the Darwin Tulip. They are a wonderful addition to the flower garden.

Plant any time before the ground becomes frozen

Mail this advertisement or present at our store, with check, money order, cash or stamps and secure this exceptional collection, sent prepaid to any point in the U. S. east of the Mississippi. **For points west and Canada add 25c. ($2.25).**

For those desiring Darwin Tulips in separate varieties, so the colors may be studied, we offer a Collection of 10 each 10 varieties separately labeled for $5.00.

Our Fall Bulb Catalogue containing a complete list of High Quality Bulbs for Autumn Planting sent on request.

Stumpp & Walter Co 30-32 Barclay St. New York

G

This is the way Hicks Big Trees are moved long distances—to Pittsburgh, Detroit, Chicago—and they arrive in good order

Before the Snow Flies or Ground Freezes

PLENTY of time to get Hicks Big Evergreens and shade trees moved and set before old Winter comes down from the Northland. Trees moved by the Hicks method in November and December never know they had been disturbed.

If you think the ground might freeze, put a thick layer of hay or straw where the trees are to stand; then you can plant even in mid-winter. Men and time are easier to get now than in spring.

Write us about your needs—or come to the nursery, select the trees and have them sent by truck or train.

Also get a copy of "Home Landscapes," our latest catalogue featuring Hicks Big Trees and Shrubs. Mailed on request.

HICKS NURSERIES, Box M WESTBURY, L. I., NEW YORK

GALLOWAY POTTERY

Gives the Essential Touch

Adding charm to the garden and lending itself to interesting indoor floral effects.

Our collection of high fired, strong and durable Terra Cottas includes Bird Baths, Fonts, Sun Dials, Gazing Globes, Jars, Flower Pots, Boxes, Vases, Benches and other useful pieces usually made in light stony gray but red, buff and special colors can be furnished.

Send 20c in stamps for catalogue

GALLOWAY TERRA COTTA CO.
3214 WALNUT ST. PHILADELPHIA

Magic Lilies of the Valley

So pure, so fragrant, so entrancing. Sweetest gifts to your friends. Cheer to the invalid. Planted in OUR SPECIALLY prepared MOSS FIBRE, they grow magically and bloom in 16 to 18 days—

10 Pips & Fibre....$1.35
20 Pips & Fibre.... 2.25
50 Pips & Fibre.... 5.00

Delivery FREE with Moss Fibre to plant and FULL directions.

PLANT NOW in pebbles and water bulbs of the lovely CRYSTAL NARCISSI. Huge bunches of silvery flowers in six weeks.

Dozen, POSTPAID, 75c.
Six, POSTPAID, 40c.

We are SPECIALISTS in bulbs for House culture. Send for our BULB BOOK listing these and many others.

H. H. BERGER & CO. 35 Warren Street, New York

Something Different

in Hardy Perennials is the Butterfly Weed (Asclepias tuberosa). It is not new, but the gorgeous glowing orange flowers are not as well known as they should be. A group of these will delight you each July for years if planted in a sunny, well drained location.

Five, one year old tubers for a dollar, postpaid, or a dozen for $2.25.

Anyway, send for ***"Hardy Plants for Home Gardens"*** gladly mailed you free. Folks tell me they like it because "It's such a friendly little catalogue."

W. A. TOOLE ***Garry-nee-Dule*** **Baraboo, Wis.**

BECOME A LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT

Dignified, Exclusive Profession not overrun with competitors. Crowded with opportunity for money-making and big fees $5,000 to $10,000 incomes attained by experts. Easy to master under our correspondence methods. Diploma awarded. We assist students and graduates in getting started and developing their businesses. Established 1916. Write for information; it will open your eyes. Do it to-day.

American Landscape School 77-G, Newark, New York

Have Easter Blossoms

Peonies, Roses, Iris all bloom for Easter. Finest marked Peonies, all colors, 50c; 5 for $2; 12 for $4. Monthly blooming Tea Roses, all colors now in bloom. 3 for $1. Fine collection of Iris, all colors, 15 for $1; all postpaid.

R. J. GIBBINS Mt. Holly, N. J.

Kemp's Prize Winning Glads

Pink Wonder, White Wonder,
and many others

1924 Glad Catalogue Ready Nov. 15th

Gladiolus Seed—both hand and self pollinized.
We also specialize in Exhibition Dahlias.

J. A. KEMP, ***Glad—Dahlia Specialist***
Little Silver New Jersey

School of Horticulture

FOR WOMEN

Gardening, Fruit Growing, Bees, Poultry.

TWO-YEAR DIPLOMA COURSE combines practice with theory. Good positions open to our graduates.

SPRING AND SUMMER SHORT COURSES.

Address: ELIZABETH LEIGHTON LEE, Director
Box A, Ambler Penna.

KOLL'S lock-joint Wood Columns are columns of beauty and durability. They should invariably be chosen to beautify the entrance to any home. Find out now how columns can be used in connection with plans for that new entrance or porch addition. Send 20 cents in stamps for Catalogue H-47.

HARTMANN-SANDERS COMPANY

Main Office & Factory 2155-87 Elston Ave., Chicago
Eastern Office & Showrooms 6 E. 39th St., New York

Originators and sole manufacturers of Koll's lock-joint wood column

Bulbs for Fall Planting

Place your orders now for early deliveries by parcel post direct to you.

Assortment No. 32—collection of early single tulips, three bulbs each of eleven specially selected varieties, sent to any address for $2.50

Assortment No. 129—collection of peonies, one root each of 8 named and specially selected varieties, sent to any address for $4.50.

Remember—plant to-day for Spring flowering.
Write for free catalogue G

JOSEPH F. DONNELLY
129 South 18th St. Philadelphia, Pa.

Buffalo FIRE SCREENS

Like Good Old Furniture

LIKE good old furniture of the olden time "BUFFALO" FIREPLACE SCREENS, FIRE FENDERS and SPARK GUARDS have a charm all their own.

They are made in graceful designs of good taste—designs that harmonize with the interior decoration of the most perfectly furnished home.

"BUFFALO" FIRE FENDERS, SPARK GUARDS, and FIREPLACE SCREENS cannot be compared with flimsy, cheap ones. They are strong and durable and made by the most skillful workmen from the best quality of "BUFFALO" fine mesh wire cloth. We make them to fit any size fireplace opening and in any desired ornamentation or finish. They provide complete protection from flying sparks.

We also make "BUFFALO" PORTABLE FENCING SYSTEM, VINE TRAINERS, TREE GUARDS, WINDOW GUARDS, etc. Information gladly furnished.

Write for complete catalogue No. 8 BG. Mailed upon receipt of 10c. postage.

BUFFALO WIRE WORKS CO., Inc.
(Formerly Scheeler's Sons)
467 TERRACE BUFFALO, N. Y.

LA BARS Collectors and Growers

RHODODENDRON NURSERY

Native Azalia—Seven Varieties
Rhododendron—Five Varieties
and Mountain Laurel

Catalogue on Request

Stroudsburg, Pennsylvania

DREER'S
Darwin Tulips

NOVEMBER is the ideal month to plant Darwin Tulip bulbs in the garden. We have a grand collection of 24 distinct varieties in extra strong, well-developed bulbs received from the leading Holland specialists, which we offer as follows:

3 each of the 24 sorts (72 bulbs) for $ 4.00
6 each of the 24 sorts (144 bulbs) for $ 7.50
12 each of the 24 sorts (288 bulbs) for $14.00
25 each of the 24 sorts (600 bulbs) for $27.00

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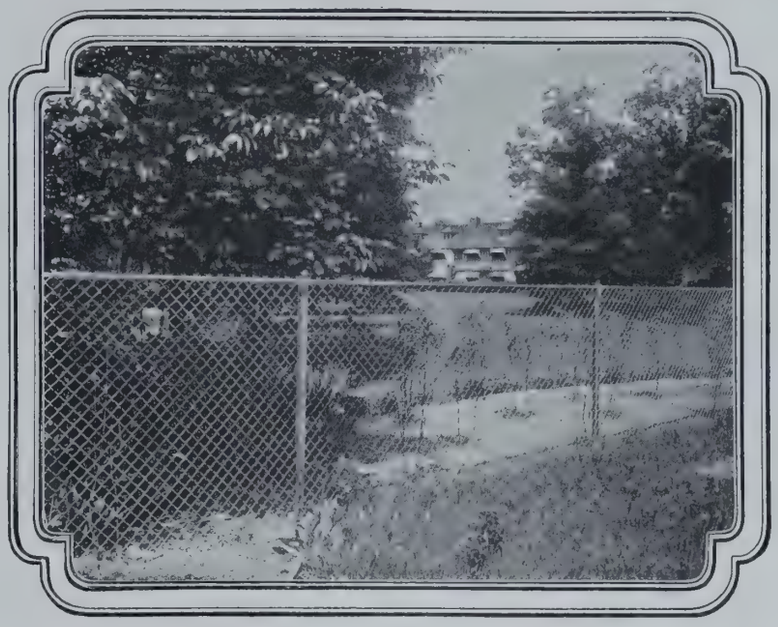

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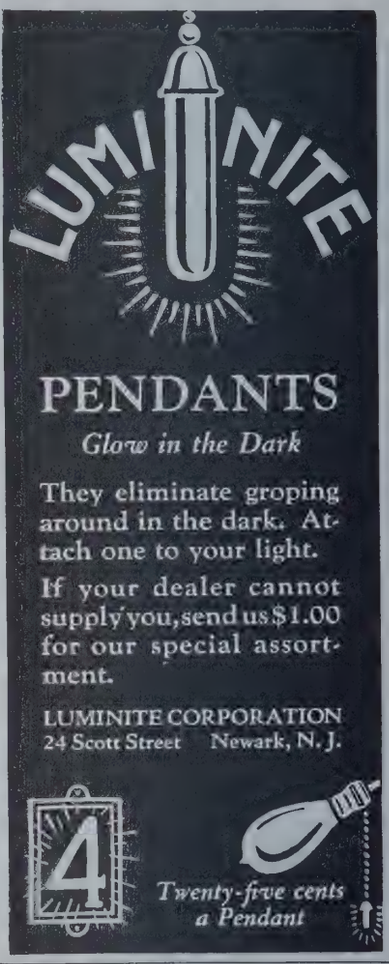

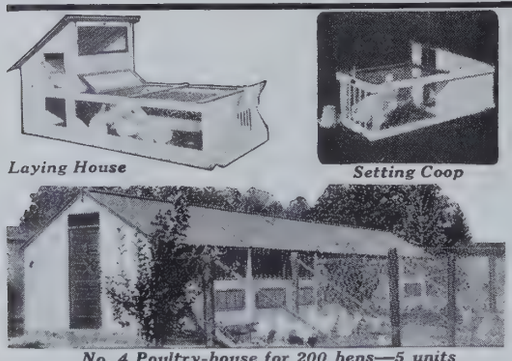
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GARDEN MAGAZINE

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS
NOV 23 1923

DECEMBER, 1923 PRICE, 25 CENTS

PACIFIC COAST ANNUAL

VOL. XXXVIII. No. 4

Dahlias of the Year

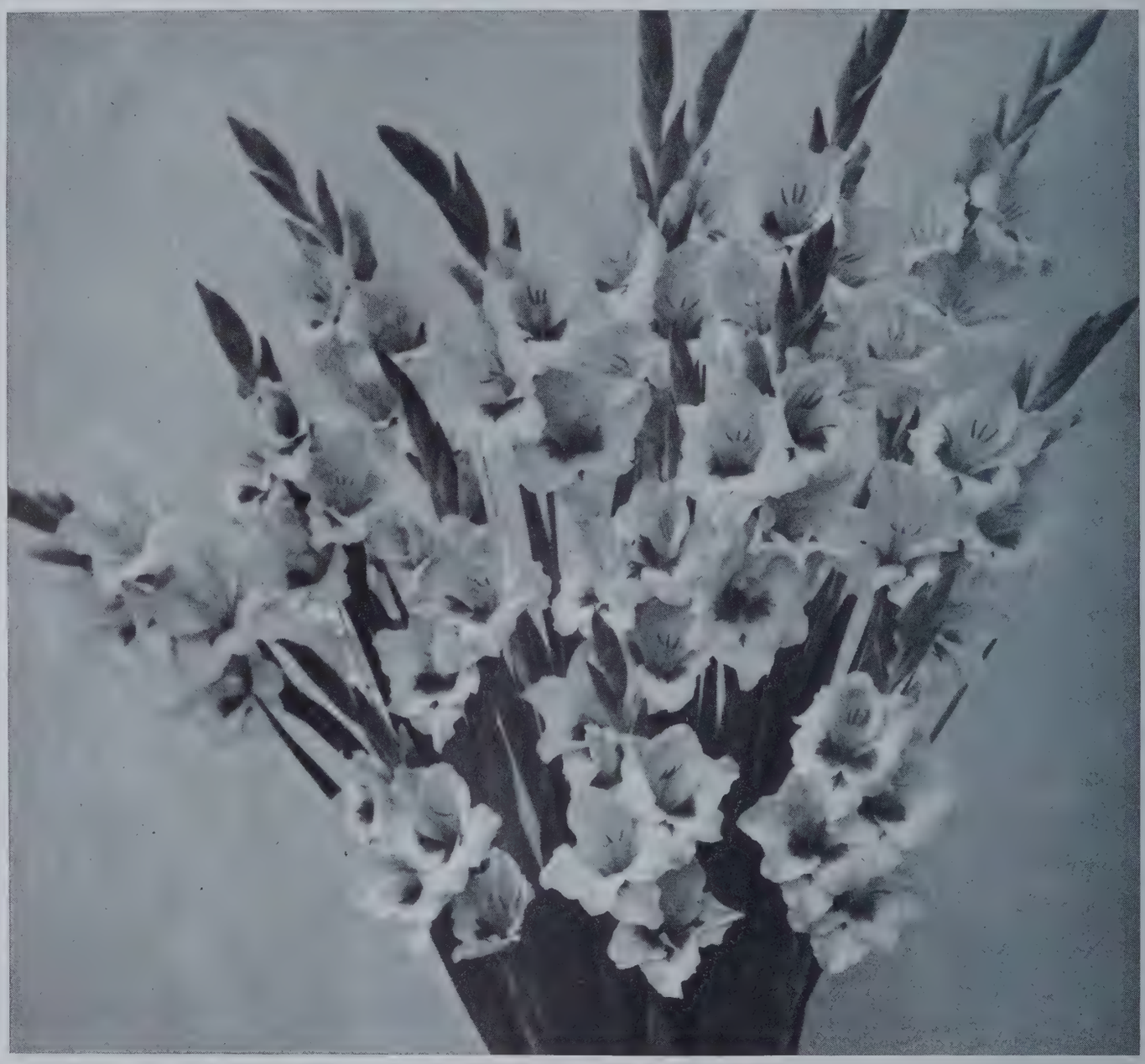
Seed Sowing for Four Seasons' Bloom

Books of the Year

Irises, Fuchsias Holiday Gifts

California Garden Pictures

Doubleday, Page & Company, Garden City, New York *Boston :: Los Angeles :: Chicago*



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*Rookwood
*The MacGregor
Queen Marguerite
*Mrs. Carl Salbach

Prize Winners

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1924 Catalogue ready in January

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AEOLIAN HALL NEW YORK

The Garden MAGAZINE

Vol. XXXVIII, No. 4 — December, 1923

Frances Benjamin Johnston, Photo

"COME AND BE HAPPY! AN EDEN IS HERE"
James Clarence Mangan

The vista between columns is characteristic of Spanish-American dwellings whose doors and windows open on a deep, cool veranda. Live Oaks overhead break the sunshine, lightly lacing shrubbery and tall Ferns with welcome shade in this patio at the home of Mr. F. F. Peabody at Montecito, California

Frances Benjamin Johnston, Photo

"HE WHO ENTERS THE GARDEN GATE
IS NEVER AFRAID OR DESOLATE;
ON LITTLE PATHS THAT WIND AND WIND
HE SHALL UNWEARIED TREASURES FIND."
Louise Driscoll

Very delightful in its diversity and typically Californian is this light leafage which frames without obscuring the sturdy beauty of this Spanish gateway leading into the patio garden of Mr. Morse at Pasadena

Frances Benjamin Johnston, Photo

"A GLORIOUS GARDEN—GREEN FOREVER GREEN,
SINCE HITHER COMES NO HARSH NOR BITING TIME
TO STRIP THE BUDS, BUT, ALL THE WARM YEAR THROUGH,
THE PALMS RISE FEATHERED."

Edwin Arnold

Enclosed by magnificent hedges of Monterey Cypress, this garden lies in a series of shallow terraces leading from a green plateau of lawn in front of the house down a gentle slope. One of its most charming features is the strong massing of color, clear yellow, salmon pink, and orange in standard and climbing Roses, Geraniums, and other flowers which find a perfect setting in a particularly fine planting of shrubbery and evergreens. Garden of Mrs. McCameron Rogers near the old Mission at Santa Barbara (Cal.)

LONG LIFE TO OUR CHRISTMAS GREENS!

ELIZABETH G. BRITTON

Secy-Treas. of the Wild Flower Preservation Society
Honorary Curator of the New York Botanical Garden

Increasing the Pleasure of Holiday Time for the Gardener by the Use of Living Trees—Growing Holly and Other Festal Greenery on the Home Grounds to be Enjoyed the Year Through

GAY wreaths of Holly, long ropes of fragrant Pine, the glisten of Laurel, the clustered red fruits of the Winterberry, and the pungent, woodsy breath of Spruce are all so much a part of Christmas cheer, so linked with bright memories of childhood, that really Christmas wouldn't seem Christmas without them. And yet one of these days, if we don't watch our step, we'll have to have Christmas without them because there simply won't be enough to go round. Prodigally, year by year, we have been raking our woods for this festive treasure with never a thought of the morrow until appallingly soon—unless some constructive precautionary measures are taken—we will have killed the goose that laid the golden egg!

"Somebody's always taking the joy out of life," now you may think protestingly, but a second thought will show that here lies a chance to actually put more joy into it—that is, if you are a gardener with a bit of land, little or big, over which you love to moil and plan. Grow your own Christmas tree, your own sprigs of Holly, your own fragrant Pine! It is all quite possible, feasible, and pleasurable whatever section of the country you live in, and if it happens to be South or on the California coast, add the flaming Poinsettia to your list.

If the city be your home, or a suburb where land is too limited to admit of even a few new plant guests, it still lies within your power to share in the mutually profitable undertaking of keeping Christmas greens forever available. Buy a living tree, enjoy it for as many days as you please, and then don't throw it away but give it to your neighbourhood playground, or school, or nursery, or hospital, or park to plant. There's a far keener joy in conserving life than in destroying it, and few of us relish the knowledge that a cumulative total of *six hundred years* of Holly life is extinguished in one puny 3 x 2 x 2 ft. florist's box!

It is heartening to learn, however, that great organized groups —the National Garden Association with its eight affiliated organizations, the Garden Club of America, the New England Society for the Preservation of Native Plants, and the Wild Flower Preservation Society—are now crusading for the cause of Christmas greens.

THOUGH its natural range is from Maine to Florida, the Holly family, like many other broad-leaved evergreens, has some individuals which are less hardy than others; consequently it is advisable when securing plants for your garden to get those grown by the nearest local nurseryman and which have already proved their hardiness in your particular region.

Since the Holly is dioecious (i.e. staminate and pistillate flowers are borne on separate plants) it is essential that at least one staminate plant be included in a group or at all events placed conveniently near by for the wind to do its work of fruitful fertilization—otherwise there will be no berries.

We have learned from several of our correspondents that they save all their Holly berries and either plant them in pots in the house or scatter them outdoors in the country for the birds to eat. At the New York Botanical Garden we have planted the Holly in winter-time and forced it the first winter with artificial heat, keeping it in pots the second winter in coldframes and setting it out the second year when it begins to send out branches below, and attains a height of about three feet in three years.

Mrs. Farrand suggests (page 267, *Bulletin of The Garden Club of America*, May, 1922) that we use more tubbed or potted trees of Holly and there are a number of substitutes which may be had by the discriminating. Small evergreens in pots, Ardisia crenulata with its bright red berries, the Jerusalem Cherry (Solanum Pseudo-capsicum), dwarf Orange trees, and the Poinsettia or Mexican flame-leaf are all excellent substitutes; and artificial imitations of the last may be had in a variety of styles and prices, as it is beginning to be recognized as the best and showiest "Christmas flower." In Florida, at Miami, where it grows out-of-doors, it is a most gorgeous Christmas tree.

Holly has practically disappeared from all points in its northern range within easy access of any of the larger cities. Botanists in Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, and New Jersey all report that with the exception of a few staminate trees, which do not bear fruit, there is little or no Holly left in any of these states. In Maryland and Virginia the Holly and Laurel are gathered and brought to market largely by the negro population, and Maryland is the first state to recognize the danger and pass a law which imposes a fine of from five to twenty-five dollars or imprisonment for cutting Laurel, Holly, or Christmas trees from any private land, without the consent of the owner.

Thirty-five extinct species of Ilex have been recorded in the United States, including many relatives of the Winterberry and Inkberry and Dahoon; the genus was widely scattered in the Tertiary and Cretaceous periods, from Alaska to California, Montana to Colorado, and in the central plains from Kansas to Louisiana. It seems to have reached its maximum development in Colorado and New Jersey. Since the genus is dying out, naturally all the more reason for bending our energies toward its conservation rather than by thoughtless depredations to accelerate its disappearance.

It is true that the demand for large and expensive Christmas trees is diminishing and that many dealers were left with a surplus of them last year or had to cut off the tops in order to supply those wishing for smaller trees. In fact in many modern apartments in the larger cities there is little room for one, and the old custom of using Christmas trees is dying out. Happily the "Community Tree," often one that is growing in some public park, is taking its place. A legitimate trade in these trees will develop, and as the demand for smaller sizes increases, it would seem easy to put the growing of them on a commercial basis and make it possible to plant and grow them on rocky or abandoned land. The northern Fir (Abies balsamea), beautiful in youth but short-lived and so of little value for ordinary plantings, might well be grown for holiday use.

The same is true of the Laurel, and the Connecticut Forestry Commission have already stated that it is probable that in the rocky and wild portions of the State the growing of Laurel would pay better than any other crop.

Get Nursery-Grown Evergreens for Later Planting Out

Don't buy Winterberry
Don't buy Holly wreaths
Don't buy Spruce trees for Christmas
Don't buy ropes of Laurel or Ground Pine

FLOWER-SEED AND BULB-PLANTING CHART FOR THE CALIFORNIA GARDEN

ALBERT R. GOULD

EDITORS' NOTE: Readers of Mr. Gould's earlier articles will be glad of fresh opportunity to follow his reliable guidance in the matter of timely planting. For some years resident in California, Mr. Gould is by profession a maker of gardens, having received his initial training at Kew, England, and with the Gold Coast Dept. of Agriculture in West Africa. At the Panama-Pacific and P. I. I. Expositions plants of his growing were exhibited with conspicuous success.

NAME	WHEN TO SOW	CHARACTER	TIME OF FLOWERING	HEIGHT	COLOR	MONTHS FROM SEED TO BLOOM
Antirrhinum	Sept. to Dec.	Grown as A.	Spr. and Sum.	6 in. to 3 ft.	Pink, Yellow, Orange	3
Aster	Mar. and April	Annual	Sum. and late Fall	6 in. to 3 ft.		3
Aster, Hardy	Oct. to Nov.	Per.	Summer	1 ft. to 4 ft.	Pink, White, Blue	8
Ageratum	Oct. and Mar.	Annual	Sum. in N. Cal. Winter and Su. in S. Cal.	2 in. to 6 in.	Blue	3
Alonsoa	Oct. and Nov.	Annual	Spr. and Sum.	1 ft.	Orange Scarlet	3
Agrostemma	Aug. to Oct.	Per.	Spr. and Sum.	1½ to 2 ft.	Deep rose	8
Agathaea	Aug. to Sept.	Per.	Spr. and Sum.	8 in. to 12 in.	Blue	8
Alyssum saxatile	June to Aug.	Per.	Spring	4 in.	Yellow	5
A. maritimum	Aug. to Sept. Mar. to April	Annual	Spr. and Sum.	2 in. to 3 in.	White	2
Anchusa myosotidiflora	Aug. to Sept.	Per.	Summer	1 ft.	Blue	8
Arctotis	Mar. and Apl.	Annual	Summer	2 ft.	White	8
Aubrietia	Aug. to Oct.	Per.	Spring	3 in.	Purple and Rose	6
Anthemis	Aug. to Sept.	Per.	Summer	2 ft.	Yellow	8
Balsam	Mar. or Apl.	Annual	Summer	1 ft.	Pink, and White	4
Brachycome	Apl. and May	Annual	Summer	6 in. to 8 in.	Blue	4
Calliopsis	Mar. and Apl.	Annual	Summer	6 in. to 1 ft.	Yellow	4
Calendula	Sept. and Oct.	Annual	Spr. and Sum.	6 in. to 1 ft.	Orange and Yellow	3
Cineraria	June to Aug.	Grown as A.	Spring	6 in. to 2 ft.	Purple, White, Blue, Rose	6
Carnation Chabaud's	March	Grown as A.	Summer	1 ft.	Pink and White	6
Campanula Medium	Sept. and Oct.	Biennial	Spr. and Sum.	2 ft. to 3 ft.	Blue, Pink and White	18
C. pyramidalis	Aug. to Oct.	Per.	Summer	4 ft. to 5 ft.	Blue and White	18
Candytuft	Mar. and Apl.	Annual	Summer	1 ft.	Rose, Lilac, White	4
Centaurea	Mar. and Apl.	Annual	Summer	1 ft. to 2 ft.	Rose, White, Blue	4
Celosia	Apl. and May	Annual	Summer	1 ft. to 2½ ft.	Yellow, Red	5
Cosmos	May	Annual	Sum. and Fall	2 ft. to 3 ft.	Red, White, Pink	5
Chelone	Aug. or Sept.	Per.	Summer	1½ ft. to 2 ft.	Scarlet	9
Celsia	Aug. or Sept.	Per.	Summer	1 ft. to 2 ft.	Yellow	9
Columbine	Aug. or Sept.	Per.	Summer	6 in. to 2 ft.	White, Blue and Yellow	9
Dahlia	Feb. and Mar.	Per. tuber	Summer	2 ft. to 4 ft.	Various	8
Dianthus	Oct. or Mar.	A. and Per.	Summer	1 ft.	Pink and White	7
Eschscholtzia	Oct. to Nov.	Grows as A.	Spr. and Sum.	1 ft.	Yellow, Orange, etc.	6
Gaillardia	Aug. or Sept.	Per.	Summer	1 ft.	Orange and Yellow	8
Geum	Aug. or Sept.	Per.	Spring	1 ft. to 2 ft.	Red	8
Godetia	March	Annual	Spr. and Sum.	1 ft.	Pink, Red, Lavender	4
Gypsophila	Mar. to June	Annual	Spr. and Sum.	1 ft.	White, and Pink	4
Heliopsis	Aug. or Sept.	Per.	Summer	2 ft. to 3 ft.	Yellow	8
Helenium	Aug. or Sept.	Per.	Summer	2 ft. to 3 ft.	Yellow	8
Hollyhock	Aug. to Sept.	Per.	Summer	3 ft. to 4 ft.	Yellow, Pink White	9
Hunnemannia	Sept.	Per.	Spr. and Sum.	1 ft.	Yellow	8
Impatiens	Mar. and Apl.	Annual	Summer	1 ft.	Rose	5
Lobelia	Mar. and Apl.	Annual	Summer	3 in. to 6 in.	Blue, Mauve, and White	6
Leptosyne	Mar. and Apl.	Annual	Summer	1 ft.	Yellow	5
Marigold	Mar. and Apl.	Annual	Summer	1 ft. to 1½ ft.	Yellow and Orange	4
Mignonette	Mar. and Apl.	Annual	Summer	1 ft.	Yellow	4
Mimulus	Aug. and Sept.	Per.	Spring	1 ft.	Yellow	9
Nemesia	Mar. and Aug.	Annual	Winter in S. Sum. in N.	6 in. to 8 in.	Various	4
Nasturtium	Mar. to May	Annual	Summer	1 ft. to 6 ft.	Yellow, and Scarlet	4
Nemophila	Dec. to Jan.	Annual	Spring	6 in.	Blue	4

(Continued on page following)

THE secret of having flowers when you need them is, of course, in acquiring first-hand knowledge as to the how, when, and wherefore, and in the list which follows there is some guide as to what and when to sow and the time from seed to bloom. Most of the material required for a lasting display the year round is included as many of the annuals mentioned may be found in flower even during January and February in the southern half of the state; some, such as Snapdragons, it is useless to attempt during the summer which is really too warm so that they succumb to the fungous disease known as rust. Nemesia, Petunia, Ageratum, Calendula and Alyssum flower very well during the winter months. North of San José the climate is not quite so helpful and the available flowering subjects during December and January are very limited as the frosts are more severe.

Some of the bulbous plants are very much at home in the Californian climate and grow practically as well from a commercial standpoint as they do in Europe, while others get quickly "played out" as it were. Those which are a success in practically all sections of the state where gardens are a feature are Narcissus (including Daffodils), Watsonias, Freesias, Iris (Spanish, English, and Dutch), Gladiolus, Amaryllis, Alstroemeria, Babiana, Crinum, Tigridia, Snowdrop, Sparaxis, and some Liliums. None of these deteriorate, but increase year by year. For perfect flowers of Tulips and Hyacinths, however, new stock must be planted every year, yet both these (especially the Tulips) have such a wide range of varieties that they are almost essential to the garden. In the southern part of the state the Darwin and Breeder Tulips are the best to grow and such generally known varieties as Bronze Queen, Cardinal Manning, Sieraad van Flora, Clara Butt, Pride of Haarlem, Rev. Ewbank, Baronne de la Tonnaye, La Candeur, and Farncombe Sanders are proven standbys. In the north that same list will also suffice, and the following Early Tulips may be added: Fred Moore, Chrysolora, Artus, Pink Beauty, Prince of Austria, La Reine, Vesuvius, Vermilion Brilliant, Anna Roos, and Golden King.

Tulips like rich soil and are to be planted 3 inches deep and 4 inches apart, in groups, from November to January. As active growth is noted they should not be allowed to suffer for lack of water.

Hyacinths. Grow the large-flowered in the following varieties: King of the Blues, Grand Maitre, Primrose Perfection, La Grandesse, Gertrude, Lady Derby, La Victoire, and Roi des Belges. These also require a rich soil and planting 4 inches deep and 6 inches apart.

(Continued from page preceding)

NAME	WHEN TO SOW	CHARACTER	TIME OF FLOWERING	HEIGHT	COLOR	MONTHS FROM SEED TO BLOOM
Pansy	Sept. to Nov.	Annual	Spr. and Sum.	2 in.	Various	4
Pentstemon	Aug. to Sept.	Per.	Summer	1 ft. to 2 ft.	Various	9
Phlox Drummondi	Mar. to May	Annual	Summer	6 in.	Pink, Scarlet, White	6
Petunia	Mar. and Aug.	Annual	Winter in S. Sum. in N.	6 in. to 1 ft.	Pink, White, Purple	5
Poppy, Oriental,	Aug. and Sept.	Per.	Summer	2 ft. to 3 ft.	Pink, Scarlet	9
Iceland,	Aug.	Per.	Spr. and Sum.	6 in.	Yellow	
Shirley	Mar. to Apl.	Annual	Summer	1 ft.	Various	8
						3
Rehmannia angulata	Aug. and Sept.	Per.	Summer	1½ ft.	Pink	8
Rudbeckia	Sept. to Oct.	Per.	Summer	2 ft. to 3 ft.	Yellow	9
Schizanthus	Mar. in North Oct. in South	Annual	Summer in N. Spring in S.	1 ft. to 1½ ft.	Various	4
Salpiglossis	Mar. and Apl.	Annual	Summer	1 ft. to 2 ft.	Various	4
Salvia	Sept. to Oct.	Per.	Sum. and Fall	1 ft. to 2 ft.	Blue, and Scarlet	7
Scabiosa caucasica	Sept. to Oct.	Per.	Summer	1 ft.	Blue azure	9
Sunflower	Mar. and Apl.	Annual	Summer	3 ft. to 5 ft.	Yellow	4
Stocks Nice and Ten-week	Mar. to Aug.	Annual	Spr. and Sum.	1 ft. to 1½ ft.	Pink, Blue, White	2–3
Statice	Oct.	Per.	Summer	1 ft. to 2 ft.	Blue	9
Thalictrum dipterocarpum	Sept. or Oct.	Per.	Summer	2 ft. to 3 ft.	Blue	9
Tithonia speciosa	Mar. and Apl.	Annual	Sum. and Fall	4 ft. to 5 ft.	Orange	6
Valeriana	Oct.	Per.	Spr. and Sum.	1 ft. to 2 ft.	Pink, White	5
Verbena	March	Annual	Summer	6 in.	Pink, Blue, White	5
Viola	Oct. to Dec.	Annual	Spr. and Sum.	3 in.	Blue, Yellow, White	4
Wallflower	Aug. and Sept.	Biennial	Spring	1 ft. to 1½ ft.	Yellow and Red	6
Zinnias	Apl. and May	Annual	Sum. and Fall	1 ft. to 2 ft.	Yellow, Orange, Rose	4

Daffodils. For naturalizing in the wild garden, Golden Spur, Emperor, Empress and Poeticus ornatus are unexcelled. Plant 6 inches apart and 4 inches deep. These increase very rapidly and every three years should be taken up and re-planted. Jonquils (N. Jonquilla) are very sweet-scented and are cultivated the same way as Daffodils. Plant in October and November, not later, for best results.

Freesias are grown by the million around Santa Cruz, and seem to thrive anywhere on the Coast. They are used largely along the borders of the paths in most gardens. Plant in September, 2 inches deep and the same distance apart, in fairly rich soil They increase quickly and so need re-planting every three years. There are now quite a number of charming colors in lavender, yellow, mauve, orange, and rose; Purity is the best white.

Watsonias supply bloom from May to July and may be grown easily, bulbs being planted 4 inches deep and 8 inches apart. As they grow 3 to 4 feet high they should be planted at the back of the flower border. March is usually a good month to plant. Watsonia Ardnerei is a good white and there are also lavender and pink shades.

Gladiolus are very popular, and some very important varieties have been produced in the state, especially at Kentfield, Narin County. They thrive in all sections and set seed very freely; also increase by bulblets. Give a fairly rich soil, but use only well-decayed manure. Plant bulbs 3 inches deep and 6 inches apart; in March or April for the large-flowered types, but the early-flowering group (which include such as The Bride, Bridesmaid, and Peach Blossom) in December or January. Standard varieties are Prince of Wales, Myrtle, Peace, War, Golden King, America, Herada, Mrs. W. Kent, Mrs. H. E. Bothin, and Blue King.

Liliums are a very large group some of which are native. L. Humboltii, the Tiger Lily; L. pardalinum, Leopard Lily; and L. Parryi, are well worthy of extensive cultivation. Other species, usually imported, are L. auratum, L. speciosum, L. Henryi, and L. longiflorum multiflorum which is an early-flowering type of Easter Lily. Lilium regale, a real gem appearing to enjoy the Californian climate, is easily raised from seed sown in boxes of sandy soil in a frame or in the lath-house in March or April. By June or July the seedlings will be ready to pot into 3-inch pots. Bulbs of all the species mentioned may be planted from November to February, placing them 6 to 10 inches deep in groups for border planting, 3 or 5 of one variety in a group. They are also suitable for pot culture and usually are grown in 6- to 8-inch pots. After otting, plunge the pots in sawdust or ashes for a month or six weeks to encourage root growth after which they may be grown in the open.

Tigridia, the Tiger Iris, is not often seen in California and rarely listed by dealers although it is very beautiful and easy to grow in any good garden soil. T. pavonia is a native of Mexico and grows to a height of 2 feet having orange and scarlet flowers covering a period from June to August. Grow as Watsonias, and transplant every third year.

Crinums are not commonly seen although they thrive fairly well in southern California and in some parts of northern California. That at least is our experience with C. capense and C. pedunculatum—the latter species growing to a height of 3 to 4 feet. Plant bulbs in September or October in a warm situation and in fairly rich soil so that only the neck shows above ground and place 2 to 3 feet apart.

Amaryllis is cultivated like Crinum, the species most commonly grown being A. belladonna, a fine pink hardy even around San Francisco. The flower spikes appear before the leaves. The Amaryllis-Hippeastrum hybrids, 1 to 2 ft high, run through shades of crimson mostly and though not quite so hardy as A. belladonna, will grow successfully in the lath-houses in the north, and outside in the south. A. formosissima or Jacob's Lily has a curiously shaped crimson flower and grows only 6 to 8 inches high.

Babiana and **Sparaxis,** natives of the Cape of Good Hope, are members of the Iris family. Sparaxis is the more generally grown although were the first named better known it would be very popular, especially the blue-flowered species which blooms in April when blue flowers are scarce. They grow from 6 to 9 inches high and should be planted in the open about 3 inches apart. Methods of culture as for Watsonias.

Iris of the Bulbous, English, Spanish, and Dutch groups propagate rapidly in any good garden soil. They have a wide range of colors in the blues, bronzes, whites, and yellows. The Dutch is earliest to flower followed by the Spanish and the English. Iris reticulata is also a very pretty dwarf species, deep violet and yellow. All mentioned may be planted in December or January, and the bulbs placed 3 to 4 inches apart and 2 inches deep in groups for border effects.

Alstroemerias have orange and yellow lily-like flowers and grow to a height of 2 feet. A. aurantiaca and A. flava have become popular. They are tuberous rooted and should be planted in rich soil about 3 feet apart in a sunny position. They flower in July and August. Propagation is by root division.

Snowdrops, Snowflakes, and **Crocus** thrive better in the northern part of the state. In the south, however, we have seen Leucojum vernum (Snowflake) flourishing. Plant 2 inches apart in October in fairly good soil. All should be planted for early flowering and may be naturalized in the wild garden or grouped in the border.

Readers who depend upon the Monthly Reminder will find it temporarily removed to page 226 because of the greater pertinence of Mr. Gould's observations for our Pacific Coast friends upon whose problems and interests this issue is specifically focused.

PART OF JANUARY'S PROMISE TO THE READER

THE Intimate Little Garden. Planting Plans and Specifications for Various Types of Small Country Places. How Much Garden Can You Afford? An Important Question Which Experts Will Help You Decide. Comment by the late Dr. Steinmetz on Cactus, Collecting These Curious Plants of the Desert Being a Particular Hobby of the Brilliant "Wizard of the Electrical World."

PECULIARLY STACCATO IN CHARACTER

Desert and tropical flora have a certain consanguinity that makes their combination always appropriate as in this corner of a California public garden (White's Park at Riverside)

GARDENING IN JUNGLE FASHION

ROY HARRISON DANFORTH

California the Cosmopolitan Offers a Winning Hospitality to Plants of Many Regions—Possibilities of the Tropical Garden as a Distinctly West Coast Type—Where Palms Lift High Plumes Against Snow Peaks and Sedums Sit Snugly in Little Rockeries

WHOEVER whimsically launched himself southward along New York's meridian would cross, after some three thousand miles as the crow flies, simultaneously the equator and the crest of the Cordilleras and descend in the state of Oriente to the headwaters of the incomparable Amazon. He would come upon a region of jungle masses so thickly fabricated of undergrowth as to be almost impenetrable; rising out of them divers mighty Palms, Bamboos, Bignonias, Bananas, and a multitude of other trees; to the tops of these snaky lianas scrambling, the while their feet fought for earth-hold with Ferns of a thousand sorts, fat succulents, entangled vines, and wiry, huddled clumps of grass. All would be rank, lush, moist, vivid; the greens inexpressibly green and with them keeping company the richest of yellows, the gaudiest of reds.

If this traveler more conventionally goes westward three thousand miles, but little diverging from New York's parallel of latitude, with less difficulty and more comfort he arrives in a country of strikingly similar aspect. Easier access to a race of tidy tendencies has permitted clearance of the tropical jungle, but here are Palms and Bananas and Rubber-trees achieving undreamed dimensions, succulents of as sturdy growth, and Ferns not less fair. The greens are just as green, the yellows as yellow, the reds no less poignantly red.

This difference lies between the Ecuadorean country and California, that the class of vegetation which is indigenous to the former is but in a measure indigenous to the latter. Some of the thermal flora has, it is true, originated in California, but what enters chiefly into the tropical landscape arrangements is material that came from abroad. That such growth, whether its habitat was Madagascar or Singapore, the Antilles or upper Chile or Panama or Mexico, the Nile banks or Arabia, finds conditions in California peculiarly to its liking, elucidates much of the success of tropical gardening here. With a climate more temperate, with aridity replacing the tropics' heavy precipitation, California still offers a haven to these strange plants which they joyfully accept.

In a region, then, where a common view of mountain peaks white with perpetual snow is across groups of Palms and Agaves,

or here over the glorious crown of a Poinsettia and there through the foliage of a Banana tree, it is not surprising that a distinct inclination to tropical effects in gardening should have developed and functioned in high achievement. Public parks and large private residence grounds, because of the space needed for such landscaping, illustrate most strikingly the tropical tendency. But to a share in the same motif innumerable home places of far more modest extent throughout the state, and especially below the Tehachapi, attest. In wealth of Palms alone no other portion of the country can equal California, and none but Florida, perhaps, approach it. The Cactus is almost as ubiquitous, the Agave and Opuntia make an effort in the same direction.

THE show places of tropical aspect are many and the story of what some of them contain taxes an unused imagination. The San Gabriel Hills shelter the H. E. Huntington place with Cactus gardens covering five acres—more than 14,000 plants of them there in not fewer than 800 species. A Palm garden of similarly varied content is not far away. Near Santa Barbara one enters the residence park of J. M. Gillespie through an avenue of giant Palms, rising from a jungle of equatorial complexity, with flanking paths bordered in Bamboo. Great-leaved Banana trees, some thirty feet high, bearing their fruit in heavy clusters, help to grace an interior court. The "Tevis Bamboos" at Bakersfield show especially felicitous use of these trees, impressive both in diversity and number. Smiley Heights at Redlands is a mass of tropical and sub-tropical vegetation. Clear up at Stockton at the confluence of the Sacramento and San Joaquin, Rough-and-Ready Island is as reminiscent of the tropics in its plantations as of Bret Harte in its name.

Public and semi-public plantings in almost every city in the state have participated to a greater or less extent as the location ranged toward the south or the north in the tropical vogue, as, for example, White's Park at Riverside, with its 1,600 Cactuses in 473 varieties, and the botanical gardens at the upper end of the University of California, Berkeley, which are abundantly tropical.

Northward to the very shadow of Shasta has extended the dominion of the Palm. Innumerable grounds in cities higher even than the Fortieth parallel attest to the popularity of Phoenix canariensis, the majestic Canary Island Date Palm, the while they give the best evidence of its wide climatic adaptability. There is hardly a public square from end to end of the state, excepting along the mountainous regions, in which this or similar hardy Palms have not been used. The dimensions to which it attains in the West make its use as a street tree rather precarious if the planter expects to have anything in the street but Palm; yet as a lawn tree it has found favor with thousands.

The common Cactuses are next most popular on the smaller home places, followed as one approaches the south by Agaves of various kinds and Aloes, then by the Opuntias. Grasses of tropical origin have been very widely used in all manner of places. Plants throughout this category in California have quite eclipsed the sort of growth that, in the East, is made to suggest equatorial landscape; Castor-Bean, Caladium, Egyptian Papyrus, and Cannas, for instance.

MAGNIFICENCE and luxuriance are the distinguishing stamp of vegetation in the thermal belt. The ideal tropical garden, then, wherever it is cultivated will assiduously attempt expression of these qualities, the while, like Japanese gardening, it actually essays a reproduction of native pictures. This would seem at first thought to demand an immense space, but tropical flora is so varied and in its adaptability so beneficent, that this is hardly true in practise. The succulents vary from those of a few inches growth, seemingly made for crevices in the rockery, to Century-plants that hurl their massive bulk full forty feet in the air. Of the Palms, one of the fan-leafed, the Chamaerops, for instance, contains the humilis which is of dwarf growth and the excelsa which rises thirty feet or more. If the aerial perspective is to be lofty, one will use Bamboos like Arundinaria falcata that grow to above twenty feet; and, if limited, will depend upon the six-foot feathery plumed Eulalia.

This diversification, entering all of the families of tropical plants which have been found desirable in California, permits the home designer to decide precisely the sort of landscape arrangement he will adopt. His first consideration will naturally be whether all or most of his available space is to be made of tropical aspect or but a limited area therein, and this in turn will depend upon the reach of his grounds.

A large space given over to tropical gardening should be large indeed. Most tropical plants are immense in their ultimate attainments whether their growth is slow or rapid. When it is set out the Phoenix canariensis, for example, may hardly be four feet high and not so great in width, but within a few years it will have risen to nearly ten times that height and will have hidden everything in a space forty feet wide behind it. The Abyssinian Banana (Musa ensete*), under the influence of California climatic conditions, carries leaves sometimes fifteen feet long and three feet wide or more. The gorgeous Poinciana regia at maturity has a trunk three feet in diameter and a height not less than the Phoenix. The five- or six-foot Grevillea of the East lengthens its trunk in California to fifty feet.

But if one has not the space for a diversified showing of these luxuriant plants, he may still contrive a rockery out of Sedums, Cotyledons, the smaller Opuntias, Echeverias, and Aloes. Beyond it may rise Japanese Cape Palms, these flanked and supported in turn by the lesser Cactuses. A water feature, if it is a portion of the design, may have a group of smaller Bamboos at one side and a clump of Pampas, or even a dwarfer grass, at the other. Thus, at least, the elements of a tropical garden are achieved, to be developed bit by bit with other plants upon which the owner's fancy alights.

While California as a whole extends to tropical plants the most winning hospitality, practical considerations of climate will dictate differing choices in different sections of the state. Gardenesque California is not of one climate but of innumerable climates, grouping themselves roughly into the three divisions of the great central valleys with a minimum of frost, the San Francisco and neighboring coast regions with little to speak of, and the great southern end of the state with practically none at all.

Yet Californian tropical gardens can be made something more than mere Palms and Cactuses when Yuccas and many of the tenderer Agaves, Magnolias, and Bananas, thrive as far north as the latitude of Philadelphia or Baltimore, the Bougainvillea as far as

PLANTS OF THE ARID DESERT

Strange and fantastic in form are these natives of the torrid zone, even the tiny Aloes and Echeverias in the foreground contributing to the sense of unreality left upon the spectator of this bit of planting at Riverside (Cal.)

*Named after Antonio Musa, physician to Octavius Augustus, first emperor of Rome (63–14 B. C.)

THE IMPRESSIVENESS OF THE GIANT CACTUS

Visitors to the Panama-Pacific International Exposition were introduced to tropical gardening by reconstructions of California scenes; the foreground of one of these showing Opuntias and Cactus as they grow in the southern part of the state

New York's, and the Poinciana and Grevillea reach magnificent altitudes in that of Norfolk.

What limited claims climate makes upon the tropical gardener may be gathered from these scattered observations: The Jacaranda is best only in the south; the Lasiandra will not do well above San Francisco; Begonia rubra, as it is commonly called, is finest in the cool coast counties; the Poinsettia cannot be grown out-of-doors excepting from Santa Barbara south; such palms as Cocos plumosa, Livistona chinensis, Seaforthia elegans, Areca sapida, and Washingtonia filifera are not to be trusted farther north than Point Concepcion and the Sierra Madre; two species of Eucalyptus, ficifolia and calophylla, are in danger where the temperature drops to twenty-eight degrees.

FROM the standpoint of design there are several errors upon which the unwary may fall in establishing a tropical garden. Such choice of plants must be made as will not thwart these climatic demands, else an unusual winter may leave the garden with ugly vacant spots and entail the loss of years until slow-growing successors replace the lost plants.

Again, unsuitable genera should not be associated. It is an error easy to commit when plants from so many different regions take to local conditions with like eagerness. This should be no defense for juxtaposing a Cocos Palm from southern Brazil and a White Pine from northern Michigan, though it does make possible the neighborly existence of Cryptomerias from Japan, Yuccas from Mexico, and Cannas from the Ganges' banks.

In the third place, equatorial verisimilitude is not achieved without some such close surface planting as suggests the very jungle itself. Tropical plants do not demand the constant cultivation of the soil that our Northern pets must have; there need be no fear of so obstructing the space that one cannot get to them. Obstructing the space with all sorts of succulents, grasses, and thick-growing shrubs is precisely what is needed to complete the tropical picture.

THE BEAUTY OF A CANARY ISLAND PALM

"In wealth of Palms alone no other portion of the country can equal California, and none but Florida, perhaps, approach it." Phoenix canariensis in an Oakland garden

The framework of the design will, then, be composed of trees, including the Palms, Bananas, Rubber-trees, Grevilleas, Jacarandas, Poincianas, Catalpas, and Magnolias. Of the Palms one will choose the Washingtonias for the tallest background purpose, placing the Cocos plumosa perhaps next in front of these, then the Fan and Date Palms with such dwarfs as the Rhapis and Chamaerops humilis nearest the front.

With a large place given over to the purpose, the planter will follow the recognized landscaping principle of not planting in straight lines but in groups with the ground line varying from deep bays to extensive promontories. Among the forward Palms other trees will begin to suggest themselves, to be repeated farther along the margin of the grounds in groups of their own. Against the background of taller growth the lowlier plants may commence to find space, the name of these being legion. The following list will suggest a few: Century-plant, Cactuses of the Cereus and other larger growing types, Aloe ciliaris, Castor-bean—a perennial in California, Poinsettias, Matilija Poppy, Yuccas, the lesser Bamboos, Escallonias, and Aralias. Such climbers as Passiflora, Bougainvillea, Aristolochia and Bignonias in variety will be allowed to clamber about at will.

The herbaceous plants employed with all of these will be, for the most part, of the broad-leaved types as well as those with the more gorgeous inflorescence. The newcomer to the West will think at once of Cannas, Elephant's ears, Egyptian Papyrus and, perhaps, of Veratrums and Colocasias. To these the Californian will add Cynaras, Funkias, Calochortus, Begonias, Woodwardia radicans, Bocconias, and Fuchsias.

From the wide variety of tropical succulents he will be apt to choose from among the following: Agave mexicana, Opuntia, Ficus indica and related species, Aloe purpurascens, Yucca Whipplei—an interesting mass of radiating sword-like leaves—Yucca arborescens, and such lower-growing ones as the Sedums, Aloe striata and Aloe distans.

A typical rock garden collection might be that used in the botanical gardens at Berkeley, which includes Sedum heterophyllum, Cotyledons, Chionophila nutans, Opuntia modesta and frutescens, Echeveria elegans and others, Stylophium Hassei, Cereus grandiflorus, Aloe distans and Aloe Shawii.

IN CULTURAL requirements these plants differ not at all from their relatives resident in other parts of the country. Practically all of the Palms do well in a common garden soil, though they prefer it should tend somewhat toward the sandy type and be mildly enriched. They demand well-drained sites and some irrigation during the dry seasons. The succulents, including the Cactuses, Aloes, Agaves, and others, are the least fastidious of all. Choose for them the dryest, sandiest, rockiest, least promising portions of the garden and water them not at all unless, at the heart of the rainless season, they show signs of distress. The Bamboos and Grasses, on the other hand, are best pleased when they have a deep, rather light soil, heavily enriched, and are kept tolerably moist through all of the summer.

With such a cosmopolitan company as inhabits California it was to be expected that every type of garden would find favor and flourish, especially when natural conditions so assisted. As a result, formal and informal gardens, Japanese gardens, old-fashioned gardens, wild gardens, iris and heath and rose gardens, all sorts in fact that exist under the sun, here have been brought together. But the local possibilities of landscaping after the jungle model are as unlimited as for these, and very peculiarly California's own. Tropical re-creation already has, therefore, become more or less typical, and in the future may be expected to achieve an ever widening regard. The readiness with which dwellers in the state have chosen these unusual plants has established a vogue as charming in itself as it is worthy of wider adhesion. There is little reason why it may not in time be added to the many things one thinks of particularly when one thinks particularly of California.

GARDEN PHOTOGRAPHY AS A FINE ART

How Frances Benjamin Johnston Turned from the Brush to the Camera as a Means of Artistic Expression

Some of Miss Johnston's renderings of California gardens are reproduced on pages 195, 196, 197, 206, 209, 210 of this issue

PICTURING a garden by means of photography is an entirely different thing from the commonplace way of making a photograph in a garden. Indeed it is not given to every photographer, good as a technician though he or she may be, to portray through the medium of the lens and camera all or even any of the spirit and soul of any garden—its "feel," as we might say. The expert may talk of atmosphere and design and what-not; but there still remains the dominating fact that a garden picture must be in fact a portrait of a living, vibrant thing, full of light and life as to its spirit, and of texture as to its material. To realize all these things, to capture and convey them through the medium of a photographic monochrome calls for peculiarly artistic qualifications added to a really skillful photographic technique. Unfortunately few gardeners are also good photographers and most photographers are apparently deficient in the perception of the living spirit of gardens, and where such a worker is found the gardeners are quick to appreciate the results.

The fine art of gardening in present-day America is curiously associated with women's activities, it is they indeed who are most active in making and maintaining the plaisance gardens. So also has the portrayal of gardens been best accomplished by women, both in paint and photography. But always has the really successful garden photographer come to that method of interpretation through an artistic understanding and the desire to give expressive portraits of the changing moods of light and shade and color. Especially this last, but rendering it in monochrome. All this demands a keen sense of art, so the artist becomes the photographer.

One striking figure in this field is Miss Frances Benjamin Johnston whose portrayal of gardens has led her out of all other fields of work and who has probably thus made permanent records of more beautiful gardens over the whole expanse of the United States than any other worker; and it is her photographs, indeed, of California gardens that have so adequately adorned the pages of this and our former California issues.

Miss Johnston became a photographer because she was an artist. As a magazine writer in Washington, D. C., she built a studio in her father's garden where grew Roses in much variety. In fact Mr. Johnston's was the second finest of the early Rose collections (about 1880) in that city; the first, of course, being that of the noted historian and rosarian, George Bancroft, a personal friend of the Johnstons. Miss Johnston was the first woman photographer in Washington and struck an original type of work in making "home portraits" of people prominent in the social and political life of the Capitol. And from the house to the garden was a natural and easy transition. Here she occupied a field all her own and, specializing on garden pictures understandingly, she has travelled thousands of miles in collecting the material which has been crystallized with a unique collection of lantern slides to accompany her interpretative lectures. Miss Johnston is a purist in color, having an absolute color sense that is akin to the "true pitch" in music. Hence when the photographs are rendered into colored slides for the lantern, an uncanny truthfulness is attained, but little short of the subtleties of the Lumière color plate.

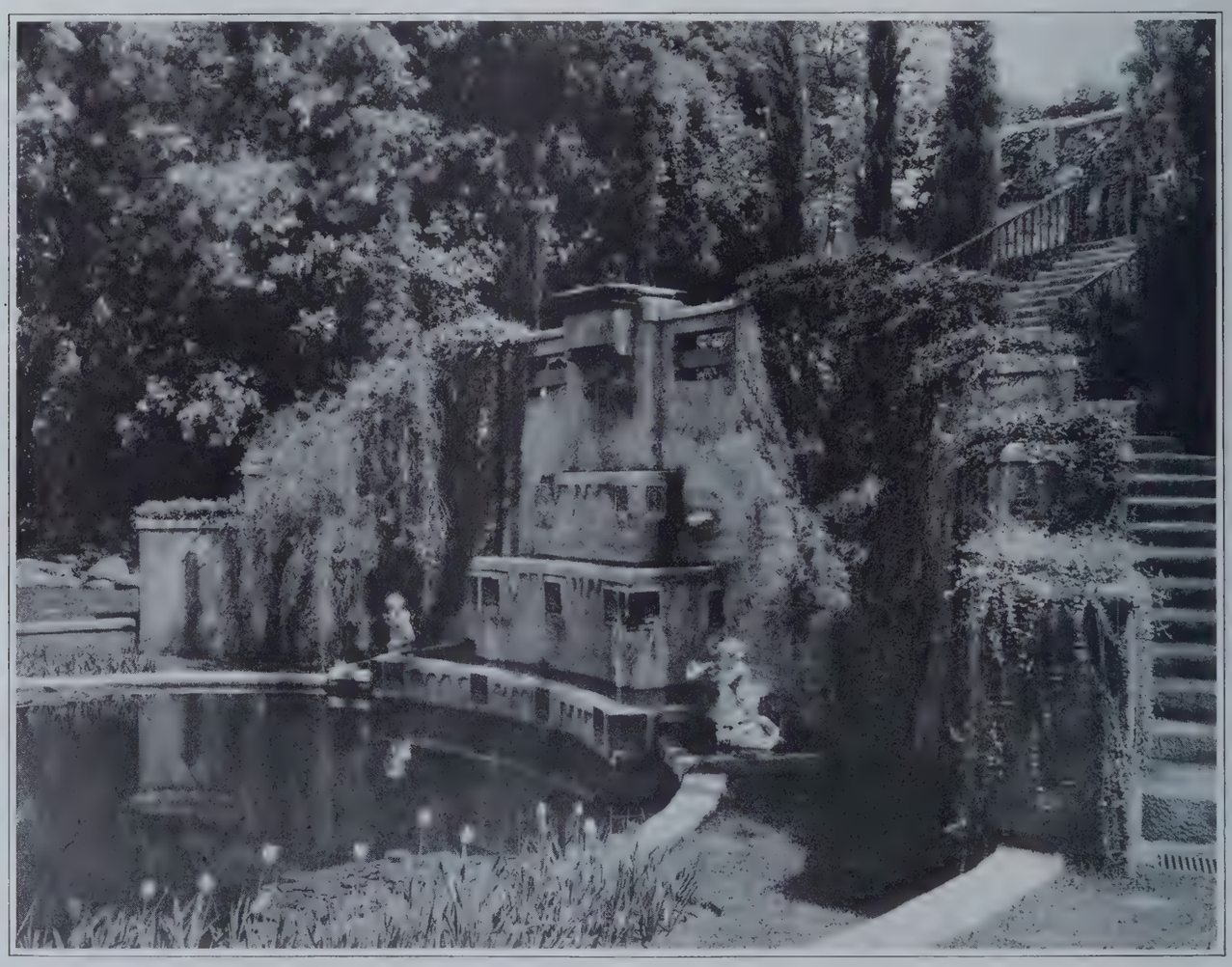
Miss Johnston's country-wide collection of garden photographs is ample testimony of the energy and perseverance that are a part of her personality. What she wants she goes after, and what she goes after she gets if it is humanly possible, never bowing to difficulty or discouragement. She opened a New York studio a few years ago giving up her personal interest in it in 1917, since which time she has literally indulged herself in giving herself freedom to make picture interpretations of gardens as she felt in the mood and in any centre of active garden interest that seemed appropriate. Whether in the gardens of New England, of Long Island, in the Middle West, or along the Pacific Coast, Miss Johnston has found her inspiration, she has at the same time kept closely in touch with garden progress all over the country through the various garden clubs and her wide acquaintance with the gardens of individual members. The literature of flowers and gardens has appealed to Miss Johnston as giving a colorful background to her pictorial interpretations, and has made a rather unusual collection of garden books, now loaned to the Library of the Horticultural Society of New York.

FRANCES BENJAMIN JOHNSTON
Interpreter of gardens East and West

California Gardens by Still and Moving Waters

Photographs by Frances Benjamin Johnston

The Montecito shore sweeps at the feet of this garden which lays a drapery of Roses, Ivy, Phlox subulata, low-growing evergreens, and creeping rock plants down the steep bank



Gay tiles and Tulips throw their bright reflection upon the tranquil face of this pool in the garden of Mrs. F. F. Prentiss at Pasadena

FUCHSIAS IN PACIFIC COAST GARDENS

ELOISE ROORBACH

Author of "Tempering the Sunshine" (July, 1922, GARDEN MAGAZINE), "Where Flowers Wander Happily at Will" (Dec., 1922, GARDEN MAGAZINE), and other articles

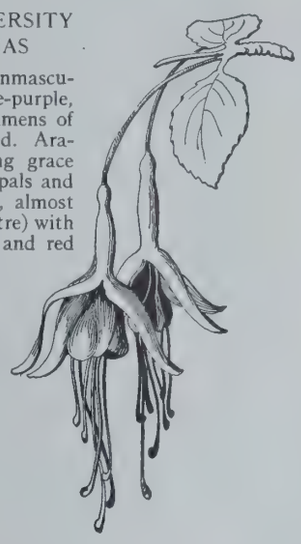
Like Fairy Trees with Lighted Lanterns the Fuchsias Flourish in Sun or Shade—"Ladies Eardrops" that Lure the Scintillant Humming-bird

FUCHSIAS, as the gardenmakers of England and the United States know them, were developed to a myriad of lovely varieties, single, double, extravagantly double, tall, medium, dwarf, in less than fifty years from the introduction of the simple one with red tube and sepals with rose or purplish petals, and the one with creamy white sepals and rose or pink petals.

They are plants of our own Continent and occur from Mexico to Chile. On the mountain slopes of Central and South America, associated with their boon companions, the Begonias, they attain a height which would have made even Alice in Wonderland marvel if she could have lifted her eyes to the tree-tops where millions of fairy-like bells hang far beyond reach. On those warm slopes where the rain falls during every month of the year, Fuchsias find just the moist, shady environment they love most and here in California they can be given conditions which suit these lovely plant travelers almost as well. Grown in a lath-house with its protected, warm and moist atmosphere, or on the north side of a house, or at the edge of a pergola, associated with Begonias, Impatiens, or Ferns, they become things of superb and poetic beauty.

FASCINATING DIVERSITY AMONG FUCHSIAS

Jupiter (left) in most unmasculine petticoats of blue-purple, offset by sepals and stamens of characteristic Fuchsia red. Arabella (right) of drooping grace and deep pink petals, sepals and stamens very pale pink, almost white. Phenomenal (centre) with fluty ballet-skirt petals and red sepals. Gracilis (lower centre), its slender purple petals, red stamens and sepals fashioned like a delicate old eardrop



GIVEN a loose, rich soil, abundance of water and kept well fed during the blossoming or summer months, Fuchsias reward the grower with amazing growth and wealth of bloom. The blossoms often attain an enormous size and the seed-pods (some of which look not unlike small plums and seen when the plant is in full glory) combine to arrest the attention of every plant lover. They are splendidly generous of bloom, are vigorous growers, and will branch, climb, or trail at request of competent trainer. Whenever plantsmen see photographs of Fuchsias from English gardens, they immediately think of the south coast or the Isle of Man, for there they attain their greatest perfection as outdoor plants. San Francisco holds a somewhat similar position in California to that of Southampton in England, as far as Fuchsias are concerned, though all through the Southland they make splendid showings, reaching to the top of second story windows with ease and swiftness. They flourish in the salt winds which prove so fatal to many plants, they like the coolness of northern nights, and shake out their leaves gratefully to moist fogs. San Francisco may truthfully be called the metropolis of the Fuchsia world, but nevertheless in San Diego they make an amazing growth and are one of the most desired and satisfactory of garden plants.

Most Fuchsias in San Diego are practically deciduous. They require careful training when young for when old the stems are brittle and will not respond so readily to persuasion. They should be severely pruned every winter so they will branch out well in spring, keeping a good central stem from which branches can push out in every direction the grower indicates by stake or string. Care should be taken to get a good skeleton and not allow it to become scraggly, bent, or ungainly. In San Diego they are frequently trained, espalier-wise, against a wall or made to decorate the north side of a house, and in such cases they can be made to branch out from a central stem and spread over a large area with their delicate blossoms tipping from every stem and branch.

Miss Kate Sessions, whose plants of preferred varieties may be found in almost every San Diego garden, recommends them heartily for north walls where she declares they do their best. Yet she says, with amused twinkle of the eyes, she has seen them growing to perfection out in the open in full sun, and on the south side of a house! As a matter of fact they will grow anywhere, given abundance of water and plenty of food.

Having just begun a garden of my own and wishing to specialize on Fuchsias and Begonias, I went to see Miss Sessions, headquarters for every kind of information about every kind of plant, and what she said so interested me that I now have a lath-house and have started some plants for myself. The facts in this article have been borrowed from her years of experience with these favorite plants. With her as guide I went into many San Diego gardens and saw Fuchsias covering high walls as though they were some new kind of climbing Rose, their rich green foliage liberally lightened with delicately formed and daintily colored blossoms that flowed down and over the plants in cascades, like flowing water over green banks. I saw them massed along driveways, trained against house walls like vines, standing like fairy trees laden with lighted lanterns, billowing over gateways, edging pathways in compact neat grace, the baby F. minima being used in the latter way.

FUCHSIAS are of two types, tall and low, and have the sepals of one color and the petals of another. F. gracilis is a good example of the tall-growing type and with its long, slender tube and sepals of a characteristic fuchsia-red and long conspicuous stamens hanging like a fringe from the purple corolla, it becomes perhaps, the most artistic and greatest favorite of them all. It is familiarly known as "Ladies Eardrops" and attracts humming-birds in great numbers. It surely

is a pleasant sight when several ruby-throats are hovering over the plant at the same time, sipping the nectar from the delicate blossoms which look as though designed by nature for the special delight of this mite of a bird.

Some of the most arresting sights at Balboa Park are the banks of Fuchsia gracilis along driveways, wreathed about pergola posts, bordering avenues and making decorative designs against the wide panels of white walls. It is difficult for Eastern visitors to believe that the high hedges hung thick with delicate blossoms are in fact composed of the same plant generally grown in pots at home. It is no unusual sight to see the pendant blooms of this climbing Fuchsia dripping down through the roof of a pergola, as though it were some new kind of Wisteria. Among the hybrid garden forms the following are conspicuously fine:

AS FUCHSIAS GROW WEST AND EAST

Fuchsia gracilis in tumbling masses over the doorway of a lath-house owned by General and Mrs. M. O. Terry, San Diego, Cal.; and an Arabella type in pot which attracted attention at the New York Flower Show, 1922

Arabella, an old time favorite with its clear pink petals and white sepals looking like a daintily dressed maid in pink gown, is a special delight on the north side of a house. It is gay and bright and a profuse bloomer, beautifully formed, lovely in vases upon the table.

Jupiter with regulation fuchsia-red sepals and brilliant bluish-purple petals which flare out when in full bloom making interesting variation to the usual bell form, shows up richly against a house wall planted with Begonias.

Black Prince, another single variety, stands the sunshine better than most and is therefore good for massed planting at edge of trees and along park driveways. It is an almost perpetual bloomer and at times reaches a height of eight feet or more though its usual height is about four.

Monarch is a large-growing red and purple, tall plant, a thrifty grower, while Orchid with white sepals lined with rosy red and bright bluish red petals, often completely covers a ten-foot wall.

Phenomenal is one of the most striking of the doubles. It has rosy red sepals, very double purplish corolla, very large blossoms which often attain a length of two and a half inches and makes one think of a ballet dancer with fluffy skirts. Rosy Phenomenal, a sport, differs in color, the choice-looking flower having petals of violet purple with rosy streaks. Foliage is also decidedly different. There are dwarf purple-petaled varieties like the Miniature Phenomenal, fine for pots. The white and double whites have rosy petals, while those with red sepals have double and extravagantly double fluted corollas which make them also resemble full-skirted dancers ready for a whirl to the footlights. Storm King is the best known of the all white varieties but not so tall a grower.

Spectacular indeed is a salmon-colored Fuchsia, Salmon Queen, with sepals and petals of same color but one darker than the other, which give it special value for special color combinations—an effective grouping being one with this Fuchsia for a background, Impatiens Sultana in front of it and the salmon tinted tuberous Begonias for a foreground.

Diamant, one of the largest growers and showing biggest blossoms has rosy-red sepals; white petals streaked with rose; large seed-pods, longish, like almonds, purplish-black in color, lighter at tip; makes a superb showing all through the summer.

There is an Arabella-colored type, new, from Santa Barbara, called Refulgens and its long sprays of flowers and seed-pods in all stages of ripeness at the same time, make it a prime favorite.

Some of the Western catalogues give a list of fifty or more named varieties of single and double types and a selection of a dozen or so of the miniature flowered "Baby Fuchsias," the result of crosses on F. Riccartonii and some of the larger flowering types. The flowers only are "babyish" for some of the plants reach a height of ten feet or so in the northern climates. They create a charming fairy effect when planted in north wall borders.

Hybridizers are always looking for plants which bear perfected seeds for though most develop seed-pods decorative enough to look at, few mature seed that are of any value to the grower. F. procumbens, a small plant with drooping habit and much in use for hanging baskets, is a conspicuous seed bearer and its bright strawberry red berries, the size of hazel nuts or small pecans, are as ornamental almost as the blossom itself. The old-fashioned F. speciosa is inclined to bear seed under favorable circumstances. Its seed-pods are a purplish salmon, and the plant itself a tremendous grower and prolific bloomer. Fuchsias are seldom grown from seeds, the general method of propagating is from soft wood cuttings in sand. Some of the commercial new varieties have developed as sports.

KEEPING UP WITH THE CLIMATE IN CALIFORNIA

ALICE GRAVES
Member of the Santa Barbara Garden Club

A Little Garden that Is Always Gay with Flowers and Plants Chosen to Fit the Finished Picture

GOOD morning, little California Garden! I hope you are glad to see me back even if it does mean that your semi-vacation is finished. House cleaning and moving begin for you now that autumn is here. I bring greetings from your great family of Eastern relations. They were preparing for a vacation of the sort that you may never know or enjoy in this climate, for it is your business to be as attractive to our Eastern friends when they arrive this winter, as their gardens were to us in the summer.

This means that we must get very busy at once. The last of your summer annuals must come out, though they still look well, and the new planting must be pushed along so that the seedlings may get a good start before the colder nights come. Oh! You say you are a little tired with the fast growing that summer enforced, the strenuous fight with all the pests, and nothing to drink but the city water with its distasteful alkalies. Not a drop of soft, sweet rain during the entire summer! Yes, I know, faithful friend, California is a busy place for all of us. Keeping up with this climate gives some anxiety on my side of our work. But you are really looking very well, true to the law of growth affecting both your family and mine, which requires this constant battle for life.

The thing that impresses me most as I return to you is your freshness and cheerfulness. We were very wise when we made the sacrificial uprooting of all those trees and shrubs that were so beautiful for a short period, and ever after maintained an abused and dejected appearance. With them moping about, you could never have seemed altogether happy, for each one of them chose a different time to express its regret that it could not keep up with the California game. We have such a large choice of shrubs and trees introduced here from all parts of the earth, remaining always evergreen and gay, that there is absolutely no excuse for a small garden to assume a tired expression at any season; except for the fact that many misguided garden owners

Frances Benjamin Johnston, Photo

A PASTEL BORDER IN THE GARDEN OF "ALICON"

Blue Flax, Rosy Morn Petunias, Salvia azurea, and creamy Gladiolus, Agathea, Ageratum, and Iris against a lace-work of shrubbery and vines. Bignonia speciosa (at right) lifts a shower of pale orchid-pink blossoms up to the second-story windows and Hardenbergia climbs even more valiantly upwards (centre). At the author's Santa Barbara home

THE BREAKFAST ARBOR

Whose cool shade is pleasantly emphasized by the tiny voice of a brook, a "little Barranca" which has its source here (see description on opposite page.)

Frances Benjamin Johnston, Photo.

will persist in selecting plants with reference to the specimen, instead of to the finished picture. It is a pity and quite unfair to this favored locality that one finds so many ragged gardens attractive only in spots and spasms. Continuous bloom in California gardens is largely a matter of forethought, careful selection of plant material, and cutting back at proper seasons.

YOUR pleasant expression, little garden, is due in no small degree to your hedges and groups of Eugenia myrtifolia placed everywhere in the background. It is the gayest garden friend, brilliant at all seasons, always covered with cranberry-colored tips, matching the berries that it carries most of the year, together with masses of creamy blossoms. We are very happy in the possession of this Wild Cherry of Australia.

Oh! Here you are Pink Border! You certainly look well, considering that this is a period when your toilet is very shabby while your winter pretties are in the making. But you are not unattractive even now, with your groups of Geraniums, Pentstemons, and Lantanas, all in the one color tone, rising back of a Heliotrope edging, a broad strip of lovely pastel shadings, a hundred and fifty feet in length. I am so glad we were wise enough not to scorn the use of ordinary perennials, that give such pleasing results in so trying a season.

Your pink Bouvardias are making splendid promise for the winter, your Watsonias in the background are preparing for an early spring offering, their huge iris-like blades in rich green, already standing three feet in height. The little seedlings of pink Stock are in their places, and other vacant spots await the pink Snapdragons and other annuals, while here and there, the dainty Nierembergia, its white bells rimmed with lavender, will relieve the pinks.

Groups of Palladias are looking well, and the Cherabin is proving successful in the shady background. The specimen of lovely pink Ruellia macrantha that we introduced last year for winter bloom in a shady place looks very promising, and this season will decide whether it may be freely used. Salvia involucrata is in bloom now, and since it has a beautiful winter foliage, we may use a little more of it next year. Here and there we must be sure to keep spaces open for the groups of Darwin Tulips that will raise their heads in early spring, when we shall cut the Heliotrope almost to the ground to give them dominance.

Oh! You blessed old house border! Always well-groomed and sparkling in charming azure Agatheas, with accessories of Ageratum and Lobelia. How cool and restful you are on hot days when the eye is weary of more glowing colors. You shall have Blue Gem Nemesia to brighten you up by and by, and when the cooler days come, you will be warmed by groups of orange Antirrhinum of the unusual shade that the birds hybridized for us one year. Your high background of Erica melanthera looks unusually fine. Oh! You funny Buddleia speciosa! Won't you ever wake up to the fact that you are a shrub, not a tree? Last fall, I cut you down to the very ground, and here you are again at the roof of my two-story house, overtopping all the trees, in a very ecstasy of ambition.

You friendly bloom, nestling so close to sheltering walls, you are my pet border, and I mean to make you very gay later in the winter, with billowing clusters of Rosy Morn Petunias, out of which the tall blades of evergreen Purple King Iris shall stand

as faithful soldiers, waiting to give at the right moment that dominant touch of blue which, with the permanent masses of Agathea, Ageratum, Blue Flax, Salvia azurea, Delphinium belladonna, tall Iris stylosa, and delicate blue shades of Lupins, will make you all soft and restful to the eye, when the brilliant sun of a California spring resigns one to pulling out all the flowers of more vivid coloring before they have quite finished their day of bloom.

GREETING my tiny brook, my little Barranca! I thought I should find you looking very glum without your Irises, in this one short season of all the year, when Iris does not bloom in California; but I must say, that your great variety of sprightly Grasses give style, and the deep green covering of Ampelopsis sempervirens, creeping around the stones along the winding banks, make you quite an attractive baby waterway.

The Unguicularis group will soon appear as a forerunner of the long succession of Irises which flourish marvellously in this climate. First, will come our dainty little Chinese visitor, Friambretta, whose orchid-like bloom is with us in the coldest weeks of winter; then the glossy evergreen blades of I. stylosa will send up their tall stalks heavily laden with bloom which lasts until later in the season, when the Dutch and Spanish Irises appear, together with the lovely Morea iridoides, that fairy-like flower so closely resembling the Iris.

Really, Little Barranca, I quite like the exotic touch that I gave you last year by putting broad-leafed shadows along your borders, and I hope you do not object to the experiment I am trying on you. I could not get it out of my mind that even a little waterway in California should have an effect similar to the great arroyos, where twisting, bending Sycamores stand guard. I imagined that the Japanese Aralia paprifera has much the same character of leaf and style of growth as our own Sycamores, so I have introduced it along my waterway to simulate the larger trees. I see a picture of large-leafed shadows on the grass and twisted, bending trunks on guard, suggesting in miniature, Dame Nature's way with a little stream. In this land of magic growth, in one more year I shall know if my dream comes true.

But we must stop praising ourselves, Little Garden, and get about earning the right to indulge this gentle failing at odd times!

A HOBBY IN CRESTED IRISES

S. STILLMAN BERRY

A Dainty Group of Elfin-like Flowers Whose Fugitive Beauty and Cultural Interest Fascinate the Fancier

MANY years ago, more than a hundred of them to be more explicit, an English gentleman bearing the name Thomas Evans introduced into Britain a number of Oriental plants. Among them was a certain delicate plant of Irid affiliation which impressed the botanist Salisbury as so distinct from all groups of the family previously known that he made it the type of a new botanical genus, which he named Evansia in honor of the introducer, while he called the species chinensis, either unaware that it had already been given another name, or else mayhap choosing to ignore that fact. Modern botanists do not recognize the generic distinctness of this class of plants from others which are now ranked together in the one genus Iris, and for this particular species they prefer to use the older name japonica. But regardless of such technical detail, Evansia still survives as the group name of a little assemblage of dainty Iris species, which, by reason of a striking character which they possess in common, (i. e. a curiously formed ridge or crest along the basal part of the fall in the place of the more familiar throat-beard) are likewise known as Crested Irises.

The flowers, generally rather small as Irises go, are further characterized by their rather flattened outline, bizarre yet altogether delicate markings, and a tendency to an eccentric fringing of the phlanges of the style branches and perianth segments; while the foliage, except in the instance of two species only, is broadly sword-shaped, each leaf tapering to a sharp point, so that Evansias growing in the garden have an entirely distinct aspect and are readily picked out by even the novice, once their salient features are fairly understood.

By their behavior under cultivation the Evansias contrive to set themselves apart almost as strikingly as by their botanical features. A number of the species are quite tender, but several are nevertheless sufficiently hardy so that there need be few gardens in the entire United States without one or more of them growing in fair perfection. Some have blossoms so fugacious, and others stems so short, that as cut flowers they must be used with discrimination, but in the open these qualities are happily so related to other characteristics as to seem but part and parcel of their woodland charm. All Evansias have a certain wild and airy look, and the majority attain their most lovely effects when grown so that the quaint outlines of stem, leaf, and flower become emphasized rather than the mere color effect.

The type species of the group, and in many respects one of the most interesting is Iris japonica, a native of Japan and China. In the former country it must be a species of some abundance, for before the present prohibitions of Quarantine 37 went into effect this was one of the Irises which in one or another of its forms was very likely to be had if a traveling friend was asked to send or bring back rhizomes of such wild Irises as he happened to see. Sometimes a good form of the species would be sent, but on the other hand one would occasionally receive a stubborn little plant which would grow along in its own way more or less, and then when at rare intervals it chose to flower the blossoms were far from the airy, floating, butterfly-like creations of Iris japonica at its best. It is possible that some day we shall find that there is enough natural variation in this species to yield us a truly hardy form; but those now in cultivation are evidently but poorly adapted to withstand temperatures very far below the freezing point, and pot or greenhouse culture is the only hope of Northern gardeners if they are to enjoy these truly lovely things.

In the Gulf States, perhaps, and certainly in the milder sections of our Pacific coastal area, this species grows and flowers luxuriantly with a near minimum of attention and trouble. In southern California the stems begin to push up through the sheaves of broad foliage in late December or January. By February the flowers are opening. There is soon a fine arched panicle of them, and although each individual flower is fugitive, enduring only a day or two, they appear here and there over the many-branched stem in a constant succession, the display of a single panicle being thus prolonged through many weeks. If

ROOF IRIS (I. tectorum)

Flourishing in the thatch on roofs of houses in the Orient, "probably no Evansia is so easy to grow under so diverse climatic and cultural conditions," its size and deep coloring (near pleroma violet of Ridgway) making it particularly effective for massing

gathered when there is a goodly number of buds just upon the point of bursting, a cut stem will last very well in the house also.

The leaves are a fresh shiny green, quite unlike those of most Irises, and set off the delicate lilac of the blossoms to excellent advantage. The actual tint of the segments is perhaps nearest to the pale wisteria violet of Ridgway's nomenclature. Falls and standards are similar in tone, but the former are lightly veined with a deeper hue, and have each a vivid signal patch of deep chrome on a white ground margined in its turn with dots and splashes of soft bluish violet, all of which make up into a bit of color painting impossible to render in a black and white halftone illustration. The crest is violet.

In California the plant is very much of a shade lover, although I have found either the sun of early morning or of late afternoon to be an advantage rather than the reverse. In the heavy red adobe of my California garden the plant has one provoking fault, however—that of continually trying to climb out of the ground, making much or all of the new growth above the surface and dying out below, so that one must ever be pushing the rhizomes back into the earth, or keep the bed replenished from the young offsets which are always arising from the tips of the slender running stolons pushed forth by the plant in every direction. In a lighter soil or one with more natural moisture, the plant might be more amenable to persuasion.

ANOTHER Chino-Japanese species which does not seem to have been in Occidental cultivation nearly as long as I. japonica, yet because of its hardier constitution is a great deal better known in our gardens, is the Roof Iris, I. tectorum. This is stated to have received its name, both in the Latin and the vernacular, from the circumstance that in the Orient it is commonly grown in the thatch on the roofs of houses. Indeed, some botanists claim to have traced the cultivation of this Iris by the Chinese back as far as the seventh century, and there is now grave doubt whether the Japanese plants, or even those in quite every corner of China itself, are truly indigenous in the country which they now seem to inhabit, or whether they are merely escaped garden introductions.

As compared with the foregoing species, I. tectorum seems far less ethereal and its coloring more emphatic and less refined, and also it does not have the lush green foliage. The much larger flowers are of quite different outline, the sudden constriction of the petals at the base giving them a spidery effect and perhaps an even greater originality and picturesqueness than possessed by I. japonica. Furthermore they are far less evanescent, and this trait combined with their size and deep coloring, gives the plant a value in the garden for massing that is indeed unusual in an Evansia. The exact hue, it may be added, is near pleroma violet of Ridgway, with an irregular but picturesque splashing of haematoxylin violet. The characteristic crest in this species attains an extraordinary development, and is not only all slashed and fringed, but is principally white and so in contrast to the general ground color of the flower as to be very conspicuous. Like all the other Evansias, tectorum comes into flower much later than japonica, but the long season of the latter brings about a certain amount of overlapping.

There is a pure white form, Iris tectorum alba, which I have not been so fortunate as to see in flower, but which is said to be among the most beautiful of all white Irises. Although Dykes long ago uttered a timely warning against the prevalent barbaric misspelling of the name, the few nurserymen's catalogues

THE BUTTERFLY-LIKE IRIS JAPONICA

"In the Gulf States, perhaps, and certainly in the milder sections of our Pacific costal area, this species grows and flowers luxuriantly with a near minimum of attention"; color pale wisteria violet

which offer the plant are still as apt as not to refer to it quite absurdly as I. tectorum album! This is nearly as bad a mixture of forms as the still more popular phrase "gladioli bulbs", with which, let us hope, we shall not be afflicted always.

Probably no Evansia is so easy to grow under so diverse climatic and cultural conditions as I. tectorum. In my California garden the typical blue form has so far done well in almost any exposure I have given it, from light shade to a fair amount of southern sun. I have not tried complete shade nor the very hot southwestern exposure, but I suspect it would stand quite a good deal of sun if not allowed to bake too completely dry during the summer period of drouth. It is a reasonably hardy species and said to be nearly as much at home in the diverse climate of the Middle States as it is here. It grows fairly well east even as far north as Massachusetts and Michigan. In England we are told that it thrives and increases at a good rate for the first year or two, but thereupon so exhausts the soil that it no longer blooms well unless transplanted into new ground. This is not in accord with my California experience, where I find few Irises which can remain so long in the same spot without dividing or transplanting, and still do well. One patch has been in my garden now for some six years without being disturbed other than to pull out a few rhizomes desired for use elsewhere now and then, yet its floriferousness has increased rather than diminished with the lapse of time. The foliage is, alas, not particularly attractive, except for a short period during and just after the flowering season. It soon yellows in the fall and withers down entirely during the winter, which fact should be remembered if one is counting on a definite effect in planting.

Unhappily it cannot be said that the beautiful white form is either as persistent or as simple of culture as the type. It is likewise to an amazing degree the predilection of that ill-assorted crew of piratical European slugs which are now the bane of all our gardens. Although I have repeatedly acquired plants of this tantalizing variety, both by importation and otherwise, one or all of these factors has inevitably operated toward the dwindling and final elimination of each hard-won treasure, notwithstanding the utmost care to prevent, with never yet a flower! I now once more have a few tiny plants, the product of seeds sent me by a charitable friend who has been more fortunate in his experience with the plant than I have, and as alba is said to come true to self-fertilized seed, I am hoping this time for a real measure of success. Certainly the plant seems quite easy to start in this way.

IRIS GRACILIPES

"A very elfin of the genus and certainly worth a great deal of effort to suit its needs," this daintiest of all Irises is equally at home in the open glades of Japan and in the rock gardens of the Occident. Here shown in the Montreal (Canada) garden of Mr. F. Cleveland Morgan (see also page 25, September G. M., Louise Beebe Wilder's rockery at Bronxville, N. Y.)

IRIS CRISTATA

Though native of the mountain regions of Kentucky and Tennessee this diminutive Evansia is hardy in both Canada and California; here shown growing in the garden of Mr. F. Cleveland Morgan at Montreal

Besides being much dwarfer in growth, I. tectorum differs distinctly from I. japonica in habit as well. Although the rhizomes do really form a sort of stolon, they do not run out very far, and they soon branch so that the result is a relatively compact clump of sheaves. As nearly every mature sheaf throws a flowering stem, this again helps to

make the plant of value for its mass effect. Indeed at its best it may be fairly covered with flowers.

RECALLING both japonica and tectorum in certain of its individual traits, yet in its entirety quite different from either, is the much less commonly seen Himalayan species, Iris Milesii. In winter this plant loses its foliage nearly as completely as tectorum, but it makes up for it later in sending up great sheaves of foliage taller and more conspicuous than those of any other Evansia. The scapes remind one of japonica in that they bear their flowers in panicles. These, though three or four inches across and thus individually larger than those of the Eastern Asiatic species, are yet distinctly small for the big foliage and the tall stem. In color they are considerably darker and heavier in effect than japonica, being strangely mottled in two shades of pale and deep reddish purple. The dentate crest is yellow.

This species is said to come from an altitude of six thousand to fourteen thousand feet and should therefore be reasonably hardy. It is not known to be excessively particular as to soil requirements and is not at all difficult to propagate either from offsets or from seeds. Yet for some reason it seems to be a rare plant among us, and quite difficult to procure. It has not been in my own garden long enough for me to learn whether it has not some unknown vagaries but, if so, I am not expecting them to be very formidable. There is one Pasadena garden, which I visit at times, where this species luxuriates, flowers abundantly, and has spread into an ample patch with a minimum of attention. As the attendant circumstances do not appear unusual, there seems no reason to doubt that the same success can be attained elsewhere.

Baker's Iris Wattii has been considered a form of the last species by Dykes, but it has recently been brought into cultivation in England and now seems to be altogether distinct. I have never seen but a dry rhizome or two, and am not aware that it has yet been grown in this country, but Sir Arthur Hort informs me that the curious bamboo-like stems bear flowers the year succeeding their formation much resembling those of japonica. The plant is said to require about the same treatment as the latter.

QUITE distinct from the other Evansias in habit and garden value, as well as in the geographical area which they naturally inhabit, are our two American species, I. cristata and I. lacustris. The latter form, the range of which is given by Gray ("Manual of Botany") as the "gravelly shores of Lakes Huron and Michigan," is not, so far as I have been able to learn, in commercial cultivation, and being so similar to cristata that the botanists themselves have had trouble deciding whether or no it may be merely a variety thereof, it may be dismissed with a few words. It is said to be an inhabitant of the sand dune region of Michigan, Indiana, and so on, in the immediate neighborhood of the Great Lakes, and due to this highly specialized habitat it is possible that it may not be quite so amenable to cultivation as the allied cristata. I have never yet, however, been able to obtain the plants necessary for making any sort of a personal test.

Iris cristata, itself, although a very tiny species but a few inches in total height, is a thoroughly charming plant and very easy to grow. It is a native of the mountain regions of Kentucky and Tennessee, and perhaps neighboring states, but it is a much hardier plant than one might be led to expect, and seems equally at home in the gardens of New Hampshire and Maine, in the rock gardens of Michigan, or even here in California. It grows by stolons a little on the order of japonica, the tip of each stolon giving rise to an entire cluster of new shoots the season following so that in time it comes fairly to carpet any little shady corner where it has been established. In California at least it does not seem to like baking or too bright sunshine, so is a species for the sheltered part of the rock garden or a fern bed. The leaves, which in their ensiform outline and graceful manner of curving over remind one of japonica on a diminutive scale, are as a rule only six or eight inches long. There is some variation in the color of the flowers, but all are lovely. The general tone is some tint of lilac or violet, the falls as a rule being a trifle darker than the standards, and adorned with a conspicuous yellow or orange signal patch edged first with white and then with deep lilac. In my strain, which came from the mountains of Kentucky, the falls are light lavender violet, the spotting pleroma violet toning almost to haematoxylin violet next the white. The signal patch is light cadmium passing into aniline yellow. A single segment of this gem of a flower is a study in itself.

Iris gracilipes, a delicate little Iris living in "open glades in cool woods in Japan," differs from all of the previously noted species in the possession of narrow grassy foliage and exceedingly slender rhizomes which are often not altogether easy to handle in common cultivation. Dykes calls it "one of the most dainty of all Irises." It is in fact a very elfin of the genus. The leaves attain a height of nine to twelve inches. The stems are about the same and bear rather fugitive flowers of a pale lilac, marked with deeper tinting toward the base, their throats whitish, and showing a yellowish crest "flecked with gold." The plant is such a frail little thing and again those miserable slugs so exceeding fond of it, that I am having considerable trouble to effect its full establishment in my hot garden, even on the shady side. In the cooler climate of England the plant is said not to like full shade, but to do best facing west "in a loose, rich vegetable soil, in much the same conditions as those in which primroses thrive." It is certainly an Iris worth a great deal of effort to suit its needs.

It appears to be a little doubtful whether I. speculatrix, the other grassy-leaved species usually included in the group, is really an Evansia. Although it comes from no more remote a region than the neighborhood of Hongkong, it is exceedingly rare in Occidental gardens, and few Iris growers even among the specialists have so much as seen a plant, let alone a flower. Little is known as to its probable garden value or its cultural requirements, but as it has been reported to do rather well in the south of France, it would probably be found just as adaptable to southern California as some of its sister species, even if not to the harsher sections of the country. It is much to be hoped that some day it can be introduced and given a thorough opportunity to prove itself, and that perhaps it may turn out more ready to respond to the touch of the hybridizer's hand than the other species have hitherto been.

WITH so much beauty and diversity prevailing among the species of an apparently closely related and natural group, a logical reaction of the grower who admires them is to essay their intercrossing, with a view to secure still greater variation, and in the end combinations of characters in selected offspring which would widen the garden possibilities of the group. No doubt this interpollination has been resorted to, both by professional and amateur specialists, a great many more times than we find published record; but, for some mysterious reason, the Evansias possess an intense repugnance to pollen not their own, and effective results have been astonishingly meager.

Iris japonica seems curiously averse even to its *own* pollen, at least under the conditions of cultivation, and during many attempts I have never been successful in obtaining more than a single capsule of seed, this one capsule, sad to say, being flicked off by the skirt of a passing visitor and lost forever. I. tectorum, the white form as well as the typical, sets seed with readiness under the influence of its own pollen. So does I. Milesii. But tectorum and Milesii are not known ever to have been successfully combined, nor either of them with japonica, though it may be that there has been some work done along this line in France of which we on this side of the water are unaware. There seems to be no hybrid extant of cristata or gracilipes; speculatrix has probably not been tried, barring some unknown attempt by the ever indefatigable Sir Michael Foster. In fact

the only fruitful cross-pollinations which appear to have been made in the entire group are two or three between tectorum and certain entirely foreign Irises—members in fact of the bearded group, Pogoniris. A hybrid resulting from such a cross (tectorum x cengialtii Loppio) is shown in one of the beautiful colored plates of "The Genus Iris" by Dykes. It is intermediate in its general aspect between the two parents. In this case as in such parallel cases as I have found recorded, tectorum seems to have been used as the pollen parent rather than to set seeds. Perhaps, as with so many flowers, full popularity awaits the successful hybridizing of some of this charming group of Irises.

A CHRYSANTHEMUM SHOW ON THE COAST

AS ACCOUNTS of the big Eastern flower shows interest us so greatly out here in the West, it seems likely that one of the loveliest of recent Californian exhibitions—the annual Autumn Flower Show of the Redlands Horticultural and Improvement Association (held Nov. 9th to 11th, 1922)—will prove reciprocally interesting to gardeners of the East.

The reduction of the admission charge to ten cents—something of an innovation—resulted in the largest attendance ever had, despite stormy weather, and for the first time on record the show more than paid expenses. There were nearly 1500 visitors which translated into terms proportional to the difference in population would mean an attendance of about 700,000 at a New York show, I believe. It was staged between the columns of the great arcade in the Santa Fé R. R. Station, walled in by canvas and with a background of Phoenix Palm fronds and bunches of unripe Phoenix fruit tied against the pillars.

It has become customary at the Redlands show to confine to the "open" division, all exhibits from estates and even from those less pretentious gardens which avail themselves of a little school-boy labor now and then, specifying an amateur to be "one who employs *no* hired labor, but whose flowers and plants are the product of his own labor and skill." Obviously many genuine amateurs are thus excluded from competition except in the open class, but in practice such a distinction is a comparatively easy one to enforce. The fact that the amateur found himself so rigidly classified rendered especially notable his complete triumph on this particular occasion over the supposedly more experienced gardeners in the showiest and most difficult class of subjects represented—the Exhibition Chrysanthemum.

Both in number and quality the big "mums" of the amateurs far excelled those shown in the open section, and the accompanying photograph gives only a faint idea of their splendor. All, of course, were grown in the open garden, for there are few greenhouses in Redlands. In specimen single blooms of this type a magnificent Louisa Pockett by Mrs. A. E. Grow carried off premier honors, while a well grown flower of Mrs. Paul Moore, from the same garden, was the corresponding winner in the open class. Other conspicuous entries comprised such varieties as the ever-splendid Pockett's Crimson, Louisa Pockett, scarcely less perfect than the grand champion, the still novel Rose Day, Lady Hopetoun in fine form, Golden Elgeron, Bob Pulling, Betsy Ross, Marigold, and Woodside.

A more than usually fine feature was the extensive exhibit of Single and Pompon Chrysanthemums, in which the Redlands City Parks and the gardens of Clarence G. White and S. S. Berry succeeded in taking most of the ribbons against good competition from a host of other entries. On account of their ease of culture, showy garden effect, and value for interior decoration, these two types of Chrysanthemum are increasing in favor very steadily every year in southern California gardens, largely due to the emphasis which has been placed upon them at the popular Pasadena Flower Show, though last year Redlands succeeded in staging a better display even than Pasadena. Varieties which seemed to attract particular attention among the Singles were Katherine Simmons, Bronze Molly, Ida Catherine Skiff, Mrs. W. E. Buckingham, Roupel Beauty, and Supreme, and among the Pompons, Dawn, Anna L. Moran, Quinola, Golden Climax, Lilian Doty, and Dundee.

Though Redlands has not yet developed a Dahlia specialist, there was a very good entry list of splendid Dahlias, largely from the City Parks and the gardens of Mrs. Jennie Davis and Mrs. M. S. Knight. Here, as in many other places, 1922 proved an inexplicably difficult year for giant Zinnias. Nevertheless there was a fine display of these, and an extensive one of French and African Marigolds in great variety, while a vase of giant orange Calendulas grown by Mrs. A. Hornby received the special award over even the exhibition Chrysanthemums for the exhibit in the show adjudged technically most perfect.

Other flowers displayed included Roses, Gaillardias, a bowl of the charming marginata form of Iris unguicularis, giant Petunias in an amazing variety of colors and shades, Hedysaum coronarium in flower, Celosias, Asters, Begonias, Japanese Anemones, Chimney Bellflower, a charming basket of Arbutus, Diascia, Achimenes (outdoor grown), perennial Salvias of divers species, Cosmos, and many more, each exhibit seeming but to echo and re-echo, nearly to redundancy, were such a thing possible, the seductive new community slogan: "Flowers Are Blooming in Redlands To-day."

The art classes were filled with entries, and here the botanical variety represented ran riot far beyond the scope of the present brief notice. The mixed floral basket which received the premier award in this section was a dainty cream and lavender affair in a graceful Philippine container including Dawn Chrysanthemums, the airy Salvia farinacea, pale lavender Campanula, and the native Maidenhair. Another was spring-like in pink and lavender; while a third effective one was made up of French Marigolds, Golden Climax Chrysanthemums, Salvia leucantha, small purple Asters, and the silver-gray foliage of Nepeta Mussini, in a shallow yellow-brown basket of the tone of the Marigold centres.

To complete the representation of products of the garden there was a good display of fruit and a smaller one of vegetables, both of which proved to hold the interest better than one might think against the more showy floral background. Redlands has long been famous for its oranges, but the beautiful table of apples from the high benches of Yucaipa and Oak Glen, including the Delicious, Winesap, Stayman, Arkansas Black, Rome Beauty, Missouri Pippin, and other handsome varieties was a rousing eye-opener to visitors unfamiliar with recent horticultural developments in this vicinity.

The semi-tropical fruits arranged on an adjoining table were in striking contrast. Owing to the serious January freeze the customary entries of avocados were missing, but plates of pomegranates, feijoas, Japanese persimmons, Chinese jujubes, Black Morocco grapes, and similar highly colored productions made a gay showing and formed a striking object lesson with the apples as to what can be done where oranges grow under snow-clad peaks.

THE FALL FLOWER SHOW AT REDLANDS (CAL.)

"A more than usually fine feature was the extensive exhibit of Single and Pompon Chrysanthemums." Only a small part of the many amateur productions—all outdoor-grown blooms of conspicuous merit (see accompanying text)—appear in the photograph on right-hand benches

Gifts for the Gardener at Holiday Time & Any Time

FOR THE SUN-PORCH

Wall-basket of wicker in green and dull yellow with painted metal pot to fit; ideal for Ivy and other plants that both droop and climb

FOR GARDEN HOUSE AND GARAGE

Merry in spirit, fashioned for endurance, and lightly responsive to all winds is this aluminum weather-vane of unhackneyed design

© *Todhunter, 1923*

FOR REFECTORY TABLE OR MANTEL

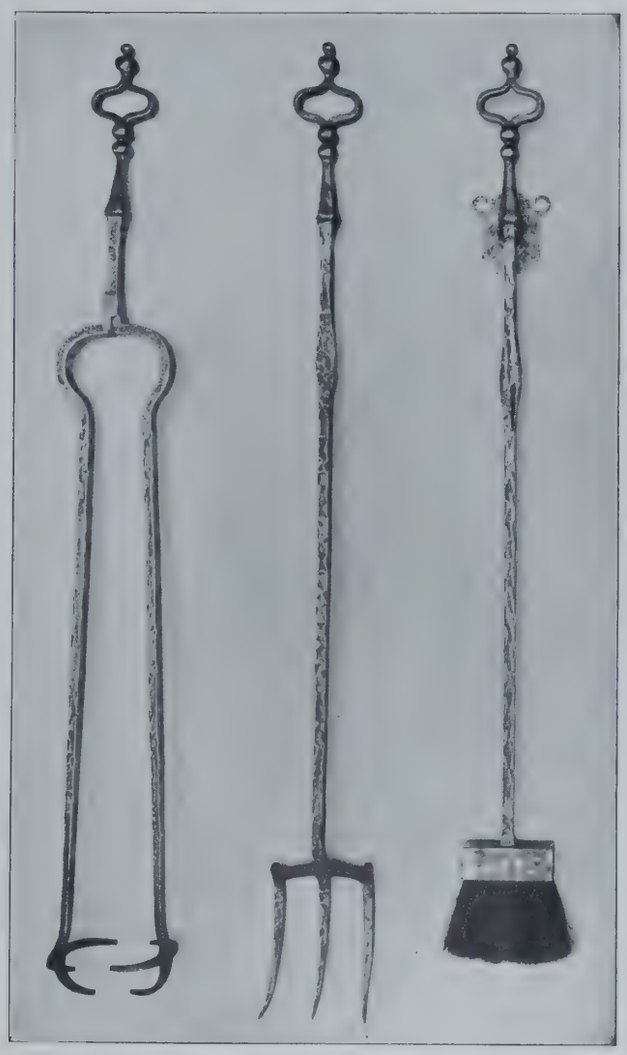
Graceful in shape and of beautifully toned heavy iridescent glass, this long slender dish on its bronze base is very apt for spaces where the usual round bowl does not fit

FOR THE DOORSTEP

An entertaining motive which makes this wrought-iron footscraper an asset from the ornamental as well as the purely utilitarian point of view

FOR THE HANDY BASKET

These Japanese gardening scissors have almost as many uses as the proverbial hairpin, being solidly fashioned for heavy cutting and so sharp that even the most delicate flowers do not suffer



FOR THE SUN-ROOM

Refined in line and yet bespeaking durability is this fire-set of wrought iron enlivened by handles of brass; not only a practical but a very decorative adjunct to the fireplace which is nearly always a feature of the sun-room nowadays

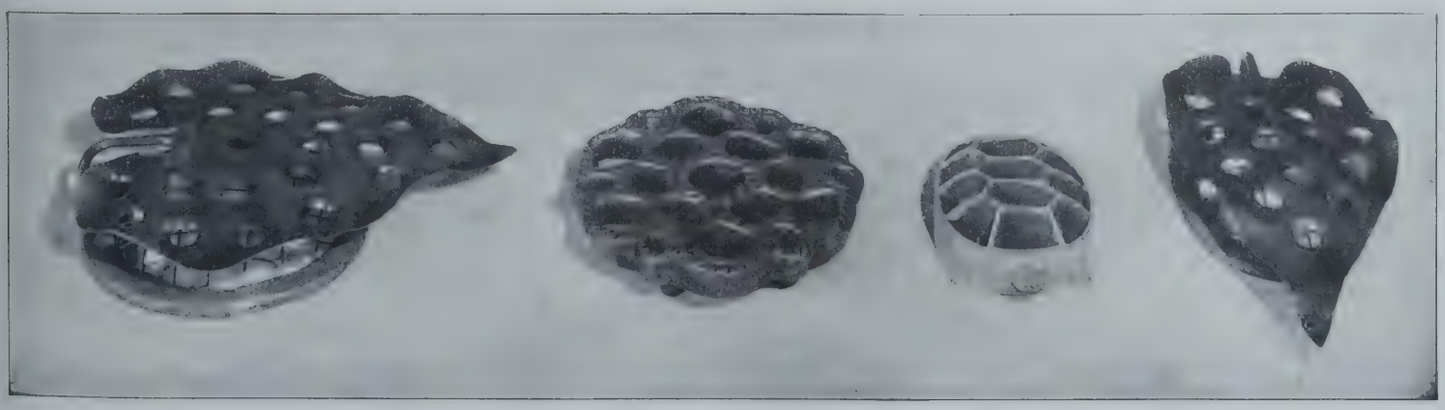
© *Todhunter, 1923*

FOR THE TEA-HOUSE

A piquant rendering of an appropriate theme in aluminum with black finish

FOR FLOWERS OF SEVERAL SORTS

Both attractive and infinitely serviceable is this group of holders. The heart-shaped leaves (pictured at either end) are of brass and come in two sizes, being securely anchored to a lead ring beneath with a mesh that holds blooms firmly in any desired position. The other two designs are especially fine for Lilies, Iris, and similarly large- or long-stemmed plants, also for the flowering branches so much in vogue among to-day's Japanesque arrangements as they are made of very heavy metal to prevent tipping



JERSEY'S BEAUTY, THE SENSATIONAL NEW PINK DECORATIVE DAHLIA
The outstanding Dahlia in this season's Eastern Shows, originated and grown by W. H. Waite, exhibited by John Scheepers

DAHLIA TRIUMPHS EAST AND WEST

The Peaks of Attraction at this Year's Shows

ONCE more there is abundant evidence, if indeed any be needed, that, in this day at all events, the Dahlia is "King of the Autumn," having assumed the position in popular esteem once held by the Chrysanthemum. Nor need this be a source of wonderment, for the Dahlia is essentially a "popular" flower as any one can grow it who will, achieving perfection without extensive glass ranges. If this report of the Annual Show of the American Dahlia Society were echoing the spirit of the members of the organization present at the Annual Meeting, it could truthfully here be written that the Dahlia is "King of All Flowers."

Dahlia exhibitions of real importance have multiplied greatly since the National Society established its yearly gathering in New York which will account to some degree for a slightly less attendance at the big Show also somewhat affected, so far as the New York people were concerned, by a printing strike which prevented any Metropolitan newspaper advertising. However, the total of all visitors to all the shows of the season will count up more than in any previous year.

The New York Show, Sept. 26–29

THE drought that was general throughout the East this year affected some of the exhibits, but in spite of it the Show was a remarkable one. Practically every foot of space was filled and the Society is once again faced with the problem of having its annual exhibit outgrow quarters that were taken with some fear as to the ability to make good in an expensive exhibition hall. The American Dahlia Society and its enthusiastic officers are to be congratulated on their successful venture at the Hotel Pennsylvania and we hope that the present problem of securing sufficient space may be solved as successfully as when the move there was made.

A criticism offered last year must be repeated: The arrangement of exhibits is still somewhat of an enigma to any visitor not thoroughly familiar with Dahlias, and it was difficult even for the expert to follow through systematically as to the awards. Since the Society's officers recognize the problem, they will undoubtedly bend their best energies to making things easier and more informative to the people.

For the first time in the history of the Show, the Eastern Dahlia originations surpassed those from California and the West. This does not mean that California sent no good ones (there were several)—it simply means that the East has Dahlia originators who can hold their own; and while in former years THE GARDEN MAGAZINE has been said to "favor" the West, this season credit goes to the Eastern growers for their superlative new introductions, New Jersey leading in worth-while novelties. Undoubtedly the Dahlia Trial Gardens in Connecticut and Maryland have been of great assistance in giving encouragement to good varieties and at the same time preventing the launching of unworthy creations.

Undoubtedly the finest exhibit of any single Dahlia ever staged in any show of the American Dahlia Society was the exhibit of the new pink Decorative, JERSEY'S BEAUTY. Recalling the few individual blooms of this Dahlia shown in 1922, and then a year later comparing them with an entire display exhibit in elaborate style of uniformly superlative blooms reflects great credit both to the originator and grower, W. H. Waite, and to the house of John Scheepers which staged the exhibit. Jersey's Beauty, we think, is the most distinctive new Dahlia shown in any Eastern Show this year, and the finest pink Dahlia in existence, a real rose-pink, of excellent conformation and borne on a wonderful stem.

The most interesting Dahlia that came out of the West and shown

for the first time at the A. D. S. is Islam Patrol (Davies). It is a stunning combination of rich red with gold tips and suffused gold shadings at centre, a large velvety petalled Decorative of exceedingly fine texture and color. It is an attractive Dahlia in the garden and has splendid substance and excellent stem.

Another New Jersey creation of special merit is Jersey's Radiant (Waite) a Hybrid-decorative bordering in form on the Hybrid-cactus, of a rich saffron orange, a brilliantly colored variety; and listening to comments of many visitors it might be said that it was more pleasing in a general way than Jersey's Beauty. It is softer in texture, however, although a good keeper, and a most unusual color.

Taking other outstanding varieties, as they come to mind:

El Dorado (Bessie Boston) is a really golden Decorative of excellent form and glistening color, much superior to the novelty Champagne from the same originator. It should be a "best seller" among those who love the rich golden shades.

White Sister (Mrs. Stout) is a wonderful new white Decorative, and as good as anything shown in whites.

Mr. Crowley (Broomall). This new California Decorative will appeal to any one who loves color. It is a rich salmon, with dark rose shadings on the outer petals, and centre petals of pure gold. Unfortunately we have not seen growing plants of this, but it looks to be a good garden variety.

Jersey's Jewel (Waite) is a monstrous large-petalled Decorative of soft lavender-pink. An outstanding blossom no matter where exhibited. Under artificial light it is a wonder and without disbudding it will produce exhibition flowers.

Mariposa (Bessie Boston). Here's a California Hybrid-cactus that came back strong this year, there were several baskets of extra quality blooms, and undoubtedly it is one of the finest of all Dahlias. The attractive lavender shadings were more pronounced than last year. This Dahlia re-appeared this year with much more of a twist to the petals which lent an added attractiveness to a most graceful flower.

Ambassador (Broomall). This attractive California Cactus, the finest Cactus Dahlia shown to date, is another variety that showed to greater advantage this year. Its clear yellow and salmon color, its monstrous size, and its graceful starlike petals all combine to make a spectacular flower.

Francis Lobdell (Waite). A Hybrid-cactus in a most pleasing color combination of pink and white. The attractive cluster of white petals at centre with surrounding petals of clear pink shading to white at the tip makes this a very attractive flower.

Rookwood (Bessie Boston), a rich deep pink Decorative, much like El Dorado in texture and form. Darker in color than Osam Shudow, and more dependable.

Pride of San Francisco (Salbach) A new salmon and mauve Decorative exhibited in the East by Henry A. Dreer Inc. An excellent flower for vase arrangement and therefore a variety appealing to the "cut flower" grower.

Nobilis (Doolittle). Again we must say this Decorative is far superior to its counterpart, Earle Williams, and is indeed one of the most beautiful Dahlias. There were several fine vases of this Dahlia, some of them labeled Earle Williams. Its red and white shadings make it the outstanding flower among parti-colored varieties.

Our Country (Stillman). Another pleasing Decorative flower of royal purple and white. Unfortunately this variety was not exhibited on stems.

Pop Stewart (Stewart & Fisher). There were some excellent flowers of this truly wonderful new lavender Decorative seedling of superb clear color with touches of silver. A long stemmed, excellently formed bloom.

Emperor (Marean). One of the finest of the dark varieties. A rich royal purple Decorative, with a touch of red, showing great improvement over last year in form and stem.

Mrs. Carl Salbach (Salbach). One of the finest vases in the show was of this lavender Decorative, with stems like wire and keeping qualities second to none. No wonder it is such a popular variety.

White Glory (Alling). A pure white Decorative with waxlike petals and good stems, a most charming flower and a good keeper. This should find a ready place with cut flower growers who have a demand for clean white flowers.

Viola Bryant (Jost). A beautiful clear pink Hybrid-cactus. One of the most attractive of its color yet shown.

Jersey's Gem (Waite). The prize-winner seedling. Very much like Mrs. I. de Ver Warner but a better variety. Strong stems and perfect conformation make this a Decorative very worth while.

Giant Ruby (Greinberg). Decorative of flashy appearance and brilliant red color, about as attractive as any red to date.

Amun Ra (Seal). Unfortunately this Dahlia came too late in the East to be well represented in the New York Show. However, there were some wonderful individual blossoms, and we have not changed our opinion that this burnished copper Decorative is a Dahlia of distinctive personality. It looks well in the garden too.

Mrs. I. de Ver Warner (Marean) is still worthy of special mention after three years in the New York Show. Its soft pure magenta coloring and excellent form give it a place of honor among the best.

Jersey's King (Waite). Begonia-red Decorative of fine substance and form on excellent stems. There is no other Dahlia possessing just this shade of color.

Mephistopheles (Marean). This monstrous Decorative has shown great improvement and undoubtedly its ruby red, golden tipped rays make it one of the most impressive of all Dahlias, both in garden and exhibition hall.

Wizard of Oz (Doolittle). Large, amber pink Decorative that carried exceedingly well in all Eastern Shows.

Sagamore (Huntington Dahlia Gardens). The seedling prize-winner of last year came back in great shape; a finely formed Decorative on excellent stems. Color rich gold with a touch of brown at centre. For those interested in growing cut flowers should be an indispensable.

Violetta (Waite). Rich purple Hybrid-cactus, the most attractive flower of its color.

Mrs. John M. Root (Root). A yellow Decorative of stunning appearance and clean-cut beauty. Long, graceful petals and massive flower. Clear yellow with lots of life.

Paul Michael (Michael). Still deserves a place of honor, there were some wonderful blooms of this golden Decorative.

So much for varieties that had outstanding quality in this year's Show. Some of the most interesting varieties of last year's Shows such as Insulinde (Hornsvelde), Shudow's Lavender (Bessie Boston), Gladys Sherwood (Broomall), Goldwyn (Jost), and several others were seen in only one or two exhibits and therefore cannot claim special mention. But it may well be asked: why these absences?

Among numerous trade exhibits were two of special attraction and interest, both winning medals. Burpee and Stewart & Fisher had taken pains to make appealing displays, attractive to the casual visitor and also to the Dahlia hobbyist who wanted to see the finest standard varieties shown alongside each other. The latter exhibit had more of the new originations, but not so well displayed as in the Burpee exhibit. Many who have contributed consistently to the success of the American Dahlia Society exhibitions had constructive displays; and these showings in the face of a very trying year. Among such are: Stumpp & Walter, Alling, Stillman, Patrician Dahlia Gardens, Kemp, Michell, Dreer, Slocum, Greinberg, Kennedy, Totty, Cottam, Vincent, Waite, Searle, Mills, Fraser, Flushing Dahlia Gardens, Brown, Hathaway, Carver & Son, Darling, Williams.

San Francisco Dahlia Show

THOUSANDS of blossoms massed in a bewildering riot of color made the Eighth Annual Exhibit of the Dahlia Society of California a brilliant success, and one of the finest ever held in San Francisco. As one entered this fairyland of Dahlias, he was greeted by some unusual displays, and taking the leading exhibitors one by one:

F. D. Pelicano. The most impressive blooms in this exhibit were his new rich violet-rose, Mrs. Eleanor Martin, and his Rollo Boy, a large apricot Hybrid-cactus.

The Star Dahlia Gardens. Won First Prize for Display with Best General Effect. The large vases of Halvella, a rich old rose Decorative, and a new introduction, Black Jack, an almost black Dahlia, were very effective. This exhibit also contained a blossom of Broomall's Ambassador, the wonderful Cactus which was the "largest Dahlia" in the Show.

Bessie Boston Dahlia Farm. In the centre of this exhibit was a great vase of Shudow's Lavender. The remarkable new introduction of this farm. El Granada, won for best 25 blooms. This fluffy two-toned orange Hybrid-cactus also won the Dr. Tevis special prize for "The Most Artistic Dahlia." Others worthy of special mention were Rook-

WOOD, cerise-rose Decorative, winning for twelve blooms; Mrs. Lymbery's new large white Decorative, ELIZA CLARK BULL; and the golden Decorative, M. H. DE YOUNG. The three-year-old Gold Medal seedling winner, GALATEA, was also in this exhibit. It is a beautiful yellow shading to pink on outer petals.

Jessie L. Seal. — Won for the most artistic exhibit in show, the outstanding feature being an immense vase of AMUN RA which also won a first as the "Best Fifty Blooms." Other features were Mrs. Seal's new Decorative, BLUE LADY, the nearest approach to a dark blue in Dahlias; AIBONITA, the pink Decorative; and the trio, JUNIOR, CHAMPAGNE, and AMUN RA which won the special prize for the three best Decoratives.

Sea Cliff Dahlia Garden. — Notable for the excellence of the individual blooms. Their new lavender Hybrid-cactus SELMA C and MARIPOSA were the finest flowers in this exhibit. They also won first for "Best Twelve California Dahlias;" the varieties shown being GORGEOUS, ROOKWOOD, CALIFORNIA SUPERBA, AMUN RA, SUSAN G. TEVIS, MRS. CARL SALBACH, EL DORADO, M. H. DE YOUNG, SUFFRAGETTE, BLACK JACK, MARIPOSA, and TOMMY ATKINS.

Carl Salbach, President of the Society, had for his leading features tall vases of MRS. CARL SALBACH; his new LEORA CREED, a beautiful salmon and old rose Decorative covered with gold dust; and BETTY BIRD, the pink Hybrid-show.

Spencer Dahlia Gardens. — A new pink decorative, KARMA.

J. W. Davies. — A complimentary attractive display featuring his own introductions ALMA DAVIES, AL KORAN, ISLAM PATROL, and many others.

Richard Lohrmann—Among the many fine Dahlias was a massive yellow seedling which is a distinct improvement on Mrs. Richard Lohrmann.

F. C. Burns. — The most interesting variety was that wonderful autumnal shaded Peony Dahlia, ORIOLE.

There were several other displays of unusual interest, among them an exhibit by Curtis Redfern of the original parent of all Dahlias, the wild Mexican type; also exhibits by Golden Gate Park, the Garden Beautiful Society of San Quentin Penitentiary.

Philadelphia Pa., Oct. 1–5

THE Pennsylvania Horticultural Society Show was held in the 103rd Cavalry Armory in Philadelphia; a beautiful exhibition well arranged in plenty of space and with conditions that encouraged the flowers to hold their best form.

The Gold Medal trade exhibit was that of W. A. Burpee Co. while the Silver Medal went to Stewart & Fisher.

The 2-year-old seedling prize went to a beautiful pink Decorative (Stewart & Fisher). This showed clear attractive color, excellent form, and long stems. The 3-year-old seedling winner was MRS. JOHN M. ROOT (Root). This was one of the outstanding Dahlias in the Show, a clear golden yellow Decorative of splendid form.

Other outstanding features: The Peacock exhibit of their own originations and some of the standard varieties. The exhibit of JERSEY'S BEAUTY (Waite), the sensational new pink Decorative, by John Scheepers, Inc. The vase of California Dahlias by the Moorestown Horticultural Society was the finest vase of California Dahlias shown in the East.

Some of the Dahlias deserving of special mention were: FRANCIS LOBDELL (Waite); One of the finest vases in the show was of this dainty pink and white Hybrid-cactus. ESTHER HOLMES (Greinberg); a beautiful lavender and rose Hybrid-cactus. DON WILLIAMS (Doolittle) a stunning sport of Earle Williams having lavender instead of red shadings.

Many of the Dahlias that featured at the New York Show did the same at Philadelphia, but space forbids a detailed description.

Red Bank, N. J., Oct. 2, 3

AS WAS the case last year, the best quality blooms of any Eastern Show were seen here—and at the same time these exhibits were composed of the latest Eastern and Western worth-while varieties, regardless of the originator. The country around Red Bank is peculiarly suited to Dahlia culture, and the enthusiasm displayed by the exhibitors make this Show a battle royal. Here naturally only the unusual varieties succeed as winners.

The sweepstakes winner for the best individual bloom went to AMBASSADOR (Broomall) and it was—to use an extremely expressive colloquialism —"some bloom." This beautiful Cactus also won for its exhibitor first in the class for the best 12 blooms any Cactus variety. The 1923 seedling winner was a monstrous salmon, red, and gold Hybrid-decorative, with a poinsettia-red Decorative second which, in the opinion of THE GARDEN MAGAZINE, was the more distinctive of the two. These two awards went to two brothers, Joseph and James Kennedy.

There were some unusually high quality vase arrangements staged in this Show, and from a standpoint of quality of bloom and distinctive merit a vase of the new sensational pink JERSEY'S BEAUTY (Waite) was the finest. This Dahlia should be a matter of local pride as it was originated on the E. D. Adams Estate, Rohallion, at Rumson. Running a close second was the finest vase of MEPHISTOPHELES (Marean) yet shown in the East. Other vases deserving special mention held WIZARD OF OZ (Doolittle); LITTLE SILVER (Kemp), a 1923 Decorative of delicate pink and white shadings; NOBILIS (Doolittle), again illustrating that Nobilis is a finer Dahlia than Earle Williams; and Pride of San Francisco (Salbach) a new dark salmon Decorative of excellent substance and a splendid keeper.

Some of the interesting prize vases were:

In the twelves: EMPEROR, Decorative; INSULINDE, Hybrid-decorative; VIOLETTA, Hybrid-cactus; AMBASSADOR, Cactus; ROBERT LAURIE BLACK, Hybrid-cactus; GOLD MEDAL, Show.

In the sixes: pink or mauve, JERSEY'S GEM; Hybrid-cactus, RED CROSS; and other color, NOBILIS.

Other varieties that stood out as individual blossoms were:

JERSEY'S RADIANT (Waite), FRANCIS LOBDELL (Waite), SUSAN TEVIS (Bessie Boston), AMUN RA (Seal), MRS. I. DE VER WARNER (Marean), ISLAM PATROL (Davies), MR. CROWLEY (Broomall), MYRA VALETINE (Mills), EL DORADO (Bessie Boston), ROOKWOOD (Bessie Boston), JERSEY'S JEWEL (Waite), MARIPOSA (Bessie Boston), JERSEY'S KING (Waite).

Trenton, N. J., Sept. 21, 22

THIS was the Fifth Annual Exhibition of the Trenton Dahlia Society and marked a real step, in fact several steps in Trenton's Dahlia progress. It was the best arranged of all the Eastern Shows this year, the staging following the catalogued

MARIPOSA (Bessie Boston)

A graceful California Hybrid-cactus, lavender shadings; a winner in both Eastern and Western shows

classes to the letter. Our congratulations to the two Trenton gentlemen who did the staging, and we hope that next year, both for the sake of the flowers and of the guests, they will add better ventilation.

To those who went to look at all the "best Dahlias" no matter whether Eastern or Western creations, the Stewart & Fisher exhibit was the most interesting. Not only was there practically every worth-while variety that has been catalogued but also many undisseminated novelties of special merit such as JERSEY'S BEAUTY (Waite), WHITE SISTER (Mrs. Stout), MRS. JOHN L. GARDNER (Stewart & Fisher)—and the best of the new California introductions. Each variety was artistically shown and carefully labeled. It was a spectacle of delight indeed for the Dahlia amateur and for the professional hobbyist.

The finest basket shown was MARIPOSA (Bessie Boston), but a vase of LADY BETTY (Marean) ran it a close second for quality.

The 1923 seedling prize-winner was a golden yellow Decorative (Stewart & Fisher), of enormous size and good form. However, as at Red Bank, there was a more distinctive Dahlia in the seedling class. This new seedling, named POP STEWART (Stewart & Fisher), is a clear silvery lavender that will surely hold its own with anything shown this season.

AMBASSADOR (Broomall)
The finest of all Cactus Dahlias, clear yellow and salmon; winner of sweepstakes prize for best individual bloom in Red Bank, (N. J.) Show; also a prize-taker at the San Francisco Show

ISLAM PATROL (Davies)
A stunning red and gold California Hybrid-decorative that attracted attention wherever shown in the East

The prize for the largest single blossom went to JUNIOR (Seal)—a popular large deep lavender Decorative of graceful form.

Some other varieties outstanding in this Show were: HERBERT HOOVER (originated in Trenton), a clear sulphur yellow Hybrid-cactus of fine form and excellent keeping qualities. EXQUISITE II (Broomall), a charming Hybrid-cactus of salmon and yellow shades and blends. ROOKWOOD (Bessie Boston), rich pink Decorative, distinctive flower. BLUE PARTHOS (Peacock), unusual blue-lavender Decorative. MABEL THATCHER (Marean), clear yellow Decorative. MYRA VALENTINE (Mills), saffron colored Decorative.

Newark, N. J., Sept. 14, 15

THE first Show, and a very successful one, of the New Jersey Dahlia Society was held in the Robert Treat Hotel. The exhibits and classes were artistically arranged and the prize winners were easily followed by the visitor. The amateurs were well represented here, and a large measure of the success of this Show was due to their high quality exhibits.

The Society's Gold Medal for best exhibit of 100 square feet went to Stewart & Fisher of Trenton. This exhibit included some interesting Dahlias, those worthy of mention being—WHITE SISTER (Mrs. Stout), white Decorative; PAPILLON (Bessie Boston), old rose Cactus; ISLAM PATROL (Davies), large decorative of rich red and gold. The seedling winner was JERSEY'S GEM (Waite), deep lavender Decorative.

The Robert Treat cup for a 2-year-old seedling went to an attractive American-Beauty-colored unnamed Decorative (Mueller). The trade exhibit prize went to W. H. Waite, who included some wonderful blossoms of many of his own introductions as well as the leading Californians.

Denver, Colorado, September 7, 8

MORE than six thousand individual blossoms, besides many basket and vase arrangements were exhibited at the Annual Exhibition of The Colorado Dahlia Society held in Denver's Municipal Auditorium. A unique attraction was an organ recital at noon on each day of the Show.

The outstanding varieties in this year's Denver Show were: MRS CARL SALBACH, MRS. I. DE VER WARNER, ROSA NELL, PATRICK O'MARA, THE MILLIONAIRE, SHEPHERDESS, MRS. JESSIE SEAL, EGERIA, HELEN DURNBAUGH, GEO. H. MASTICK, GOLDEN WEST, THE GRIZZLY, ALPINE WONDER, and F. W. FELLOWES. The largest Dahlia in the Denver Show was LEVIATHAN.

One of the features of the Show was the W. W. Wilmore exhibit with seven of his new introductions of which the ANDY GUMP, red Decorative, and SHEPHERDESS, garnet red Peony, seemed to strike the public's fancy.

THE GARDEN BOOKSHELF UP-TO-DATE

A Group of Recent Books Compassing the Needs of Beginner and Connoisseur —Simplifying your Christmas Shopping for Gardening Friends

GARDEN literature obviously has not the almost limitless possibilities of variation inherent in the field of pure fiction; practicality and a strict allegiance to fact build a fence around the imagination, sharply defining the area within which the writer on gardening may safely stray. In consequence, though books on landscape architecture, flowers, trees, fruits, sun-dials, and kindred subjects are constantly making their way to public notice, of these comparatively few contribute anything new or noteworthy. Literally thousands of folk garden lovingly, but almost none garden constructively —most of us being content to follow the findings of the other fellow and too busy or too indolent to investigate on our account.

Occasionally crops up some sharp-minded individual who turns the white light of intelligence on the obscurer phases of gardening and we get an illuminating achievement like Dr. Robert T. Morris's "Nut Growing" (Macmillan) which has simplified greatly the difficult and uncertain art of grafting nut trees. Occasionally, too, the fancy seizes some writer blessed with a nimble pen to set down the soul stirrings awakened by personal contact with flowers, and sunrise breezes, and good brown earth—then comes a bit of genuinely pleasant reading like "Truly Rural" (Richardson Wright, published by Houghton Mifflin, 1922.) These two books serve to epitomize the situation in general and our purpose in regard to it—unless a book contain fresh information or old facts so freshly presented as to have manifest appeal, its claims seem too slight to justify special presentation, and so of the ever mounting pile of volumes only a handful of "aces" are chosen.

For the Virtuoso

LANDSCAPE ART PAST AND PRESENT (Scribner's) by *Harriet Hammond McCormick.*

Beautiful in form and in content is this limited edition book by one of the founders of The Garden Club of America. "Gardening as a fine art she believed in and encouraged; and Walden stands to-day in its calm beauty a token of this belief, of this delight in gardens." So says Mrs. Francis King in her sympathetic preface to Mrs. McCormick's masterly essay which somehow manages in a brief thirty pages to compact the whole story of landscape art, its significance and "its high goal"—a progress expressively pictured in the fifty-odd delightful accompanying photogravures of gardens of many lands and eras.

FORTY YEARS OF LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE (Putnam's) Frederick Law Olmsted, Sr.—Early Years and Experiences—Edited by *Frederick Law Olmsted, Jr.* and *Theodora Kimball.*

An arresting revelation—despite its somewhat eccentric and aggravating manner of presentation—of a great figure in early American landscape art; a man whose eyes looked beyond his own day and to whom the American public owed a debt of which it is as yet scarcely aware; whose life left its impress on nearly every big city from Boston to San Francisco and on universities as widely separated as Harvard and Leland-Stanford; a creator of parks and, praises be! politicians go but parks remain.

For Everyman's Shelf

VARIETY IN THE LITTLE GARDEN (Atlantic Monthly Press) by *Mrs. Francis King.* There is something irresistibly friendly and appealing about the physical get-up of "The Little Garden Series" which impels the susceptible gardener at once toward ownership—a pleasant promise fulfilled for Mrs. King, that "great organizer for the good of the gardens of the land," is able to clothe her enthusiasm in fitting literary raiment —a faculty not always given to gardeners. Readers of "The Little Garden," the first of the series, will welcome this companion volume.

PRINCIPLES OF FLOWER ARRANGEMENT (A. T. De La Mare) by *Edward A. White,* Prof. of Horticulture, Cornell University.

Flower arrangement as an art is, in company with other arts both lesser and greater, just now emerging from a period of confused artificiality which seems the inevitable intermediate between pure primitive taste and a truly trained discrimination, so that Prof. White's contribution comes with all the force of timeliness. It is not a book for the man who reads as he runs, it is a book demanding leisure and quiet consideration. Garden clubs will find it a valuable basis for discussion as it goes very thoroughly into fundamentals of color, form, harmony, and the many niceties of artistic perception. Nor have the "professional" phases of the subject been ignored—there is excellent practical direction as to the cutting and keeping of flowers, the selection of vases, together with comprehensive lists of garden and greenhouse flowers for decoration, foliage plants, etc.

FLOWERS FOR CUTTING AND DECORATION (E. P. Dutton & Co.) by *Richardson Wright.*

Beneath the surface ebulliency characteristic of this facile pen are found much common sense, genuine knowledge and feeling, interlarded, to be sure, with a flippancy sometimes disconcerting and a whimsicality frequently delightful. "The first rule in gardening etiquette: that the flowers should be cut by those who raise them" at once wins applause, and the busy housewife who has little time for reflection but much desire for perfection is enabled to pick a great many plums in a very short while. Chapter eleven, for example, deals not only with "Bouquets for Spring, Summer, and Autumn" but suggests arrangements, suitable and piquant, for desk, dining-table, and bureau.

PLANT NAMES (Macmillan) by *T. S. Lindsay, B. D.*

In this lucid and sparkling small volume the Archdeacon of Dublin makes evident the "rhyme and reason" of plant nomenclature, lifting an ordinarily dry-as-dust subject not only out of confusion but actually into the realm of entertainment for any one keen about the origins of things.

For the Specialist

ADVENTURES IN MY GARDEN AND ROCK GARDEN (Doubleday, Page & Co.) by *Louise Beebe Wilder.*

With her flair for the exceptional and precious among plants and many years of affectionate patience in their growing, Mrs. Wilder comes well equipped to her story which is told with the charm and spontaneity so characteristic of all her writings. An accurate record and acute estimate of many little known flowers based on personal familiarity with their failings and their fascinations, and in this book the reader finds for the first time a comprehensive catalogue of rockery plants by this leading exponent of a type of gardening daily strengthening its hold on the hearts of American gardeners.

HOW TO GROW ROSES (Conard & Jones) by *Robert Pyle.*

As President of The American Rose Society Mr. Pyle enjoys superlative opportunity to know Roses, both intimately and in a large way, a knowledge again generously put at the disposal of all Rose lovers in this revised and enlarged edition, the fourteenth, of his handbook. Chapter X, The Best Roses for America, 157 Varieties; and Chapter XI, Selections by Experts for Special Sections, hold some very special thrills, and among the "experts" we find such names as that of Dr. Sargent of the Arnold Arboretum, Chas. E. F. Gersdorff, Mrs. Aaron Ward, and W. C. Egan. Established favorites like the Duchess of Wellington, Radiance, Paul's Scarlet Climber, and Silver Moon appear in color as does the lesser known but oncoming Rosa Hugonis and some dozen others. A compact, readily handled volume, absolutely indispensable to the serious grower and infused with all the vigorous fervor of a genuine lover of this old, old flower of song.

PEONIES IN THE LITTLE GARDEN (Atlantic Monthly Press) by *Mrs. Edward Harding.*

"Had I but four square feet of ground at my disposal, I would plant a Peony in the centre and proceed to worship." Such is Mrs. Harding's own expression of her enthusiasm for a flower lately adopted as the civic emblem of Winnipeg. And after reading this book, the third in "The Little Garden Series" appearing under the general editorship of Mrs. Francis King, we feel that Mrs. King has not at all overstated its merits when she says: "Mrs. Harding's thorough knowledge of the Peony from long growing and observation in her own garden, her critical taste, and her fine and lively style of writing [already familiar

though her larger "The Book of the Peony"] will give the owners of this book not only the best possible guide in Peonies for their own gardens, but a capital addition to their garden libraries."

Dwarf and Slow-Growing Conifers (Scribner's) by *Murray Hornibrook.*

The smaller Evergreens remain unrivalled and are so much used in little gardens, large gardens, rock gardens, for foundation plantings and elsewhere that Mr. Hornibrook's sympathetic and intelligent presentation of the pygmy types, with their fascinating variations of form and color, arrives most opportunely. This English author brings to appreciative notice the splendid collection at the Arnold Arboretum, also a group flourishing in the public park at Rochester, N. Y., under the wise surveillance of Mr. John Dunbar. Of the twenty-five illustrations, more than half were taken in this country where this race of Evergreens, chiefly Oriental in origin, makes itself mightily at home.

Cyclopedia of Hardy Fruits (Macmillan) by *V. P. Hedrick,* N. Y. Agricultural Experiment Station.

An accurate and very comprehensive reference manual to aid in the identification and choice of varieties for fruit-growers, whether amateur or professional. Clear divisions into groups, as Pome-fruits, Drupe-fruits, Brambles, etc. Well illustrated with sketches, halftones, and color plates.

Tall Bearded Iris (Stager) by *Walter Stager.*

Let a flower once lay hold on your imagination and soon it will possess your garden too! Subtly Mr. Stager links the Iris to fancy, leading us back through the ages to far Homer who found joy in his blindness singing of this "spirit of the rainbow." The bulk of the book is, of course, given over to practical information about Iris—classification, structural characteristics, planting, propagation—very fully illustrated with pictures taken in the author's Illinois garden.

For West and South

Gardening in California (Doubleday, Page & Co.) by *Sydney B. Mitchell,* University of California.

As the first in its field, this simple, straight-forward, down-to-tacks discussion of the possibilities and actualities of gardening on the Pacific Coast merits special attention and gratitude. Mr. Mitchell knows whereof he speaks and his forceful introductory remarks may profitably be read by gardeners everywhere. From such generally applicable fundamentals he swings into particulars of climate, irrigation, cultivation, etc. of the California section, giving space to a quintette of popular flowers—the Chrysanthemum, Dahlia, Gladiolus, Iris, Rose—topping off with a detailed calendar of garden operations month by month.

Historic Gardens of Virginia (Wm. Byrd Press)

Compiled by *The James River Garden Club,* edited by *Edith Tunis Sale,* introductory word by *Mary Johnston.*

Cradle of early colonial gardening, Virginia is uniquely fortunate in her possession of a number of old gardens that still bespeak the dignity of earlier and more leisurely days. A beautiful and fitting activity for any garden club—this perpetuating in permanent form of gardens that have played a part in history so that even though they perish their memory will remain. May this farsighted service of The James River Garden Club inspire clubs elsewhere to go and do likewise!

For the Practical-minded

Gardening Under Glass (Doubleday, Page & Co.) by *F. F. Rockwell.*

"The first greenhouse I ever owned was only 15 feet wide by 20 feet long. That little sunshine shanty showed me the real joys of gardening." Since this humble initiation Mr. Rockwell has travelled through the many phases of indoor gardening with undiminished enthusiasm, setting forth his findings in simple, serviceable manner. A pleasant book this and a practical one with its chapters on Flowers, Fruits, and Vegetables, on Month by Month Activities, and a particularly illuminating section on Plant Combinations by Temperatures—what layman would suspect, for instance, that the exotic Orchid and the prosaic Eggplant enjoy the same degree of heat? And finally there's Chapter XXVIII with its useful lists of Books to Help You Further.

Vegetable Crops (McGraw-Hill Book Co.) by *Homer C. Thompson B. Sc.,* Cornell University.

The increasingly important place of vegetables on the menu and as a health factor, quite aside from their economic value (and, incidentally, the known crops of home-grown vegetables alone in 1919 was $193, 248,-964 besides many unaccounted for!) keep them in the forefront of the gardener's consciousness no matter how aesthetic his natural inclination. As a matter of fact, vegetables and flowers often make happy bedfellows without detriment to either. In this textbook Mr. Thompson assembles the results of experimental and research work in convincing manner, and though technical books are seldom so readable and pleasant at first sight as some of their less substantial literary kin, they well repay the effort of a little sifting in order to get at facts applicable to one's individual garden problems. Both large and small scale grower will find much constructive suggestion in this volume.

Insecticides and Fungicides—Spraying and Dusting Equipment (John Wiley & Sons) by *O. G. Anderson* and *F. C. Roth,* both of Purdue University.

Truly "the underlying principle in plant disease control is that of prevention rather than cure" and so a thorough knowledge of modern therapy as applied to the vegetable kingdom seems an essential of all intelligent gardening—and gardening nowadays is a matter of intelligence and not a mere hit-or-miss affair. Soil Disinfection, Guarding Against Parasites by Precautionary Measures, Protection by Spraying or Dusting, Selection of Disease-resistant Strains, Preparing the Various Sprays, Greenhouse Fumigation, are a few of the topics ably discussed in this very comprehensive and up-to-date manual which covers the whole field in complete and scientific manner with no slighting of detail. Lists of manufacturers of materials and equipments are also included.

A Manual of Spraying (Macmillan) by *Roy K. L. Cockerham.*

A useful feature of this small handbook for the gardener is its skeleton-like form furnishing a quick key to the various garden crops, what pests are likely to infest them, how to recognize, and how to remedy; giving also the standard sprays (as soap, whale-oil, etc.), their compositions and preparation in brief tabular manner.

Commercial Floriculture (A. T. De La Mare) by *Fritz Bahr.*

Packed with succinct information for the retail grower, well indexed and illustrated, and altogether pleasant to handle is this masterful manual of nearly six hundred pages covering practically all plants likely to be grown under glass. Important Flower Days and How to Prepare for Them, Best Bedding Plants, Rose Culture Under Glass, Cut Flower Arrangement, Seed Selling—to pick at random some of the accessory salient points, useful alike to amateur and professional. Mr. Bahr's reputation as a teacher in florist trade circles is warrant to the quality of his advice.

For the Beginner

A Little Book of Annuals (A. T. De La Mare).

A Little Book of Perennials (A. T. De La Mare) both by *Alfred C. Hottes,* Ohio State University.

Practical, simple, and quite fully illustrated these little volumes will readily find favor with the new gardener and the busy suburbanite whose curtailed leisure limits him to quick results. Several hundred popular dependables are listed in each book under such convenient headings as: For Dry Places, For Wet Places, For Cut Flowers, etc.

For Various Viewpoints

Gardens In and About Town (E. P. Dutton) by *Minga Pope Duryea.*

Re-creating the city as a place in which to live is the keynote of this book—a new type of gardening book altogether and wholly unlike all preconceived notions. City gardens for the summer-marooned business man—Mrs. Duryea handles the subject admirably and it is an admirably unhackneyed subject. We like her courage and her conviction and her stimulating style. Being herself a city dweller, she is not merely shooting into the blue but is speaking of something close to her heart. Many charming illustrations are scattered through the book, among them her own garden—proof of the pudding, as it were. Lists of Plants That Will Grow Under City Conditions, Flowers for Window-boxes, Furnishings for the City Garden are all workable contributions to the problem of bringing the country to town.

Entomology with special Reference to Its Ecological Aspects (P. Blakiston's Sons) by *Justus Watson Folsom, D. D.,* University of Illinois.

Science imaginatively or creatively handled becomes singularly fascinating to the speculative-minded. Ordinarily speaking, bugs are not a stimulating topic but seen in their wider relations to plant and other forms of life they assume sudden interest. The gardener will find Dr. Folsom's revelation of the inter-linking of insects and plants and the astounding give-and-take of all forms of life absorbing reading despite its technical handling and rigid adherence to scientific exactitude.

Single Pink Cherokee Roses, one of the many glories of the California winter, clothe the iron arbor, scattering their petals with lavish abandon on the brick wall beneath

Adapted from the English thatched farmhouse of the early eighteenth century, this dwelling stands out uniquely in a land where Spanish influence is predominant

A Bit of Old Devonshire in California

Home of Mr. Arthur G. Reynolds at Pasadena

Louis du Millar,
Architect

Charles G. Adams,
Landscape Architect

These acres lie on a high cliff bounding the Arroyo Seco, that great gulch of granite boulders and Live Oaks at the west of Pasadena, a grandeur turned to humble uses when these stepping-stones were fashioned. Chinese Primroses ring the sturdy Peruvian Pepper-tree (Schinus molle) standing not far from the gardener's cottage (see oval cut above)

THE MONTH'S REMINDER—DECEMBER

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How to Use This Guide. When referring to the time for outdoor work of any sort latitude 40 at sea level (i. e. New York City) in a *normal season* is taken as standard; but at best dates can only be approximate. Roughly, the season advances or recedes fifteen miles a day. Thus Albany, which is one hundred and fifty miles from New York, would be about ten days later, and Philadelphia, which is ninety miles southwest, about a week earlier. Also allow *four* days for each degree of *latitude*, for each five degrees of *longitude*, and for each four hundred feet of *altitude*.

Details of *how to do* each item may be found in the current or back issues of The Garden Magazine—it is manifestly impossible to make each number of the magazine a complete manual of practice. References to back numbers may be looked up in the index to each completed volume (sent gratis upon request); and to further help the reader we have a "Service Department" which will be glad to cite references to any special topic, if asked for by mail, and also to send personal replies to specific questions; a stamped, addressed envelope being enclosed.

DECIDUOUS planting to be continued as long as the ground remains open. If large trees are to be moved with a frozen ball of earth, cover the ground around them with straw or manure to make digging easy.

Bulb beds, hardy borders, shrubbery, etc. to be mulched after the ground is thoroughly frozen. Plants profit by the effect of cold so that the primary benefit of a mulch is after all not protection from actual cold but to keep the ground from thawing and thus to maintain as even a temperature as possible.

Bad patches of lawn to be given a heavy top-dressing of loam, 10 parts to 1 part coarse bonemeal, spread an inch or more thick.

Cuttings of evergreens to be put in heat for making the necessary callus before striking out roots.

Flower Garden

Continue to give protection to all the subjects that need it as suggested last month. Standard Roses may be laid over by loosening the roots on one side, and buried with earth.

Pansies, English Daisies, Forget-me-nots, Campanulas, etc., wintering in frames to be well ventilated until they freeze in for the winter. Then cover with dry leaves and replace the sash.

Vegetables

Further protect Lettuce in frames by banking leaves and manure round the sides; mats, boards, and leaves to be placed over the sash.

Provide extra covering for Celery, and other root crops that must of necessity be stored outdoors, as colder weather sets in.

Vegetables stored indoors to be picked over from time to time to remove bad ones, as they soon spoil the good.

Bean poles, pea brush, and stakes of all kinds to be looked over and put in shape for another season.

Pruning and Spraying

While trees are dormant, strong spray solutions can be used.

Use an up-to-date sprayer, and concentrated commercial preparations ready for use by merely adding so many parts of water. Get after the scale in the shrubbery border. Do not spray when freezing.

Proceed with pruning when the mercury is not hovering around zero.

Cut back to two-thirds Roses when they are being protected for the winter.

Weak and weather-beaten evergreens are improved by judicious pruning.

Fruit Garden

Setting out of new trees to be completed; mulch all newly planted stock.

Guard against mice and rabbits by placing protectors about the stems, sinking the bottom into the ground before it freezes.

Surface manuring of fruit trees is of immense value. Any leafy matter in conjunction with well decayed manure may be utilized.

Raspberries and Blackberries in sections where they are subject to winter killing to be laid down and covered with earth.

Trenching and Draining

Sections of the garden that could not be cleared in time for cover crops to be sown can be trenched (and manured if possible) if the ground remains open. Dig as thoroughly as possible two spits deep.

If crops were backward in spring and the ground wet and soggy, draining is needed, and can be done any time until the ground is too hard to dig.

Flowers for Christmas

Flowers for Christmas, such as Lilies, Poinsettias, Azaleas, Roses, Carnations, etc., may have a slight increase of temperature.

Roman Hyacinths well rooted and having two inches of growth by the beginning of the month may be flowered by Christmas.

Inside the Greenhouse

December is the most trying of all months for plants indoors or in the greenhouse. The sun is low, with very little influence, and the days are short, which means that heat for growing plants has to be supplied artificially. Keep temperatures a few degrees below normal to prevent the plants becoming soft and sappy; especially during exceptionally dark weather. Ventilate freely whenever possible, and if the desired night temperature can be maintained with one of the top ventilators slightly open so much the better. Look over the plants every day, and twice if heavy firing is being done, watering only such as need it, and then do it thoroughly; "little and often" in watering is the poorest of poor practice.

Red spider, thrips, white scale, green fly, white fly, etc., delight in the dry, buoyant atmosphere produced by heavy firing, which must be offset by frequent and thorough damping down of walks etc.

Hydrocyanic acid is the only effective remedy for white fly; for fly in general use tobacco preparations.

Begonias Glorie de Lorraine and Cincinnati that are late coming into flower will stand hurrying along in a temperature of 60 degrees.

Recently potted bedding plants to be looked over carefully from time to time and overcrowding avoided. Cuttings of Geraniums and other soft-wooded bedding plants may still be made.

Cuttings of Roses to be made. For "one-eye cuttings," the wood is cut immediately below the bud, and another bud is left near the top to which a leaf is attached. The lower bud is inserted in the sand (which must be clean) and a wire is extended across the propagating bench on the top of each side to prevent the leaf touching the sand.

Forcing

Start forcing in earnest. Among the first things to be started are the early Grapes, and early Peaches. If started together, the pot trees will give ripe fruit ten days in advance of those in the border.

Dark forcing may begin toward the end of the month; and is usually best accomplished under the greenhouse bench. Rhubarb, Asparagus, Mushrooms, Endive, and Sea-kale, are all forced in about the same way: the dormant roots (with the exception of Mushrooms, which are planted by spawn,) being planted in a prepared bed, which is darkened by a screen of burlap or boards. With no greenhouse utilize the cellar or a hotbed.

To set fruit on Tomatoes, tap the vines a couple of times during the day to cause the pollen to fly; in very dark, dull weather it may be necessary to hand pollinate.

Cucumbers sown the last week of October to go into the fruiting pots; ten-to-twelve-inch is not too large. For an early spring crop sow seeds the last week in December.

Early planted Golden Spur Narcissus should be sufficiently rooted to stand gentle forcing, also the French Trumpet Majors.

Bulbs for late forcing may still be planted.

The National Garden Association

President: Leonard Barron, F.R.H.S.

Honorary Vice-Presidents: J. Horace McFarland, Mrs. Francis King, Mrs. Russell Tyson, Mrs. Thomas G. Winter, Mrs. Samuel Sloan, Mr. Frederick Newbold, Mr. Robert Pyle, Mrs. John D. Sherman.

Coöperating Societies: National Plant, Flower and Fruit Guild; American Dahlia Society; American Iris Society; Ontario Horticultural Association; American Forestry Association; Women's National Farm and Garden Association; Wild Flower Preservation Society; National Horticultural Society; The Agassiz Association.

Broadcast Beauty Instead of Billboards

Protect Your Good Roads from Disfigurement

Why Pay Taxes for Ugliness?

Why Needlessly Endanger Motorists?

Plant Trees, Plant Shrubs, Plant Flowers!

SOON it will no longer be "sixteen miles from Wimbledon to Wombledon" but, instead, "six Spavin Cures and ten Clingstone Tires" while the famous distance "from Schenectady to Troy" will be estimated in Liver Pills! If the Billboard Nuisance is not checked at once, our national highways will speedily become mere roofless tunnels threading an ignominious way between Pitcher's Castoria, Rustless Screens, and all their depressing ilk.

As a nation we have spent millions upon our roads making them a matter of national pride—directly or indirectly all of us are tax-payers and every one of us bears a share of the cost. Why then permit a comparatively small group of people to obtrude their specialized business interests into the whole American landscape, marring and obscuring the beauty of the countryside which is by right the free heritage of the whole body of citizenry? Fundamentally unjust and nearsighted, this practice is bound ultimately to fly back like a boomerang into the face of its originators and to defeat its own purpose, as some of the bigger-visioned advertisers are already coming to see.

It is now possible to go from Maine to California along paved, well-graded trails, but alas!—those trails no longer afford magnificent views and wondrous vistas. Instead they are rapidly becoming boxed-in passageways, through the cracks of which we are permitted to get an occasional peep at some famous mountain or river.

"Canning the scenery" seems to be the slogan of the commercial interests that are robbing us of our enjoyment of the natural beauties of the land and making our highways objects of scorn to every foreigner of note who travels over them. And there is a menace in the huge billboards quite apart from being a blot on the landscape—when carelessly placed, they cut off views of approaching trains and automobiles.

The National Garden Association has asked its affiliated societies and officers to throw their weight into a concentrated effort for the abolishment of the billboard and has met with immediate and most heartening response.

Mrs. Samuel Sloan, President of The Garden Club of America, at once replied telling of the long struggle waged by this active organization against billboards, giving, in conclusion, the following constructive suggestions:

> We feel that strong coöperation between all associations existing for the preservation of the national scenic beauty of our country is essential if we are to accomplish anything at all in this campaign. We believe that through the press and through individual contact with individual advertisers, success will be attained.

Mr. J. Horace McFarland, President of The American Civic Association, states emphatically that this is not only a national issue but that it is a nuisance that *can* be abated, adding:

> The increasing marring of the landscape by advertising signs is particularly outrageous through New England. This is stupid and wrong. What to do about it? *The real weapon is public opinion.* The way to get at the thing is through public sentiment.

A "SIGNED-UP" ROAD NEAR JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA

Where the natural beauty of Pine and Palmetto is wholly destroyed and a clear view around the curve is obscured, making it unnecessarily dangerous to motorists

The American Forestry Association published an editorial in their November magazine on this subject, pledging their hearty coöperation in any campaign against these obnoxious blots on the landscape.

Mr. Robert Pyle of The American Rose Society writes:

Of course we are interested in the campaign you are waging on disfiguring Billboards and promise full publicity.

FROM Florida comes an account of work done in 16 counties of that state as a result of the stimulus of National Garden Week, that is little short of amazing. So inspiring is the work accomplished in just one year, so comprehensive is their programme, that each state in the Union, every garden club or woman's or man's club, or Chamber of Commerce would do well to follow their example. Throughout Florida "Beautification Commissions" have been formed—backed up by clubs and Boards of Trade.

One of the first activities determined upon was to "require removal of all advertising signs along country highways," authorizing civic bodies to remove them wherever found and instructing road gangs to do so, requiring the approval and consent of road commissioners before any additional signs could be set up.

One phase of the work done by the Committee on Beautification of the Jacksonville district has been a direct-to-the-advertiser campaign for removal of signs, coupled with a publicity campaign in the newspapers, illustrated by pictures showing actual conditions. *In two counties alone in Florida 5,000 objectionable signs have been removed!* And following their removal an intensive tree planting campaign was begun. One of their leaflets urges, "Ten thousand fine trees a year for ten years along the main highway," while another issued by the Civitan Club of Jacksonville not only urges substitution of trees for billboards but suggests that the county should establish a nursery on the county farm to produce plant material for road planting.

Most highway sign-advertising is poor advertising, resulting in actual loss to the advertiser as compared with results had he spent a similar amount in legitimate newspaper advertising.

In this campaign, the aid of each reader of THE GARDEN MAGAZINE is needed. If each individual will take up this matter locally, write his state Highway Commissioner, County Road Commission, local Board of Trade—urge each club of which he or she is a member to help whole-heartedly in the war on this rapidly growing evil, the movement will sweep across the country with such force as to level each one of these objectionable obstructions.

THIS month we take pleasure in welcoming The Agassiz Association as a coöperating member of The National Garden Association. Formed to promote the advancement of science and to arouse an interest in nature, the Agassiz group of workers stands ready to help with community betterment projects, and for this reason is now allying itself with the National Garden Association—devotees both of the God of Out-of-doors, setting up no boundary walls, glad to serve individual gardener and garden club the country over.

Of the many pleasant phases of such work which come to the National Garden Association none seem more reproductive of genuine good than the active coöperation of these many societies working each in its own way for conservation of our natural treasures and to spread that "spirit of gardening" which makes for civic uplift and beauty.

ANOTHER notable conservation victory has just been achieved by the Wild Flower Preservation Society, whose Illinois chapter has been for several years advocating the passage of a law protecting certain rapidly disappearing wild flowers. We are glad to announce that at length this bill has been enacted and thus Illinios becomes the third state to put its wild plant life under legal protection—something that each state must ultimately do.

THESE bulletins of interest to every gardener may be had upon application:

Greenhouse Heating, Community Bird Refuges, Home Storage of Vegetables, Permanent Fruit and Vegetable Gardens.

Address all communications to The National Garden Association, Garden City, L. I.

National Garden Week for 1924

April 20th—26th

A PLACE OF EVER CHANGING ENCHANTMENTS

IRENE AVERY JUDSON

MY GARDEN is a gay place,
A joy-breathing, play place,
All the brilliant flower folk
Bathing in the sun.

My garden is a strange place,
A mystic, ever-change place:
Magical its treasures
Sun and rain have won.

And always 'tis a dream place,
Beguiling, lure-supreme place:
Love, smiling, roams its pathways
When each day is done.

AMONG OUR GARDEN NEIGHBORS

EVERY GARDEN MEANS A HOME

THE UNIVERSAL FLOWER

AGAIN the Dahlia! What a flower of inspiration it has been and is. Within the last few years lifted suddenly into prominence, it is perhaps the most thoroughly popular garden flower for the amateur throughout the entire length and breadth of the land. Growers on the Atlantic Coast and equally on the Pacific Coast, to say nothing of the intermediate distances, eagerly vie with each other each year and with great expectations await the comings of the novelties in this great regional interchange of gifts.

In the North and in the South it adorns every garden, big and little. The Dahlia is indeed the flower par excellence of the every-day American gardener. It is fostered by two equally big societies, one on the Pacific Coast, one on the East, at whose annual exhibitions there foregather the enthusiastic growers, originators, and amateur cultivators of the flower. This can be said of no other flower of our gardens.

It has just enough of the mysterious about it to make it fascinating and it is quick enough in its results to continually feed the zest on which it grows. More power to the Dahlia!

It is an exceptional plant in another respect. Whereas the garden is generally in the domain of the woman as is evidenced by the memberships of the Garden Clubs everywhere, yet this flower entices the men into the garden and to the exhibitions. They, equally with the women, join as connoisseurs of the Dahlia. It is a good place to begin and from it other gardening sympathies are aroused.

Having seen the glory of the garden in its autumn blaze of color from the Dahlia, the desire naturally grows to do something to furnish the garden at other periods of the year, and thus the whole garden season is benefited by the activity of the fall. The Dahlia is the greatest garden missionary of the day.

BEAUTY VERSUS BILLBOARDS

WITH unreserved rejoicing do all the gardeners greet the concentrated effort (see pages 227–228 of this issue) to do away with the billboard so noxious to our countryside, so destructive to the peace which a distraught public vainly seeks, coming literally by thousands on Sabbath days and holidays out of the turmoil of cities to the healing and re-creation of quiet green spaces.

Life without beauty would be pitifully poor indeed and in a stupid hankering after pence let us not squander the unbuyable riches which are the birthright of us all—the sight of mountains in tranquil evening mood, wide fields that sing in sunshine, the glow of roadside Goldenrod, and the gleam of Dogwood in spring. These things let us keep and increase and bequeath, and to this end let us plan and plant—but first of all must we abolish the billboard! Congratulations and hearty good-will to the groups of gardening citizenry now lending their united strength to this selfless endeavor.

THE OPEN COLUMN

Readers' Interchange of Experience and Comment

Interested in Apples

To the Editors of THE GARDEN MAGAZINE:

THE letter of D. S. Hughes, writing from Ontario, Canada, in the July GARDEN MAGAZINE (page 274) excites my interest and curiosity; and I am anxious to get into touch with him about the Porinate apple.—JAMES GRANT, *W. 903 Sharp Av., Spokane, Wash.*

One of Nature's Winter Bouquets

To the Editors of THE GARDEN MAGAZINE:

VERY lovely are winter bouquets of painted Milkweed pods, but for nature unadorned give me the dried blossoms of the Hydrangea Hills of Snow in the last stages of their development (when they turn various shades of brown), combined with the dried pink seed-pods of what I am told is commonly known as the Water Maple.. The pods resemble those of the Locust in form. The Water Maple grows wild in this vicinity.—MARY RUTNER, *Traverse City, Michigan.*

Muscari in Montana

To the Editors of THE GARDEN MAGAZINE:

FIVE years ago a neighbor gave me her surplus of Muscari. These were set singly twelve inches apart in a triangle about twelve feet each way—one row. These have so increased that two dozen blooms cut within twelve inches would hardly be missed. Perhaps they increased from seed. Finer flowers may be had from bulbs grown singly, but I prefer them naturalized.

In my shaded north corner a Virginia Creeper lives and sends its questing tendrils further and further each year. The base is hidden by smaller things and the basal leaves are sometimes a foot and a quarter across.

A small colony of Smilacina flourishes here in close quarters with a Violet which I have not yet found described in any catalogue. There is a beautiful plant of Aquilegia caerulea in the shadiest place, with dozens of seedlings around her; many other long-spurred hybrid Columbines—one, a seedling with a flower more like the Annual Larkspur than anything I can think of, is being detained for observation. There are also Brake Ferns; a small Fern which was found clinging to a rotting board in full sun; and Lily-of-the-Valley struggles for right-of-way over everything. This year a seedling Delphinium has established itself, but will be ousted—too arrogant for such a situation as the bed is not more than 6 x 12 inches its widest dimensions.—ROSEMARY MEAGHER, *Missoula, Montana.*

Of Hydrangeas, Iris, and a Banksia Rose

To the Editors of THE GARDEN MAGAZINE:

APROPOS of Hydrangeas—if, as you suggest, difference in lime content of the soil may be responsible for the change of coloring in my Hydrangeas, how do you explain the presence of both pink and blue cymes on the same bush? In my garden Cupolans filetens again this year had blossoms of the richest blue and at the same time bore a few blossoms of lavender pink. Hortensis Rosea, just four feet away, bore blossoms of deep pink and an analysis of the soil showed little or

no difference for some distance around. Nearly all the Hydrangeas in town have blossoms of deep blue.

There are a few questions I wish to ask of you in regard to certain Iris. Can you tell me why Iris trojana refuses to bloom when I. kharput, caterina, and Gloire d'Hillegom on three sides of it bloom profusely? I have two plants of trojana from different sources, set out in different years and neither plant has ever bloomed nor shown much inclination to increase.

Two years ago Iris tectorum bloomed and seeded with me. The seeds were sown as soon as ripe and germinated well. In 1922 and again this year not a single seed-pod matured. Why? Climatic conditions were not much different each year and the situation was the same. The plants themselves increase well.

Can you tell me also if there is more than one variety of the crested Iris japonica? I have never seen but one listed, but I have two distinct forms, one a pale blue with deeper blue markings, the other almost a uniform lilac. Both are identical in foliage and growth. [See article elsewhere in this issue.—Ed.]

I am enclosing a photograph of a white Banksia Rose about thirty-five years old which has almost covered a Live Oak tree in my garden.—(Mrs.) Leila B. Stapleton, *Oroville, Cal.*

—As to your Hydrangeas; from observation of experiments conducted by the New Jersey Experimental station it seems that the coloring of the Hydrangea flower is positively governed by the alkalinity or otherwise of the soil. The fact that some shoots or some parts of the plant do not show the coloration is simply due to the fact that the lime was not operative at a certain period of the plant's growth.

AS BANKSIA ROSES CLIMB IN CALIFORNIA

A thirtyfive-year-old White Banksia Rose almost covering a Live Oak tree in Mrs. Stapleton's garden at Oroville

For instance, in the test cultures that we inspected half the root was in acid soil and half in an alkaline soil. The plant responded half and half. Where a plant had been grown in one kind of soil for a given period so that the buds were partly formed and then changed the centre of the flower-head was one color and the outer portion another. It is possible that your particular plant is growing in a situation where the condition varies according to the flow of water from a different level or some other source. The matter is rather fully discussed on page 106—"Why Pink Hydrangeas are Blue"—of our October issue.—Ed.

Moving Roses in Midsummer

To the Editors of The Garden Magazine:

BEING an amateur gardener I did not know there was anything unusual about moving Roses in the Summer, and I have read Mrs. Miller's account of her experience of late August to October moving in October Garden Magazine.

On July 3rd I received by parcel post eight two-year-old Roses from West Grove, Pa., and planted them at high noon in a temperature of 102°. I was careful not to let the sun hit them more than a few minutes during the time I was setting them in a muddied hole and immediately covered them with large pasteboard cartons with holes cut for ventilation, leaving them covered for 10 days. I did not prune the tops at all. During July and August we had no rain and I watered them every night with the hose. The temperature every day rose to more than 100 and on several days to 107. Six of the plants lived, and for more than a month now as I write, October 5th, we have been getting beautiful Roses.—A. R. Teeple, *Oklahoma City, Okla.*

The Bluebells of Scotland at Home in Wisconsin

To the Editors of The Garden Magazine:

IN YOUR October number is an interesting little article about the Harebell, or Hairbell, or Bluebell (Pay your money and take your choice!) Fortunately the Scotch can't keep all good things to themselves and the beautiful airy Campanula rotundifolia or Scotch Bluebell is one of these.

Here in Wisconsin we find it growing wild in the crevices in the rocks on our quartzite cliffs, and on waste sand stretches that are not actually inpoverished and sometimes even on the moss hummocks in our swamps.

One might judge from this that it loved poor sandy soil, but such is not the case. On our heavy clay soil it grows strong and vigorous, with a flowering season of nearly three months, but it will not stand crowding with weeds or other plants, and Kentucky Blue Grass is not its friend. This is the reason we find it wild only in the poorer ground or in rocky clefts—these being the only places where it can find room and freedom to grow in its own airy graceful way.—W. A. Toole, *Baraboo, Wisconsin.*

All Seeds are not Alike

To the Editors of The Garden Magazine

HAVING been struggling for a couple of years or more in growing perennials from seed, wasting seeds to the number of at least ten times the plants obtained although following as closely as possible all of the many directions of seedsmen and of articles in The Garden Magazine, and having been kept busy during the same period of time weeding out the undesired growth of seedlings, the question arises, is such tremendous care required?

Every year I deeply dig a certain bed in the vicinity of which is a Honeysuckle and all season the seedlings come popping up as fast as they are picked; once I pulled one up, and its length of stem so impressed me that I measured it from root to ground level and found it to be just 4½ inches. The general rule for sowing seeds being about at a depth of four times their size, how is it that these and other outlaws which receive all kinds of rough treatment can spring up from any depth at all and why do the seeds so carefully sown and tended often fail even to germinate?—E. Carmichael.

—Just as there is one glory of the sun and another glory of the moon so the seeds of different plants vary in their response to cultivation. Some seeds are notoriously easy to germinate. These are the weeds that grow up and infest the earth. Others are naturally difficult to germinate and the plants are correspondingly rare and difficult to obtain. One hundred per cent. germination is hardly expected from a quantity of any given seeds. Indeed if all the seeds produced were to grow into plants, everything else would soon be pushed off the face of the earth. Witness for example the millions of seeds produced by some of the Orchids—very few of which become plants. There is the eternal struggle, the fight for existence going on in the plant world as elsewhere, and all the gardener attempts is to avail himself of the best opportunities in the light of his knowledge as he sees them. Seeds of herbaceous perennial plants that may germinate strongly if allowed to fall naturally around the parent plant will germinate in lesser quantity when sown in ordinary cultural routine the next season after the drying that is inseparable from artificial handling. Therefore, the gardener sows such seeds in flats and nurses them along, as far as possible shielding them from their natural enemies and from the trials and vicissitudes of the budding life. Further, the more highly developed strains of very variable plants are likely to be very delicate in constitution and weak in viability; and even after germination there are the trials of babyhood to be encountered.—Ed.

Does Danger Lurk in Seeds?

To the Editors of The Garden Magazine:

FOR some time past we as garden lovers have taken a keen delight in raising plants from seed which we secured from every corner of the world little thinking, of course, that there was anything to fear in that endeavour, but apparently we have been playing with fire as the Federal Horticultural Board is convinced that to introduce seeds is dangerous and since April last has decreed that no seeds of trees or shrubs or hardy perennial plants shall pass through the garden gate. This is an additional clause to Quarantine 37, otherwise known as the horticultural act of prohibition, and affects us all.

We were somewhat discouraged over "Q. 37" but now we begin to wonder if we shall be allowed to continue propagation at all in our gardens—we are getting nervous and furthermore we are still wondering why this latest blow has been struck at the seeds. It might be that owing to lack of inspectors who would have to work overtime examining these seeds with the aid of X-Rays as they entered by mail, etc., that the F. H. B. has seen fit to discourage the wholesale importation of the above mentioned seeds except by special permit and by special tags.

A survey of this drastic order gives one the impression that this second revision, as it is called, of Quarantine 37 was promulgated in a hurry, for it is hard to understand the why and wherefore as it is drawn up and the lines are drawn in queer places. In regulation 2 (page 5) we read that permits are not required for plant products capable of propagation imported for medicinal, food, or manufacturing purposes, and field, vegetable, and flower seeds. In regulation 3 (page 5) we read that permits are required for the importation of seeds of fruit, forest, ornamental and shade trees, seeds of deciduous and evergreen ornamental shrubs, and seeds of hardy perennial plants.

We have always thought that many thousands of acres are devoted to Apricots, Pears, Prunes, Apples, Figs, etc. Nuts, also prohibited except by special permit, are also a highly nutritious food and these are used for food. Why vegetable and flower seeds should be allowed in under regulation 2, and seeds of hardy perennials also usually classed as flowers, should be allowed in only under permit as per regulation 3 is beyond our imagination even. Under regulation 1, we are given the definitions of the F. H. B.—"flower seeds," we read, are "seeds of annual, biennial, or even perennial flowering plants which perish annually down to and sometimes including the root. (i.e. soft succulent plants). Seeds of hardy perennial plants are seeds of woody or other plants which are not herbaceous and are either of a hardy and woody growth or are not killed to the ground in temperate zones."

Having carefully perused all these definitions and regulations which are to apply from henceforth to the humble seed, we wonder why this drastic order? Has some member of the F. H. B. discovered that some fungus disease lurks in the seed and traced it back to the third and fourth generation? This department has unearthed some fundamental truth which it has not yet seen fit to publish in a bulletin. It has reason to suspect even a tiny seed, and the garden gate is being closed and locked by the F. H. B., the originators of prohibition!—Albert R. Gould, *Santa Barbara, Cal.*

Questing for a Pure Blue Delphinium

To the Editors of The Garden Magazine:

CAN you tell me where I can get the seed or plant of a very dark, pure blue Delphinium with a black centre? Have tried a number of the leading dealers here (as well as Sutton in England) but cannot find a blue free from purple. Three or four years ago I had a plant such as described, given me by a friend, but it died of the disease so many Delphiniums have.—Josephine E. Smith, *St. James, L. I.*

Ice as a Winter Protection for Hollyhocks

To the Editors of THE GARDEN MAGAZINE:

THIS stately old standby, of which there are many varieties, both double and single flowered, is by nature a biennial; but, by seeding itself, also by sending new shoots from the roots, practically makes of itself a perennial. It has one drawback; the inability to withstand without protection the frigid winters of the North.

In order to have the Hollyhock survive the extreme cold, one must have hardy plants to start with. Then, early in the fall, dig a trench of about eight inches deep by six inches across, directly in front of the plants. After freezing weather has set in for the winter, this trench is filled with water until a solid cake of ice is formed. Then the plants, ice and all, are covered well with dried leaves or straw. The ice covering the root system should be left intact throughout the winter months and early spring. After all fear of frosts has passed, uncover and let the ice gradually melt. This process preserves the roots, and prevents germination taking place until such time as the new shoots may safely appear. They will then grow luxuriantly throughout the summer months, blooming early in the fall.

The Hollyhock is as lovely indoors as out, and can be kept nearly a week in water if, directly after cutting, the stalks are slightly burned —MRS. F. A. NYE, *Edmonton, Alberta, Canada.*

As Gardens Grow in the Great Northwest

To the Editors of THE GARDEN MAGAZINE:

AFTER reading S. C. Taylor's article in the Open Column (June G. M.) I have come to the conclusion that he is not well informed on the geography of his country. He made a sweeping statement when he included all the states between the Mississippi River and the Cascade Mountains as part of the great prairie country of the Middle West. He must remember that the larger part of Oregon and Washington are east of the Cascade Range and are not considered prairie land. I will speak for Oregon and Washington and let the other states stand up for themselves.

The fertile Walla Walla Valley where I live and which extends through part of Oregon and Washington, can boast of lovely gardens. And there are many other valleys east of the Cascades in these same states that are equally fertile. We grow as fine Roses in our valley as in that famous Rose City, Portland, Oregon, though perhaps not in such large quantities.

Few, indeed, are the homes in this great Northwest that have not some space allotted to flowers; to say nothing of nurseries and florists. The Miller Nursery Co. of this small town has six acres of Peonies alone and ships thousands of blooms during the season.

Spring-flowering bulbs do finely here. Our Tulips were wonderful this last spring and the Daffodils measured four and one half inches across the perianth and were fully eighteen inches high. We had Sweet-peas in bloom the latter part of May which is early for the north. I do not wish to infer that all parts of these states are fertile, for they are not. There is some arid land; but even then we hope to have a large portion of it reclaimed through the Columbia River Basin project.

I am sure any one, whether in South Dakota or Oregon, if at all interested in flowers, would enjoy "THE GARDEN MAGAZINE" very much. I also believe that the majority of your readers will agree with me that the "Meadow and Forest Landscape" farm views are very beautiful. Is it not hard to compete with nature in landscape gardening?

Yes, the people of the Northwest do think of something besides grains and livestock.—EUNICE MCEWEN, *Milton, Oregon.*

—I am moved to write in protest to the letter from S. C. Taylor in the June issue. "Do prairie winds blow beauty off the map?" Never! Our county is decidedly a prairie county, and I do not know of a single farmhouse that does not boast of a splendid vegetable garden and a flower garden of some kind. Truly, most of us farmers are not rich and our flower gardens must grow slowly. But the point is that they do grow. When a mother with from one to five small children does all of her own housework, raises poultry, tends a vegetable garden, and then is willing to do the necessary work to have a flower garden I claim she appreciates beauty in flowers. No, we are not dried up just because the winds blow.

Twenty-eight years ago my parents moved to this farm and among other things started a flower garden. A grove had been set out several years before by my grandparents and both have been growing ever since. Our garden contains wild flowers from eight states, between one hundred and fifty to two hundred varities and they are hard to surpass for beauty. These, along with our hardy cultivated flowers are in a garden 100 x 240 ft. At the present time we are putting a pond 20 x 28 ft. in the centre of this patch. Besides we have our annuals in another patch containing about 150 sq. ft., a shrubbery patch of a half acre, and a rose garden 30 x 60 ft. To be sure our neighbors do not have so many flowers, but they all have some and our city friends come to the farm when they want to see flowers instead of the farm boys and girls going to the city to see them.

I agree that the landscape plans given from time to time are splendid and we have used several of the ideas, modified of course to suit our needs. But some of the "commonplace farm views" are beautiful also. Who can say, after seeing a patch of native prairie dotted with wild Lilies, Blazing-stars, etc., that God's great prairie garden is not fully as beautiful as any man-made plan? Here in western Iowa a drive along our country roads in early autumn unfolds a wonderful panorama of Asters in all shades of white, blue, and lavender, Gentians, Goldenrod, Sunflowers, Prairie Clovers, and many others. And Nature never makes a mistake in her plans. It is only when man must have more of the soil for cultivation that her work is unbalanced.

One thing that works against the farm beautiful is the too frequent moving from place to place. Hardy plants must have time to become acclimated and fixed in a new location. This spring we had a Fern come up, the root of which has been lying in the ground for several years without growing. It takes patience, labor, and love of the beautiful to have a real garden, and I claim our country folk, prairie folk have these in as large a measure as anybody.—CLARA BLUME, *Denison, Iowa.*

Heaths and Salvias in California Gardens

To the Editors of THE GARDEN MAGAZINE:

IN THE GARDEN MAGAZINE for July reference is made to California conditions in several of the articles and I am taking the liberty again of stating just what species of certain genera are grown in California to any extent.

Mr. E. H. Wilson states, referring to Ericas or the Heaths, "In California the few species remaining thrive luxuriantly out of doors etc". I am pleased to inform you that Ericas represented by quite a few species are now grown extensively throughout California. They are especially adapted to the Bay region but some species will do very well in the interior and in the Los Angeles district. They have this good quality: i. e. most of the species bloom in winter or very early spring. E. melanthera, with rosy pink tubular flowers is now grown extensively for cutting. Several carloads of blooms and small potted plants are shipped annually to Eastern sections for the Christmas trade. The Mediterranean Heath, gobular in shape, is more formal in appearance, and is excellent for planting near entrances to houses. Two of the most beautiful forms are E. persoluta alba with pure white, and E. persoluta rosea with rose-colored flowers. In addition to these species I have in my own garden E. regerminans, somewhat similar to E. melanthera, but with dark pink flowers, and E. lusitanica Veitchii with pure white flowers. Other dwarf species, somewhat tender, include E. Wilmoreana, E. cylindrica, E. lusitanica (Spanish Heath), two creeping forms E. carnea and E. vagans (Cornish Heath). Other species including hybrid forms are continually being introduced.

Mr. Hamblin, in "New Mid-Season Perennials" laments the fact that Carl Purdy has ceased gathering seeds of California wild flowers. Mr. Purdy specializes in many bulbous and perennial native California plants; Mr. Theodore Payne of Los Angeles has specialized for a number of years in seeds of California wild flowers, and now has seeds of quite a number of different kinds in stock. He also has a splendid collection of California native shrubs.

The blue-flowered Salvias make a splendid showing in California. It is the opinion of most gardeners who have grown Salvias that S. farinacea has somewhat superior qualities to S. azurea, although both are lovely plants. Last year I had quite a stand of S. sclarea, which produces enormous bunches of purplish-white flowers.

Speaking of Thalictrum—it seems strange that we have never appropriated some of our own native species (except the native species T. polycarpum, grown by Theodore Payne). The only Thalictrums grown in California gardens are introduced forms.

This summer I sent to Sutton & Sons, England, for the seeds of a number of perennials new to California gardens for the purpose of introducing them. I shall be pleased to give you the results of this experiment, from time to time.—A. M. WOODMAN, *Calif.*

—In one of our articles we said that Grevillea Thelemanniana was in cultivation in California and we have also given them credit for the Callistemons, Hakeas, and Melaleucas. That these plants play a more important part in their gardens than we are aware of is all to the good, but this does not alter the fact that where they have one Australian tree, shrub or herb they might very well enjoy fifty did the Federal Horticultural Board exercise a more liberal policy.—E. H. WILSON.

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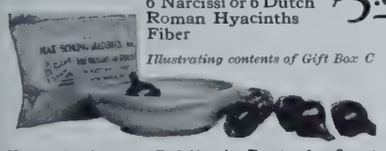

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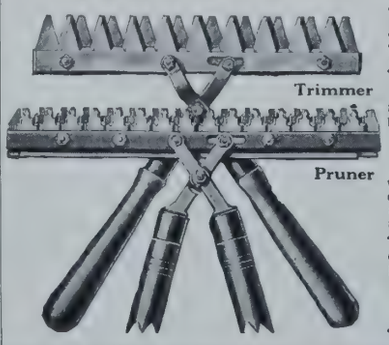

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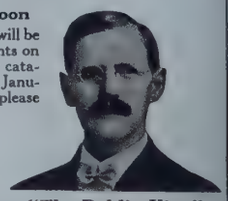

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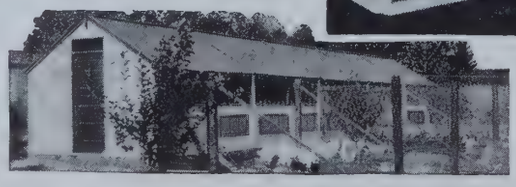

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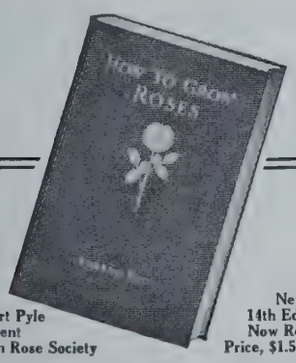

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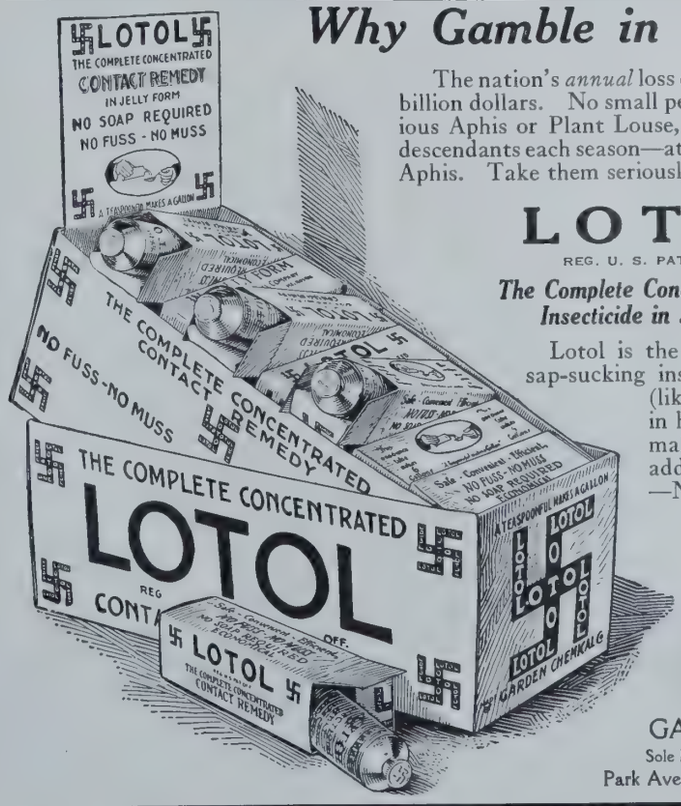

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57

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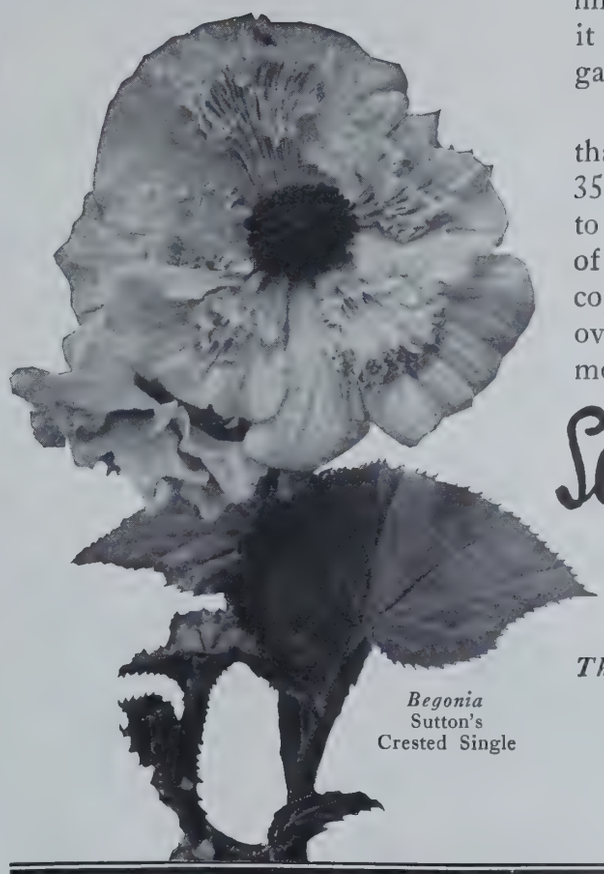

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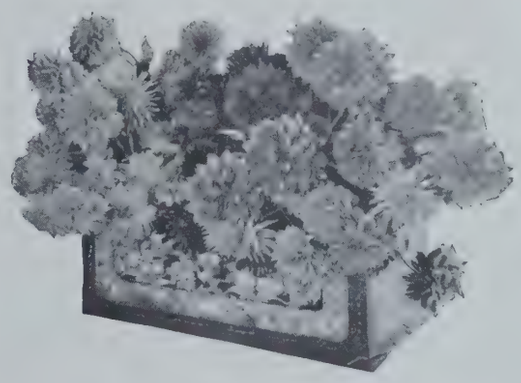

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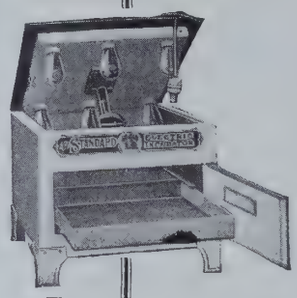

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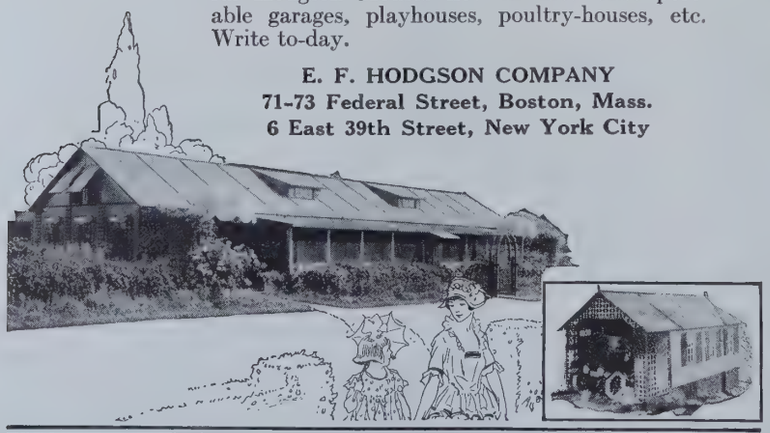

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Wouldn't you like to know how butterflies elude capture—what tricks they employ—which feign death—which have a protective coloring, and which mimic that protective coloring to save their lives?

Do You Know

—the tribes, families, and scientific names of the trees in your back yard, on the street, or in the parks?
—how to recognize the birds of the field, shore and marshes?
—how butterflies elude capture, what tricks they employ to feign death?
—how plants travel, how they send seed abroad to found new colonies? How the bees and flowers labor together?
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Doubleday, Page & Co.

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., required by the Act of Congress of August 24, 1912, of GARDEN MAGAZINE, published Monthly at Garden City, New York for October 1, 1923. State of New York, County of Nassau.

Before me, a Notary Public in and for the State and County aforesaid, personally appeared S. A. Everitt, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Treasurer of Doubleday, Page & Company, owners of the Garden Magazine and that the following is to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper, the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 443, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are: *Publisher*, Doubleday, Page & Co., Garden City, N. Y.; *Editor* Leonard Barron, Garden City, N. Y.; *Business Managers*, Doubleday, Page & Co.

2. That the owner is: (If the publication is owned by an individual his name and address, or if owned by more than one individual the name and address of each, should be given below; if the publication is owned by a corporation the name of the corporation and the names and addresses of the stockholders owning or holding one per cent. or more of the total amount of stock should be given.) F. N. Doubleday, Garden City, N. Y.; Arthur W. Page, Garden City, N. Y.; S. A. Everitt, Garden City, N. Y.; Russell Doubleday, Garden City, N. Y.; Nelson Doubleday, Garden City, N. Y.; John J. Hessian, Garden City, N. Y.; Alice De Graff, Oyster Bay, N. Y.; Florence Van Wyck Doubleday, Oyster Bay, N. Y.; F. N. Doubleday, or Russell Doubleday, Trustee for Florence Van Wyck Doubleday, Garden City, N. Y.; Janet Doubleday, Bayville, N. Y.; W. Herbert Eaton, Garden City, N. Y.; W. E. Etherington, 50 E. 42d St., N. Y. C.; S. A. Everitt or John J. Hessian, Trustee for Josephine Everitt, Garden City, N. Y.; Henry L. Jones, 120 W. 32d St., N. Y. C.; Wm. J. Neal, 120 W. 32d St., N. Y. C.; Daniel W. Nye, Garden City, N. Y.; Mollie H. Page, Syosset, N. Y.; E. French Strother, Garden City, N. Y.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent. or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: (If there are none, so state.) NONE.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other persons, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

5. That the average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the six months preceding the date shown above is.... (This information is required from daily publications only.)

(*Signed*) DOUBLEDAY, PAGE & COMPANY
By S. A. Everitt, *Treasurer*

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 1st day of October, 1923.

[SEAL] (*Signed*) Frank O'Sullivan
(My commission expires March 30, 1924.)

Splendid Bulb Collection

12 CHINESE NARCISSUS
12 NARCISSUS SCILLY WHITE
12 FREESIA PURITY
12 FREESIA RAINBOW
12 SNOWFLAKES
12 GLADIOLUS AMERICA, LAVENDER PINK
12 " SCHWABEN, YELLOW
12 " HALLEY, EARLY
12 " MRS. FRANK PENDLETON
6 HYACINTHS IN 6 COLORS
12 TULIPS IN 4 COLORS

Entire collection prepaid in U.S.A. for $5.00, half collection $3.00.

Corn B. Gardien & Co. *Bulb growers* **Box 127, Watts, Cal.**

CALIFORNIA DAHLIAS

Assorted Choice standard varieties sent postpaid at following prices. Cash with order. Safe delivery guaranteed.

Dahlias per doz.	*Gladioli per 25*
Labeled $3.00	**Labeled $1.50**
Unlabeled 2.50	**Unlabeled 1.00**

Choice dahlia seed $1.00 pkt.

Write for illustrated Dahlia-Gladioli catalogue.

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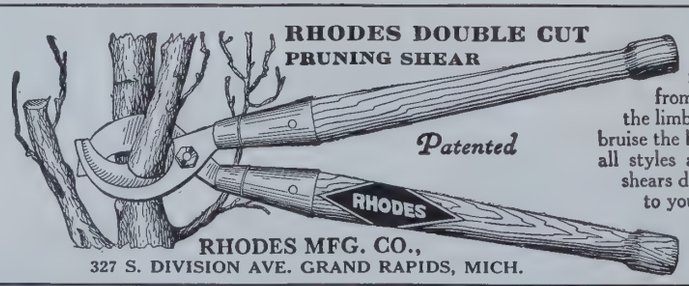
2840 Peralta Ave. Oakland, California



THE only pruner made that cuts from both sides of the limb and does not bruise the bark. Made in all styles and sizes. All shears delivered free to your door. Write for circular and prices.

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327 S. DIVISION AVE. GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

Koll's Columns

BEAUTY and permanence of Colonial entrance or porch largely depend upon the Columns. Koll's Columns combine true architectural beauty with life time durability. Fashioned by skilled craftsmen after correct architectural models, Koll's Columns become a feature of treasured beauty in Porch, Pergola, Colonial Entrance or interior trim. They are built for the ages.

If interested in Columns for exterior or interior use, send 20 cents in stamps for 47—or if you want helpful suggestions for the adornment of yard or garden, send 30 cents for 34, which illustrates and describes our complete line of garden architecture.

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Specialists in Columns, Millwork, Pilasters and Porch Materials of Highest Quality.

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DAHLIAS!

The best only, and the largest selection in the U. S. A. Our Catalogue containing about 800 of these, at attractive prices, will be issued in December. In the meantime, send us your list of wants, for prices and be sure of getting what you want by ordering now.

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Rain When You Want It

Better Production at Smaller Cost with

Skinner Irrigation System

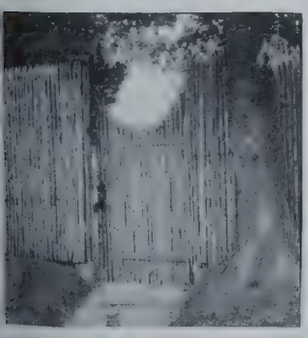
They remove dry weather risks, increase the length of the seasons, produce better and bigger growth. It costs less to have Skinner System than to be without it.

Send for facts and figures

Skinner Irrigation Co.
219 Water St., Troy, Ohio

SKINNER SYSTEM OF IRRIGATION

WOVEN WOOD FENCING



Made in France of live chestnut saplings, woven together with wire, reinforced on back with horizontal wood strips, in sections, ready to erect. Suitable for screening gardens, service yards, or highways. Unclimbable. An economical substitute for garden walls. Carried in stock in New York City by

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Agents
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cure all the sanitary comforts of city building by installing an

Aten Sewage Disposal System

Allows continuous use of washstands, baths, toilets, sinks, showers, etc. The septic tanks of all Aten systems are made of concrete forms, not wooden forms. No expert engineering service or experienced supervision in the field required.

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Our booklet No. 11 tells how and why. Sent free upon request.

Aten Sewage Disposal Co.
286 Fifth Ave., New York City

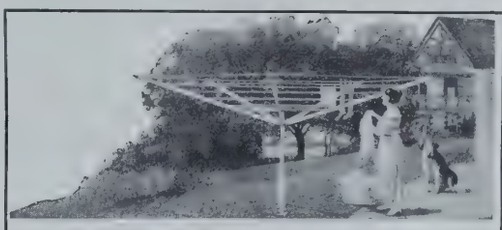
NEW GLADIOLUS
"GLENDALE"
(Originated by W. B. Davis)

Winner of First Prize for best Unnamed Seedling, any color, and Second Prize for best vase of 12 stalks, any variety, at the American Gladiolus Society Exhibition, August 16 and 17, 1922. Also received Award of Merit from the Illinois State Florists' Association, August 24, 1922.

Our display of "Glendale" at the Rochester exhibition Aug. 15 and 16, 1923 attracted particular attention on account of its great strength and long keeping qualities, but the color is what makes it such a great favorite. "Glendale" is a difficult color to describe. It is often called American Beauty, but it is a trifle darker than the American Beauty rose. It is more like the best red cyclamen. The flowers are large on tall, straight stems and keep an unusually long time after cut. Wherever exhibited it is a general favorite and has been pointed out by thousands of visitors as the most beautiful gladiolus, "just like velvet." "Glendale" has probably attracted more enthusiastic admirers than any other one variety of recent introduction. Every Gladiolus grower should have it.

Last year we limited all orders to not more than one dozen bulbs. This year we have a larger stock and can offer in larger quantity for a while. Order soon before we are sold out. Prices, 50c each; $5.00 per doz. Postpaid, cash with order. Write for wholesale prices on larger quantity.

W. B. DAVIS CO., Aurora, Ill., U. S. A.



Why Unsightly Clothesyards?

The Hill Champion Clothes Dryer with 150 feet of line, is not only a time and labor saver, but because it may be removed easily it allows you to have your clothes area free except at drying times. Will last a lifetime. Most efficient means of outdoor drying known. Complete information in our folder E is yours upon request.

HILL CLOTHES DRYER COMPANY
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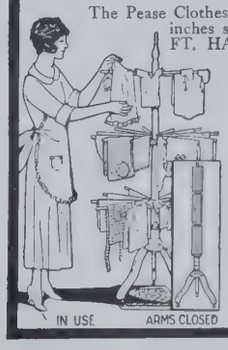
No library complete without Kipling complete

THE PEASE CLOTHESTREE
(PATENTED AND PATENTS PENDING)

Save Space and Weary Steps for Yourself



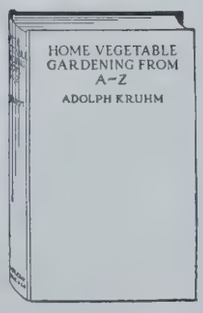
The Pease Clothestree stands when open in 35 inches space: 5 ft. 10 in. tall gives 40 FT. HANGING AREA (plenty for average ironing). It REVOLVES; you can iron sitting down. Use one or any of the 36 arms. IT ROLLS ANYWHERE. Dry or air your clothes over register, by radiator or in sun. Useful where there's small children—in the sewing room—saves steps, stooping and bending. Keep in corner when not in use. Hard wood; nothing to rust or stain. Will last lifetime. Write NOW for folder. Give dealer's name.

A wonderful gift for Christmas.

H. G. WOOD MFG. CO.
Dept. H-2 Dexter, Me.

A Good Tool, an Instruction Book, Both at the Price of One

TO further popularize Gilson Garden Tools, and especially the Gilson Dubl-Duti shown alongside with more home gardeners, we have prepared a combination by which a six-inch Dubl-Duti Garden Weeder, plus a valuable book will be supplied for $1.85 postpaid.



The Book: Published by Doubleday, Page & Company, "Home Vegetable Gardening" contains over 200 action pictures and 36 full-page color illustrations. Pronounced by students the best book on the subject, a verdict borne out by the fact that it received the highest distribution ever given a book on vegetable gardening.

The Tool: Greatest and safest cultivating implement ever invented. The Gilson Dubl-Duti makes every stroke count. It comes in a neat box, minus handle. Standard rake handles, easily obtained at hardware stores fit all Gilson Garden Tools.

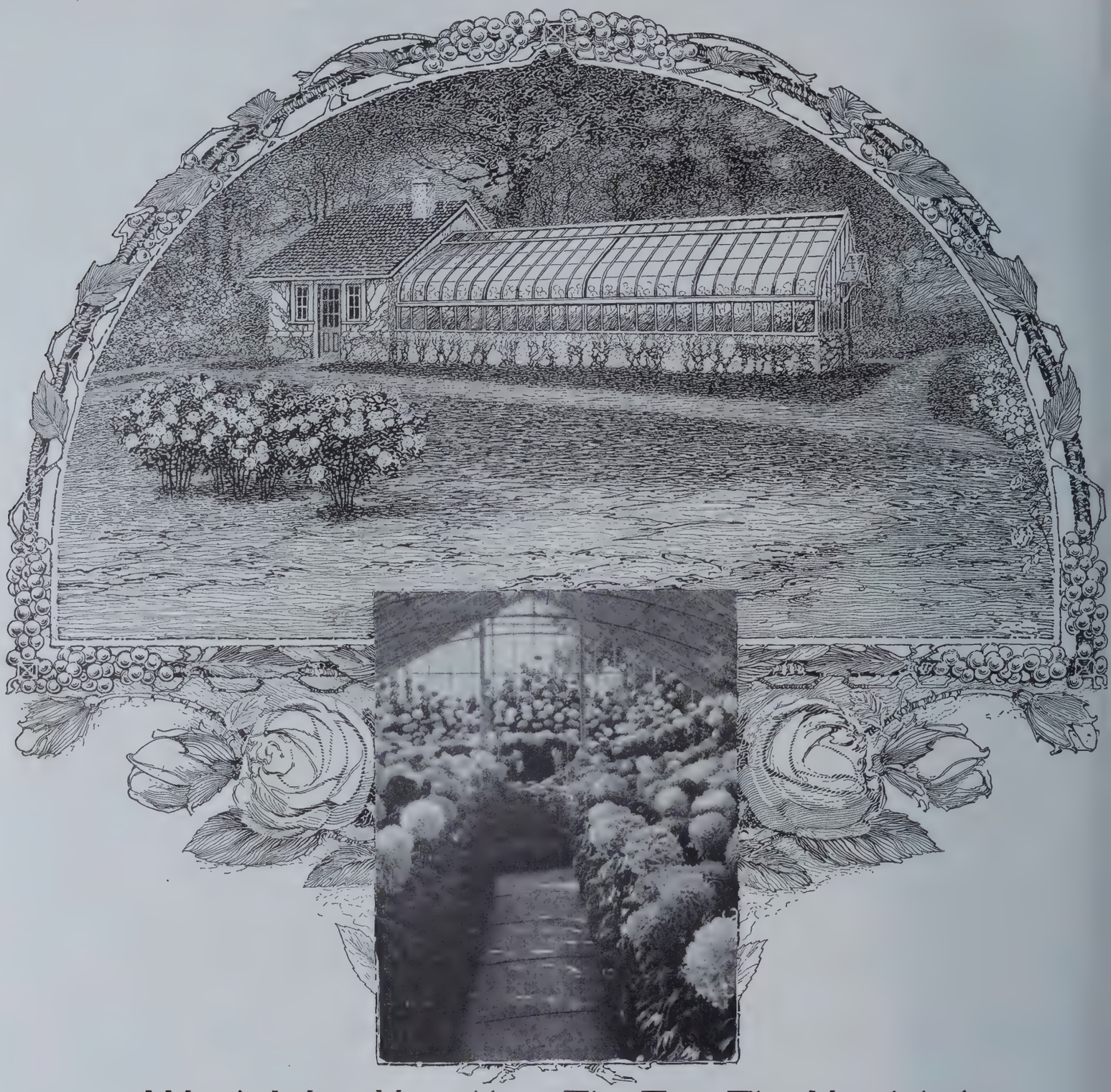
The offer is made with the understanding that both tool and book must be satisfactory or your money will be refunded. Personal checks acceptable.

J. E. GILSON COMPANY
300 Valley Street Port Washington, Wisconsin

Dealers on the Pacific Coast, Please Note! Gilson Garden Tools are sold on the Pacific Coast by the following jobbing houses:

Marshall-Wells Co., Portland, Ore.; Seattle Hdwe. Co., Seattle, Wash.; Henry Mohr Hdwe. Co., Tacoma, Wash.; Morse Hdwe. Co., Bellingham, Wash.; Hoffman Hdwe. Co., Los Angeles, Cal.

Please apply to them for for special dealer's proposition or write us.



Wasn't It Last Year About This Time That You Asked Us To Memory-Jog You This Year?

YOU'LL recall, it was about making a greenhouse one of your Christmas presents.

At the time, we believe you felt that by the first of this December you could make a definite decision.

Of course, it would not be possible to have the house up by Christmas.

However, from a present giving standpoint, we would furnish you with either a soft artistic Van Dyck brown photograph of the house, or one of those delightful sketches by no less a man than the artist Guptill.

It would be accompanied by a plan and a description of the house in brief.

The whole would be investured in a silk lined, limp leather binding, with such wording as you might desire, lettered in gold on the cover.

As it will take a bit of time to make it in the fine craftsmanlike way it deserves, we urge your deciding on the greenhouse as soon as possible.

On your invitation one of us will gladly come and talk it over with you.

IRVINGTON New York
NEW YORK 30 E. 42nd St.
BUFFALO White Building
BOSTON-II Little Bldg.
PHILADELPHIA Land Title Bldg.
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Good Gardens on Little Plots

GARDEN MAGAZINE

JAN. 1924
25 CENTS

• Planning Number •
Featuring Little Gardens •

VOL. XXXVIII. No 5

Doubleday, Page & Company, Garden City, New York *Boston :: Los Angeles :: Chicago*

Diener's Strain
Giant Ruffled
Petunias

The World's Best

Shown above

Flowers From Five to Seven Inches Across

Flowers that, in iridescent beauty rival the colors of the rainbow; flowers with daintily frilled, undulating edges, with veins so delicately traced on velvety background as to resemble rare embroidery—in short, flowers of such marvelous beauty as to defy ordinary comparisons, such are

Diener's Monster *PETUNIAS*

Easily grown from seeds by any one following the simple culture directions given in the Diener Catalogue. All told, there are six distinct strains of the Diener Ruffled Monsters, differing in colors and size. In addition there are seven strains of Bedding Petunias, with slightly smaller flowers, but of greater color brilliancy.

Offer No. 1—Ruffled Monsters Mixed, as illustrated above.
Offer No. 2—Variegated Monsters Mixed, largely blotched and striped in red, pink and white.
Offer No. 3—Diener's Pink Glory, a pure rose pink bedding sort of great brilliancy.
Offer No. 4—All of above varieties in glorious mixture.

All above, at 50c per packet. Each packet contains about 250 seeds. No half sized packets sold.

"Glads" with spikes 5 feet tall, with blossoms 6 inches in diameter

Aided by favorable conditions of soil and seasons, the masterhand of a patient hybridizer has given us glorious new strains of the greatest race of gladioli in existence. Richard Diener has many floral favorites, but "Glads" are his pets. He is here shown with a stalk of the new laciniated type holding many surprises. The flowers alongside are spikes of Diener's No. 130, T. T. Kent, grown on Long Island this past summer. They stood 5 feet tall, with a dozen 5 inch flowers open at one time, during the longest drought on record in the East.

What Diener creations in Seeds and Bulbs are doing for others throughout the country, they will do for every G. M. Reader. Write for Catalogue mentioned alongside TO-DAY, thus assuring yourself of a banner garden year in 1924.

RICHARD DIENER COMPANY Inc.

Kentfield, Marin Co. California

Please Write for *FREE* Catalogue

This beautifully printed book (with several illustrations in natural colors) describes over 100 rare and new varieties in Gladioli alone and pictures many of them. It also offers choicest strains of Petunias and other flowers from seeds, besides some improved types of food plants. Every Reader is welcome to copy if you mention GARDEN MAGAZINE.

NEW HIGH-POWERED REO SIXES

Touring Reo

$1335

AT LANSING, ADD TAX

MOST motor car per dollar results from the Reo being designed and manufactured in the big Reo shops,—not assembled!

So does balanced goodness.

Manufacturing economies naturally follow the concentration of tremendous facilities upon the production of one passenger car chassis. And are as naturally passed along to the car buyer.

More important,—the quality can be balanced, consistent and permanently maintained.

Proving this is the New Touring Reo, which at $1335 (at Lansing, plus tax) is underpriced compared with the average.

Power for every driving condition is unsparingly supplied by the six-cylinder 50 h. p. engine.

Mechanical correctness is demonstrated by the double-framed chassis, where major units are cradled in an inner frame.

Safety is insured by oversized brakes (15-inch bands; 2½-inch faces), dual foot control, easy steering.

REO MOTOR CAR COMPANY, *Lansing, Michigan*

Write for Booklet
"REASONS *for* REO"

Sights We Love to Behold—*Always!*

Deep in every gardener's memory is imbedded the recollections of a picture. It may be that of a lily pool or a pergola of roses, but more often it is a woodland idyll, the kind of a picture *not* made by human hands. A brook, some ferns, a few rocks and lady slippers or native orchids, arranged as only nature alone knows how—such are the pictures that linger until they cause us to long for them. And such longings may be satisfied, for the building of lovely woodland pictures is

Made Possible Through *Gillett Service*

For years the floral denizens of the woods have been my most cherished chums. Collecting them became my hobby. Gradually I got enough of them to start a nursery. From collecting to propagating is but a simple step. To-day I can safely claim to have the largest stocks of the collection of wild ferns and flowers in America.

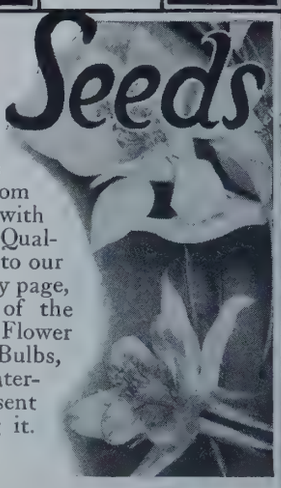
Evergreen Shrubs in Quantity

Of late years I have extended my nursery considerably and now can supply Mountain Laurels and Azaleas, Rhododendrons and other broad-leaved Evergreens in quantities and of exceptional quality. Repeatedly transplanted for the production of an ideal root system, these broad-leaved Evergreens are liberally studded with flower buds and will bloom for you, if planted during the early spring.

Write for my free catalogue to-day—it will prove helpful in the making of naturalistic gardens, besides being an index to all that is worth-while in hardy ferns and wild flowers.

EDWARD GILLETT, ***Fern and Flower Farm***
3 Main Street, Southwick, Mass.

Childs Seeds



Our New 1924 Catalog has been completely rearranged from start to finish. It is filled with helpful suggestions for you. Quality of our stocks and service to our customers rings through every page, bright colored illustrations of the most desirable varieties of Flower and Vegetable Seeds, Plants, Bulbs, Shrubs and many new and interesting features. It will be sent free, a post card will bring it. Send for your copy to-day.

New Color Harmony Chart

Everybody naturally loves beautiful coloring, especially in their gardens, and up to now there has been no aid for Garden lovers, but at last our new Garden Color Harmony Chart (which cannot be supplied by any other Seedsman) solves the problem of color grouping and is by far the most complete guide for color in the gardens that has ever been worked out.

This wonderful chart, with color schemes of gardens, names of practically every known flower under its proper color, and many other helpful suggestions is fully described in our catalog. The price of this chart is $2.00.

JOHN LEWIS CHILDS SEED CO., Inc.
FLORAL PARK, N. Y.
Consolidated with EDWARD T. BROMFIELD SEED CO.

Schulz's Dahlias

For 1924 we offer *Garden Magazine* readers selections from one of the most complete Dahlia collections in the world. Our collection comprises more than 300 varieties—novelties, standard varieties and dahlias of every classification.

One Entire Farm Devoted to Dahlias

January Special Offer

5 Great Dahlias $5.00 Postpaid

Send us $5.00 and we will reserve for you these 5 wonderful favorites.

Azalea—Beautiful soft yellow Decorative shaded pink $1.00
F. W. Fellows—Henna red Cactus. A favorite cactus $1.00
George Walters—Salmon pink Hybrid Cactus–A wonder $1.00
Insulinde—Great Favorite. Hy. Dec. Copper & Mauve $2.00
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1924 CATALOGUE

Contains a long list of the standard exhibition varieties such as Champagne, Eldorado, Shudow's Lavender, Wizard of Oz, Mephistopheles, Mariposa, Saint Francis and many others.

We carry a most complete line of Trees, Evergreens, Shrubs, Perennials, Gladioli, Irises, Bulbs, Seeds, etc.

In fact:—

Everything for Your Garden at Reasonable Prices.

Request Brings 1924 Catalogue

JACOB SCHULZ CO., Inc.

550 South Fourth Avenue **Louisville, Kentucky**

The Garden Magazine. January, 1924. Vol. XXXVIII, No. 5. Published monthly by Doubleday, Page & Co., Garden City, N. Y. Subscription price, $3.00 a year.
Entered as second-class matter at Garden City, N. Y., under the Act of Congress, March 3, 1879.

When Planning Your Garden

Don't stop planning after you have decided upon certain seeds, bulbs, plants. Remember that's only the beginning! After your planting produces an actual garden, that garden needs tending. And for that no better help has ever been offered gardeners than

Gilson Garden Tools

A Tool for Every Purpose
Proper Tools for Various Soils

Take the Kil-Weed Kultivator shown alongside, for instance. It is the most powerful weeder for heavy soils. Its scientifically shaped teeth sink into soil without downward pressure. V-shaped cutting edge on teeth works terrible havoc with weeds. Comes in 5, 7 and 9 Tooth size.

Then there is the famous Gilson Dubl-Duti—the greatest scuffle hoe ever invented. Rocker blade works both ways. A child with a Dubl-Duti will outwork a man with a hoe any time! Various sizes for various purposes. Both "Kil-Weed" and "Dubl-Duti" are available as hand or wheel-outfits.

Instructive Booklet FREE

Tells how to secure bigger crops through thorough cultivation. Describes the Gilson Line of Garden Tools in detail. If your dealer does not carry them, we will supply direct. Please write TO-DAY.

J. E. GILSON COMPANY
75 Valley Street Port Washington, Wisconsin

Bobbink & Atkins

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Nursery

THIS year our descriptive New Rose Catalogue, revised and enlarged, is more complete than any rose catalogue which we have ever offered to Rose Lovers. It is replete with illustrations and descriptions of the largest and most complete collection of Roses in America. Seventy-five varieties of Roses are portrayed in color.

A copy of this complete Rose Catalogue will be mailed to those who intend to plant roses. Ready to mail in February.

We grow and have ready for delivery several hundred thousand rose plants in several hundred varieties. All are two-year old, low-budded, field-grown plants.

In our 500 acres of Nursery, we grow everything for the complete planting of every style of garden.

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ROCK GARDEN PLANTS
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BROAD LEAVED EVERGREENS
AMERICAN AND JAPANESE HOLLY
GIANT FLOWERING MARSHMALLOW

The above are described and priced in our Special Pamphlets. Please state in what you are interested.

Let us have your list of wants for prices.

RUTHERFORD *Nurserymen & Florists* **NEW JERSEY**

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Burpee's Annual

The Leading American Seed Catalog

Burpee's Annual is the catalog that tells the plain truth about the Best Seeds That Grow. It describes the Burpee Quality Seeds.

Burpee's Annual is a handsome book of 188 pages with more than two hundred of the finest vegetables and flowers illustrated in the colors of nature.

Market gardeners and commercial florists use **Burpee's Annual** as a reference book, while it is so interesting and easy to read that a million amateurs use it as their garden guide.

If you are interested in gardening, **Burpee's Annual** will be mailed to you free. Write for your **"Annual"** to day. Tear off the coupon and fill in your name and address below.

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SEED GROWERS PHILADELPHIA

Please send me a **free** copy of **Burpee's Annual.**

7-1

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Melrosine
It Kills Rose Bugs

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Melrosine is sold by leading horticultural supply stores. If your dealer cannot supply you, we will send a trial can postpaid on receipt of 60 cents.

The Garden Chemical Co.
Sole Manufacturers of MELROSINE and LOTOL
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for Small Fruits

During almost half a century of developing this business, this nursery has gradually found recognition as headquarters for ***Quality Plants*** of

Strawberries, Raspberries, Blackberries, Grapes, Currants, Gooseberries, etc.

To-day the plant production of these specialties is circumscribed entirely by our high quality standard. We could sell hundreds of thousands more, were we willing to lower that quality. A faithful adherence to this principle has won us thousands of friends throughout the land, who also look to us for the choicest in some Ornamental Plant Specialties such as

Roses, especially Climbers, Hardy Mums, Iris, Phlox, Hedge Plants, etc.

Write TO-DAY, for Lovett's Catalogue, No. 110. You'll find it a reliable source of information about the Aristocrats in Berrydom, the juiciest Raspberries, the best bearing Strawberries, the choicest Roses yet evolved, etc. Your request will be appreciated—a postcard will do, and please mention this publication.

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Lutton Greenhouses Have No Equal

Because—

Have patented V-Bar construction—acknowledged as the best.
Maximum production at minimum cost of maintenance.
Scientific, efficient heating system insures even temperature on coldest nights.
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266 Kearney Ave. Jersey City, N. J.

The Season's Greetings

Father Time has just given his Hour-glass another turn. The opening days of a New Year are rolling by rapidly. What will they bring? Nobody knows, but we do know that a year started with a well-defined plan is bound to hold the greatest measure of rewards.

This holds good of the garden year in particular. Plan your garden with care; plan for the best garden ever and plan for the best in your garden.

Charles H. Totty

What the New Year brings in Novelties

The Novelty Garden Rose for 1924 is "*Sensation*" (Hill's)

For years we have looked for a *true crimson* rose of *enduring* color and freedom of bloom. For several varieties in cultivation we can claim *either* characteristic but in "Sensation" we find *both*, and in a marked degree. As a seedling of "Premier" it brings us a free-flowering habit, together with an exquisite fragrance. Altogether we hope to see "Sensation" in all better gardens of 1924.

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THE TOTTY YEAR BOOK

Like its previous issues, our catalogue attempts to interpret horticultural progress as scored through the worth-while novelties. For nearly twenty years the champion of worth-while new creations for your garden, you will find the 1924 issue to abound with suggestions for greater gardens. Yours free for the asking if you mention G. M.

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Tall, stately Gladioli, named varieties you'll be proud to know and own. I do *not* advocate the planting of mixtures because if made up of good sorts, they are as expensive as named varieties. Cheap mixtures cannot be good so you don't want them anyway.

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25 plants	15.00
100 plants	50.00

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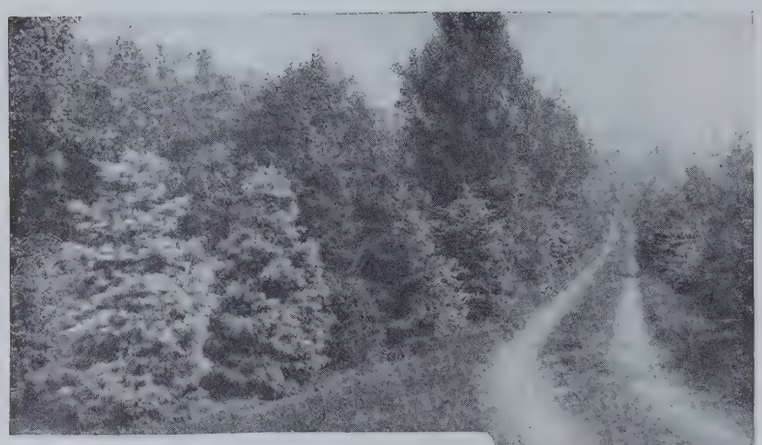

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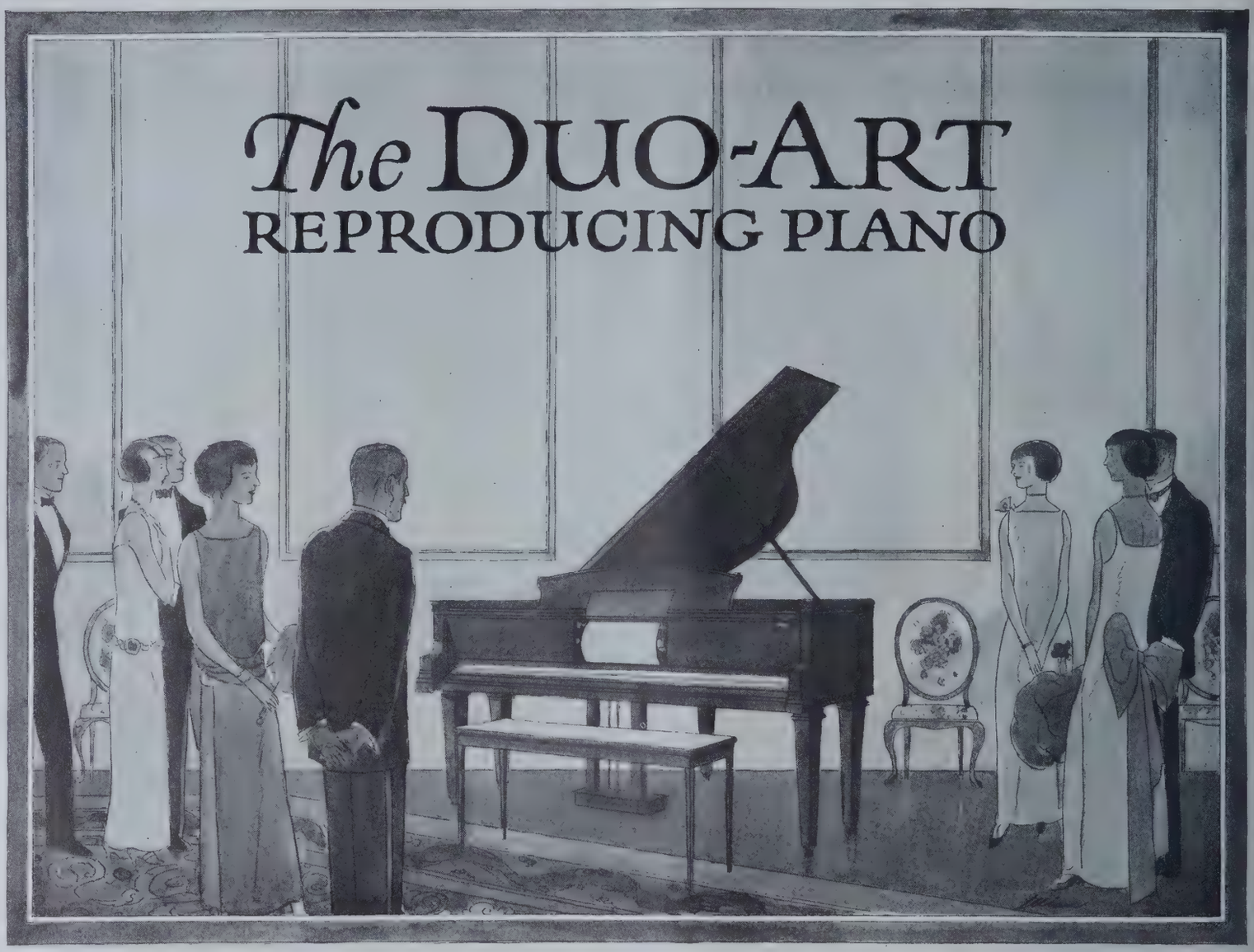

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The Garden MAGAZINE

Vol. XXXVIII, No. 5 — January, 1924

Mattie Edwards Hewitt, Photo.

"WE, ON THIS EARTH, ARE SERVANTS OF THE SUN,
* * * * * *
HIS GOLDEN TOUCH IS LIFE TO EVERYONE.
* * * * * *
BEAUTY IS BUT A LOOKING ON HIS FACE,
HE CLEARS THE MIND, HE MAKES THE ROSES RED."

John Masefield

Very tiny spaces may be made to yield much beauty as here along these linked housefronts at Forest Hills, Long Island, where Roses, Peonies, and Pachysandra soften and offset an interestingly constructed wall. Olmsted Bros., Landscape Architects

"A SWEET SECLUSION THIS OF SUN AND SHADE,
A CALM ASYLUM FROM THE BUSY WORLD."
John Russell Hayes

In her small city garden Mrs. W. P. Averette, a member of the Garden Club of Lexington, Kentucky, has created an air of spaciousness and peace very pleasant to the beholder. Siberian Iris, Larkspur, Columbine, and other massed bloom give brightness skilfully intensified by little evergreens like accent points at intervals along the inner margin of the planting

"THE GARDEN IS AN INTIMATE AND KEEPS
IN TOUCH WITH US, YET HATH ITS OWN HIGH MOODS,
AND DOTH IMPOSE THEM ON THE MIND OF MAN
TO SHAME HIS PETTINESS."

Gertrude Huntington McGiffert

The intimate, close-by garden makes itself inextricably a part of daily living and is perhaps more genuinely enjoyed than any other sort of garden, offering unstinted pleasures even to the scant leisure of a commuter

THE MONTH'S REMINDER—JANUARY

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How to Use This Guide. When referring to the time for outdoor work of any sort latitude 40 at sea level (i. e. New York City) in a *normal season* is taken as standard; but at best dates can only be approximate. Roughly, the season advances or recedes fifteen miles a day. Thus Albany, which is one hundred and fifty miles from New York, would be about ten days later, and Philadelphia, which is ninety miles southwest, about a week earlier. Also allow *four* days for each degree of *latitude*, for each five degrees of *longitude*, and for each four hundred feet of *altitude*.

Details of *how to do* each item may be found in the current or back issues of The Garden Magazine—it is manifestly impossible to make each number of the magazine a complete manual of practice. References to back numbers may be looked up in the index to each completed volume (sent gratis upon request); and to further help the reader we have a "Service Department" which will be glad to cite references to any special topic, if asked for by mail, and also to send personal replies to specific questions; a stamped, addressed envelope being enclosed.

JANUARY—the month of plans—is really one of the most crucial in the whole gardening year, for upon well considered plans does the success of the coming season depend. Don't procrastinate, but avail yourself to the full of these long, quiet, fireside evenings to mull over your garden schemes. Jot down in a notebook all the things to be remembered, sketch out new beds and borders, make lists of any new plants and seeds and tools that are needed. Spring comes swiftly—let's be ready for her!

New Year Resolutions

What would you like to accomplish? Any number of answers may be made and something still be left out. The personal equation, however, largely affects what will be done; ask yourself if your enthusiasm is of the kind that urges you actually to do things, or is it of the flash-in-the-pan kind that makes a lot of fuss but doesn't start anything; or, having started, fails to finish.

If your enthusiasm is genuine, and your plans for improvements ambitious, don't let that enthusiasm die hard by attempting too much. It is so much easier to wield a pencil beside a comfortable fire than to wield a hoe outdoors. *Results* are your goal.

Have some phase of gardening as a special hobby. This does not mean leaving out other interests, but specializing in some kind of work or some flower that particularly appeals to you. Such flower favorites, accessible and intimate, will give an added zest and personal interest to your garden at all times.

Do Your Ordering Early

It will soon be time to get off your orders for all kinds of things. Read carefully the dealers' announcements in the advertising pages and send requests for catalogues of whatever interests you.

Bird baths, bird houses, new fencing, a pool for the goldfish, new seats, vases, and baskets for summer-flowering plants need to be considered now.

All required nursery stock, perennials, seeds of annuals and vegetables should be ordered as soon as the lists can be made up after studying the catalogues and getting a line on any novelties. But remember to rely on established varieties for the main crops.

Good tools are essential to a successful garden. Check up those you have and make a list of new ones needed.

Getting the Vegetable Garden Ready

Very little can be done in the North Atlantic states during this month save to prepare manure, and when weather permits, get it upon the ground. Check up the supply of bean poles, brush, tools, sash, etc., and order to replenish stock.

In milder sections of the country, where there is but little or no frost, the hardier kinds of vegetables may be sown outdoors, such as Asparagus, Beets, Carrots, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Leeks, Lettuce, Onions, Turnips, etc. In localities so favored that these vegetables can be sown outdoors it is not too soon to think of preparing a hotbed to start such tender subjects as Tomatoes, Eggplants, and Peppers.

It is generally preferable, however, to wait until February 1st for the earliest hotbed; in the meantime the manure for it can be collected.

Time is not infrequently lost during the actual planting season by planning the vegetable garden for convenience in planting, whereas convenience in cultivation is more essential. Planting is done but once, while cultivation is done several times during the life of the crops. Arrange the various rows as far as possible to a uniform width so that you do not have to change the width of the cultivator every few rows. On each occasion this has to be done time is lost. Moreover, plan to hill up several rows at one time and save taking off the hilling accessories too frequently. Get the necessary tools and implements, including wheel hoes, seed drills, etc.

Look over glass in the sash for coldframe and hotbed. Rebuild, or order new ready-made ones.

Where cover crops are grown systematically, satisfactory results may be obtained by the use of commercial fertilizers, but if the soil "lacks body," i. e. "is deficient in organic material," don't depend upon fertilizers alone. Get some barnyard manure, if possible. The commercial fertilizer requirement is not great, better purchase it ready mixed. Get some nitrate of soda; it is a fine plant stimulant when used with discretion as soon as needed on crops that appear to be standing still instead of growing.

Double Cropping for Double Results

Plan all your first plantings—except, of course, the full season crops like Salsify, Parsnips, etc.—with a definite idea of what is to follow them when they mature and are removed, so that from start to finish there will be no idle rows in the garden. For instance, follow earliest Peas with Eggplants and Peppers; intermediate Peas may be followed with Endive, a second planting of Bush Beans, Beets, etc.; and the late Peas with Cabbage, Cauliflower or Brussels Sprouts. The first planting of Corn should be out of the way in time for setting the fall Celery and the next one—about a week or ten days later—in time for the Celeriac.

Getting two crops where you got one before—like chess—is "a great game." But whether or not it is for *your* garden depends on circumstances—double cropping is not necessarily an economy when there is ample space to expand. The goal is product for labor, not product for area. There are some good textbooks on the subject of vegetable garden management discussing all crops in detail. Better read at least one of them.

What to Do About the Lawn

Plan to improve the lawn; don't be content with a worn-out, patchy, moth-eaten appearance. Make definite plans for improving it. Having the material on hand when the time comes is half the game. First of all you want good seed; cheap lawn seed is dear at any price. Figure on about a quarter pound to every hundred square feet. A fairly good sod will not require this amount when renovating in the spring.

And the fertilizer; there are many special brands on the market, but in our experience a top-dressing of bonemeal one season, and hardwood ashes another is well worth while. Mix the bonemeal with very fine-screened loam, in the ratio of 1 part bone to 5 of loam, and top-dress the lawn with this about two weeks before seeding. If bone is applied at the same time as the seeding is done it molds and the young grass damps off easily.

There is a busy month ahead preparing for the early vegetables which are to mature in frames. Early Cabbage, Cauliflower, and Lettuce may be sown now with this end in view. Also Onions and Leeks for exhibition purposes.

Seeds of any kind left over from last year should be given a germination test before sowing in quantity.

New Plantings and Propagation

Large trees may be conveniently moved when the wall of earth about the roots is frozen solid. Do the digging while the ground is open, and make the move when sufficiently frozen.

Include in your lists, when planning improvements about the grounds, plants with persistent foliage, i. e., that does not fall until late in

the autumn, thus prolonging the season, and adding to the general landscape effect.

If you have a greenhouse and a propagating bench with bottom heat, many of the evergreens may be propagated by means of cuttings made at this time. Select the healthiest and most robust of the young wood; and if frozen when cut, restore to normal condition by plunging in cold water.

Hardwood cuttings of well-ripened deciduous plants may also be secured now, and prepared for rooting.

Supplying the Family with Fruit

In the home garden the orchard is usually quite restricted in area, and oftentimes some other phase of gardening has to be omitted to make room. How about intercropping the orchard? It is worth the effort, and can be made profitable. Fruit trees may also be introduced into the general plantings—thus serving two purposes.

Locality and the demands of the family will be determining factors as to what crops one can use to advantage. Strawberries will thrive almost anywhere, so will Currants, Gooseberries, Blackberries, and many of the smaller vegetables, in addition to Melons, Tomatoes, and Cucumbers.

Pruning and Spraying

Continue these outdoor duties as circumstances permit and weather is not freezing, using lime-sulphur or miscible oil, both at the full strength, while growth is dormant.

CONTINUING THE GARDEN UNDER GLASS

GIVE air to the Celery on all favorable occasions.

Remove the covering from the coldframes on good days.

Rhubarb and Asparagus may be taken into the forcing house.

While it hardly pays to grow Potatoes in the greenhouse in view of the early dates on which new Southern Potatoes are available, yet where one has room a few of an early variety may be grown in pots or on a bench. A cool temperature is absolutely essential at the beginning—it is better to start at 40° than higher. As time passes, however, they respond to a rise in temperature consistent with increasing growth. Tubers used for this mode of culture should be allowed to develop sprouts in shallow flats in a light but cool position near the glass in order that the sprouts may be sturdy. Give drainage in the bottom of the pots and light porous soil covering the sets about two inches. By using ten-or twelve-inch pots sufficient room will be left to allow of top-dressing as growth increases.

Early Peas may be grown under similar conditions and soil, adding a little bonemeal. Sow about ten seeds to a pot and thin out later to half a dozen plants. After planting, both Peas and Potatoes may set under the bench until the growth is a few inches high when give all the light possible.

Start into growth Rambler Roses for Easter decoration. Forty-five degrees is enough for the first couple of weeks, and gradually increase as growth develops until 60° is reached.

Start Spireas toward the end of the month. Calla Lilies in pots will need top-dressing, or feed twice a week with liquid cow manure. Asparagus Sprengeri is a prodigious feeder; and if young plants are needed sow now.

Look over the stock of Geraniums, give them room and light so that strong, sturdy cuttings may be produced for propagating later on.

Giganteum Lilies will now have several inches of growth. Keep free of insect pests and give a temperature of 60° at night.

Easter this year falls on April 20th.

For Indoor Decoration

A change from the winter flowering Roses and Carnations is always welcome by April and May for indoor decoration, and Shirley Poppies and Hunnemannias sown about the middle of the month will give something that cannot well be bought. Neither stand transplanting very well.

Keeping Carnations, Orchids etc. in Prime Flower

Weak stems on Carnations are evidence of too high temperature. Rust is induced by having the foliage wet overnight, and is most prevalent on plants lacking vigor. Spray with ¼ oz. potassium sulphide to 2 gallons water.

Amaryllis that have ripened their growth to be taken into the work room and either repotted or top-dressed as they may require. Do this when the flower spikes begin to show an inch or so, as they often do in January.

Early flowering Snapdragons that have grown into bushy specimens with plenty of buds and bloom on them to be fed if they are to maintain good quality. Sheep manure, mixed with equal parts of loam or bonemeal, makes a good top-dressing.

Gloxinias started now will furnish nice decorative plants by May. Set the bulbs in flats of sandy soil until they have started. The growing compost should be light and rich—1 part fibrous loam, 1 part leaf-mold, 1 sand, and 1 old hotbed manure, or sheep manure. Shade the plants as the sun gains power.

The foliage of that wonderful terrestrial Orchid, Calanthe, will now be all off the plants, and little moisture is needed at the roots. A night temperature of 65° should be afforded.

Cattleya Trianae will flower during the month. It needs to be kept somewhat dry during its flowering period. A temperature of 50° at night is enough.

Gardenias may be propagated now. The young tips of the flowering shoots make good cuttings. They require a closed frame with plenty of bottom heat and moisture. Spray frequently overhead to attain this end. When rooted, pot into equal parts of loam and leaf soil. Add bonemeal in later pottings. They require plenty of light and a night temperature of 60°. Keep growing freely until time for benching in June.

With an Eye to Easter

Wallflowers potted last fall and wintered in frames to be brought into a temperature of 50°.

Hardy Phlox lifted last fall, as well as Hardy Larkspurs placed in a carnation house, will furnish new growth for cutting in four weeks.

Sow Stocks and Clarkias for flowering indoors in late spring. Start Hydrangeas for Easter in a temperature of 50°. Give Gardenias 60° at night at this season. Plan out now how many summer bedding plants will be needed, for propagation indoors is to begin.

The Lorraine and Cincinnati types of Begonias may be propagated by cuttings, and the stock of Bedding Begonias of the fibrous type increased by cuttings and seed, as also Lobelias and Petunias.

Take cuttings of Fuchsia, Heliotrope, and Stevia, each from the young wood. Canterbury-bells do well in a temperature of 45°; plants for Easter flowering and later may be brought in from the frames.

A Step Ahead of Spring

Seeds of such annuals as require early sowing to be ordered at once and sown when received. Clean pots, pans, and other receptacles is old advice worth repeating. With fine seeds like Petunias, Lobelias, Fibrous Begonias, etc., saturate the soil some time previous to sowing with a fine rose on the sprinkling can, or by holding the receptacles in a vessel of water.

Many perennials will flower the first season if sown now in a warm greenhouse. In gardens where Hollyhocks are troubled with rust this treatment is beneficial. They require generous treatments in the way of compost, as a large amount of growth has to be made in a short time.

Seeds of Primula Kewensis may be sown now and grown on for flowering a year hence. Sow seeds of Pennisetum longistylum now to have good plants by bedding-out time. Pot off the seedlings singly and be careful with the water as they damp readily.

Seeds of Jerusalem and Cleveland Cherries should be sown early. If preferred, cuttings from old plants may be rooted. Avoid hard wood, taking the cuttings only from the young wood. Avoid shading the young plants; they may be grown along in the same temperature as Primulas and Cyclamen, until time for planting outdoors, or frame culture in pots.

Seeds of English Daisies, Forget-me-nots, and Pansies, sown now, will make nice plants for spring planting. Seeds of Vincas, and Pentstemons, Verbenas, Aquilegias, Snapdragons, and Shasta Daisies may be sown for bedding.

WHAT SHALL MY GARDEN COST?

ELIZABETH LEONARD STRANG
Landscape Architect
Author of "Shrubs and Flowers for the Friendly House Front" (Apr., 1923, G. M.), "The Making of a Rock Garden" (Jan., 1921, G. M.) and other articles

Gaining a Maximum of Effect with a Minimum Expenditure of Time, Effort, and Pence

WHETHER we shall own the garden, or whether it is to own us, becoming with its insatiable demands a veritable tyrant consuming all our precious hours of ease, is for us to determine. In garden making excellence has its price, and we must pay for what we get in time, in money, or in work. But the price may be too high, if it be at the expense of leisure, home companionship, and that mental agility incompatible with excessive muscular effort.

Many, not knowing how to apply their resources to the best advantage, entirely forego the pleasure of a garden; others with abundant means at their command fall far short of attaining beauty, because much energy is misapplied through an imperfect conception of what is artistic and desirable.

It is our present purpose to show what is essential in garden making for a maximum of effect with a minimum of effort. Are not few flowers and much pleasure rather to be desired than lavish abundance attained at too great a cost, heresy though it be to say so?

To begin, these points arise in order: first the preparation of the soil; second, maintenance; third, design as affecting maintenance; fourth, the selection of the plants themselves; and last, their effective arrangement.

Getting the Ground Ready

ASSUMING that one is prepared to expend a fair sum in the beginning, with the expectation that it will take less to keep it going afterward, the most fundamental preliminary is the preparation of the soil. It is possible, though not desirable, to skimp on this by choosing plants adapted to adversity, but of that anon. The venerated rule for perennial beds says: "Dig all beds two feet deep, remove all gravelly or sandy sub-soil, replace with good loam with which is incorporated one fourth leaf mould, one fourth well-rotted cow manure, the whole to be well mixed and screened through a one-inch mesh. Heap up beds four inches to allow for settling, and top-dress with bone-meal, wood ashes, and nitrate of soda, sprinkled on until the ground looks white." It pays—for years to come, there is no doubt about it. You will save its cost in the lives of many plants, and in buying fewer of them because they grow so big. But it is initially expensive.

"PLANTS SO THICK THAT THERE IS NO ROOM FOR WEEDS"

A lovely sweep of sky-blue bloom where Forget-me-nots (Myosotis palustris shown above) cover the ground so thoroughly as to preclude all possibility of weeds, thus lightening the gardener's obligations

Another way, almost, if not quite as good, is to trench, putting the old sods upside down in the bottom, then four inches of well-rotted manure, fill with good loam, and add another four-inch layer of manure well-spaded in, heaped up and top-dressed as before.

Sometimes, when dealing with the rejuvenation of an old garden it is inexpedient to take out all the plants and remake the soil, though it is a nice thing to do every five years. In such cases top-dress heavily in the fall with manure, working it in as well as possible with a fork between the plants. All fallen leaves are to be saved and worked in to make humus. If the soil is soggy, a load of sand well mixed in effects a great improvement. If barnyard manure is hard to get, pulverized sheep manure which has not so many weed seeds, does well enough, provided that leaves are used in place of the manure, to break up the soil and improve its texture. Plants, like people, need plenty of breathing-

space and nourishment for healthy growth and cannot do their best in soil that is poor and caked.

Attaining Luxuriance Cheaply

NOW for maintenance. In order to reach a goal it is well to understand clearly for what one is striving. In the self-sustaining garden, abundant luxuriance of bloom is not so much desired as the creation of a restful, colorful picture. It is easily possible to over-care for a garden—to comb and clip away every vestige of grace and beauty, to stake and cultivate the plants until they look like tortured martyrs in a desert of pulverized dusty soil. Such is not beauty from the standpoint of the true designer, no matter how fine the individual flowers. Therefore, almost the first essential is to cover the soil. Nay, more, have the plants so thick that there is no room for weeds. One way to promote this luxuriance is by a special method of weeding. Pull, rather than hoe, so as not to disturb the bulbs and little seedlings. The latter, both annual and perennial, if thinned and gently cultivated (self-sown Forget-me-nots and Pansies blooming by August, annual Phlox, Shirley Poppies, single white Petunias, and the like), will form a dense mat between the established clumps of taller perennials, keeping the soil cool and the weeds down. Any desperado weed that rears its ugly head above this verdure can be plucked by the root and carried off in a basket, the rest are in a silent minority.

GROUND COVER OF MYRTLE (VINCA)

"In the self-sustaining garden, abundant luxuriance of bloom is not so much to be desired as the creation of a restful, colorful picture"

"TUCKING THE RIGHT THING IN THE RIGHT PLACE"

Ferns and Pansies in happy conspiracy to cover bare spaces and fill every nook and cranny with feathery green and velvety color

Another way to attain luxuriance cheaply is by a system of double cropping; tucking in at the psychological moment the right thing in the right place; spring bulbs among the Peonies or other plants with compact roots and spreading tops; Gladiolus among the Japanese Iris; Dahlias between hardy Asters for fall combinations of color; Poppy seeds between the German Iris, sown late for September bloom; Ferns after Crocus and Daffodils with speciosum Lilies later growing up between; and if a little money is no object, plants are cheap and easy—Cosmos between the Larkspur, with Heliotrope, Calendulas, Ageratum, Verbenas, or Snapdragon wherever a bare spot shows. All this is not so strenuous as it sounds. Each operation takes but a short time, and makes a tremendous difference in the results. Go out and fuss in the cool of the evening, and consider it fun rather than work.

Cutting back after blooming helps the plants to renew a green mass. Most border plants improve with this treatment, instead of becoming straggly and damping off. Dianthus deltoides can hardly be distinguished from turf, perennial Forget-me-nots, Violas, and Iceland Poppies bloom again, and Arabis and Cerastium become neat and compact for next year. Larkspur, if cut to the ground, sends up new shoots; Phlox cut back one half at blooming time will send up new stalks to flower as late as October; and hardy Chrysanthemums are much more bushy and compact if beheaded several times during the growing season.

The following table of procedure might serve for the garden of little care:

1. Remove dead tops, fertilize, and put to bed in the fall, mulching with leaves and manure after the ground is frozen hard.
2. Cultivate with discretion in the spring after the bulbs and perennials are well up, removing as little as possible of the mulch, but working it into the soil.
3. Hand-weed throughout the summer when necessary, removing the corpses bodily.
4. Encourage a dense growth of low foliage masses—bulbs, ground covers, and seedlings, in front of and between the larger perennials.
5. Clip back dead flowerstalks, and thin rank growth before decay sets in, to prevent important plants being choked.
6. Put in as fillers the right seed, plant, or bulb in the right place at the right time.
7. Dispense for the most part with staking and watering.

Simplicity Versus Fussiness

NEXT we will consider the design itself, and how it affects the upkeep of the place, though really it is first in importance. To begin with, a fussy garden cut up into small beds with disproportionately wide walks and grass edges which must be kept clipped is one of the hardest to plant effectively or to keep in order. Every misplaced blossom, every too-long blade of grass shows. We do not want this kind of garden unless prepared to keep everlastingly at it. If you have a garden laid out thus formally, by all means treat it most informally. In the first place do not have it too large, unless there is a central turf panel to take up space and save work. Have the walks relatively narrow, so that the flowers melt in together, and each bed does not stand out like a floral pattern on a dinner plate.

For a square lot, particularly if the house is at one side, a design affording an excellent effect for a little work is that of a green lawn framed by trees and shrubs in front of which are massed perennials and ground covers.

For the long, narrow lot, a simply designed long walk can readily be kept as a presentable vista, while minor narrow walks leading off at the sides conceal or reveal at your discretion the secrets contained therein. In a minor way, the alternation of rounded with pointed forms, Gypsophila with Liatris or Hollyhocks, Funkias with Ferns, make for variety and interest.

The materials used affect maintenance. Brick walls or latticed fences, unlike hedges, require no clipping; and expanse of grass is more easily attended to than a bed of flowers and often serves a better purpose. As for walks, those of brick or of nearly square paving stones are the least difficult; next come those of mossy earth or fine gravel; then grass or flat stones with wide grass joints over which the lawn mower can be run. Though enchanting to view, those walks of irregular stone, their interstices filled with creeping plants, are the most vexatious to take care of.

Which Plants to Choose

NOW we come to the real heart of the problem; the choice of plants. Here is scope for the exercise of restraint and discrimination, not for the aquisition of as many kinds as possible.

I. First; learn to depend more on evergreens, flowering trees and shrubs, and the more enduring bulbs, with ground covers like Vinca, Ferns, and Pachysandra, keeping the perennials subsidiary, of few kinds but those broadly massed. Let these be of the very best throughout the season; Iris, Peonies, Larkspur, Phlox, Lilies, and hardy Asters it might be; though the choice would vary with every problem.

II. Second, in selecting the plants, see that they are adapted to their specific environment. Exhaustive lists of plants, adapted to sun or shade, dry or heavy soil, and other situations, are readily available and space need not be taken here to repeat such lists.

In considering this phase, two specific gardens come to mind. *a*. The first is of the informal type. The soil is low-lying, somewhat soggy, yet will bake very hard in time of drought. In the lower parts of the grounds a shady background of Laurel-leaved Willow, Syringa, Honeysuckle, Flowering Dogwood, and fragrant dwarf Sumac, have by a process of gradual elimination become the best possible background for outstanding features of special interest like flowering Crab and Peach, Magnolia, and Forsythia. For winter effect there are intermingled Hemlocks and Red Pines, faced with Japanese Yew, Rhododendron, Laurel, and Pieris floribunda. These in turn are faced with Hay-scented Fern, Coral-bell, Myosotis palustris, wild Violets, Foam-flower, Solomon's-seal, and Trillium. On the higher and drier parts are Lilacs, Deutzias, and Arborvitaes with a foreground of trailing Junipers and Mugho Pines faced with trailing Vinca and Pachysandra, Arabis, and Phlox subulata.

Perennials which have survived the last ten years with little attention are Trollius, Iris (Siberian, German, Crested, Intermediate, and Japanese) Lemon Lilies, Peonies, early and late, a few clumps of choice Phlox and old-fashioned button Chrysanthemum. Boltonias, Helenium, and hardy Asters are permitted to remain in but small clumps or they would over-run the place.

Of biennials, Foxgloves form large colonies in a damp though well-drained place and have resisted all efforts for their extermination, since they bloom at a time when the people are away. Rudbeckia triloba, a bushy form of Black-eyed Susan, is very showy in late summer and self-sows abundantly. Myosotis dissitiflora, the branching Forget-me-not, though it self-sows, is of shifting tendencies, as a place which is full one season may be bare the next.

b. The second garden, much neglected, yet noticeable for its abundant bloom, is on a sunny country hillside, where the loose, friable soil dries to powder. Forsythia and Daffodils prove their versatility by flourishing here, as do the Iris. But truly indigenous is Dianthus deltoides, a small carmine Pink, which multiplies with profusion in almost pure sand, and Artemesia Stelleriana, or Dusty Miller, a native of the dunes. In early summer Lupins and German Iris, followed by pink and white Sweet-William, old-fashioned double Columbines of large clear pink, and pink Oriental Poppies faced with Cerastium, are quickly succeeded by Harison's Yellow Rose and Larkspur. Gypsophila grows to enormous size in midsummer, Hollyhocks do fairly well, but Phlox is really unhappy. Tall, pale yellow Mulleins, Liatris (Blazing-star), Echinops, Eryngium, and Tiger Lilies, all of striking forms, bring the season up to the time of Boltonias and hardy Asters. Annuals inured to extremes of drought are Mexican Prickly Poppy, Portulaca, annual Gypsophila, Eschscholtzia, white Petunias, blue Nemophila, and a new one from England, Sutton's Phacelia, a border plant of deep larkspur blue.

III. The third point to remember in choosing plants is to have long-lived, durable ones, with good foliage when not in bloom. In this class are Peonies, Iris, Funkias, Dictamnus, Trollius, Heuchera, Baptisia, Amsonia, and Campanula carpatica. Plants having a fatal tendency to disappear may be eliminated after a fair trial. A few years will prove the adaptability of any selection of plants to a particular garden.

IV. Fourth, if feasible, concentrate on some particular season. Usually in the city early spring and late fall; in the country, July and August are the seasons most enjoyed. Seasonal effects permit of more gorgeous coloring than when the entire year must be provided for, but some spot of interest is sometimes needed at other times. One such contingency was an August wedding in a town house, when Gladiolus and Lilies had to be "planted" in the empty garden for immediate effect, in buried bottles.

Putting Bloom Where it Tells

ONCE they are selected, the happy arrangement of the plants has much to do with successful results. Think first of their height or habit. Put leggy or ungainly plants in the background, likewise the taller flowers, facing down with creeping ground covers, Ferns, or sweeping shrubs like Spiraea Vanhouttei.

"IF YOU HAVE A GARDEN LAID OUT FORMALLY, BY ALL MEANS TREAT IT MOST INFORMALLY"

Foliage blending into the walk obliterates harsh edges and minimizes labor besides creating a delightfully care-free effect. Heliotrope and Carnations (left), Phlox and Larkspur (right) bloom without restraint and in comfortable fellowship with Cedars, Sumac, and other shrubs

In the large, broadly treated garden this rule holds; use large masses, each effective in their season. Do not let any vital part be empty of interest for long, but so plan that the blood-red Tulips are replaced by a splash of scarlet Oriental Poppies, against the green background of Ferns. Bee-balm will repeat the same note later, and again later red speciosum Lilies. We do not desire a profusion of bloom all over the garden all the time but we do want to have some definite spot of interest at each season. In April it may be one Forsythia and a hundred Daffodils; in May fifty Iris; in June twenty Lemon Lilies; a dozen Peonies in July; a hundred Tiger Lilies in August; or in the fall but six Helenium may be needed.

In a small garden this rule does not apply. Here we select a list of desirable plants and distribute them in groups of from three to five oft repeated, so that in Iris time the garden seems to be full of Iris, in Larkspur time we are aware of nothing else, and in Phlox time that appears to be the only flower.

FEBRUARY'S PROMISE TO THE READER

HOW TO MAKE AN ASPARAGUS BED—Giving the number of plants and the number of feet needed to supply this favorite vegetable to a family of four, six, or eight, and concrete instruction on how to get the most out of a limited area.

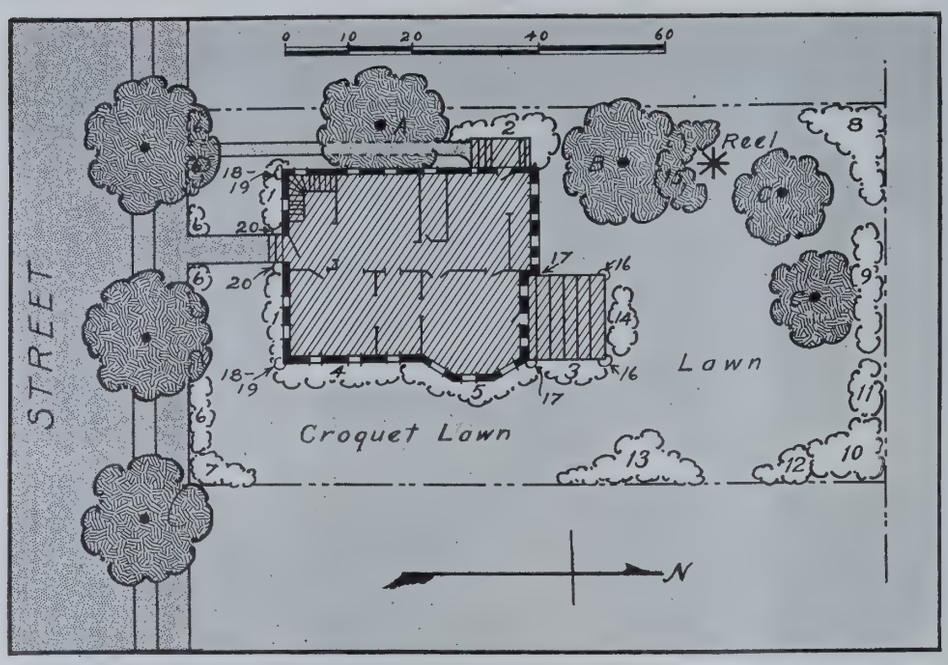
COMBINATIONS FOR THE FLOWER GARDEN by *William Robinson*, dean of to-day's gardeners and leader in the great forward movement toward naturalism in landscape planting.

PROGRAM FOR GARDEN CLUBS—Presenting Topics for Discussion, Activities for the Four Seasons, Shows, Field Days, School Gardens, Birds and Their Place in Gardens

THE DECORATIVE USES OF TRELLIS on Sunporch, Arbor, and Garden House by *Estelle H. Ries*.

COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES FOR NATIONAL GARDEN WEEK—Constructive suggestions for April, 1924, in a prize-winning account by the Des Moines (Iowa) Garden Club.

TOOLS THAT LIGHTEN LABOR—Newest devices and up-to-the-minute mechanical aids which render gardening easy and successful.



Practical Plans for Planting Little Gardens

STEPHEN F. HAMBLIN
Instructor, School of Landscape Architecture, Harvard University

The details of any given plan may not be fully applicable to more than one place though the underlying principles are always the same. These plans are suggestions of four different types of garden and make use of plants that are easily obtainable.

FOR THE SMALL SUBURBAN LOT

(See left)

A. Sugar Maple
B. Indian Bean
C. Tree-of-Heaven
1. Thunberg's Spirea
2. Van Houtte's Spirea
3. Japanese Spirea
4. Flowering Currant
5. Bladder Senna
6. Japanese Barberry
7. Purple Barberry
8. Five-leaved Aralia
9. Smooth Sumac
10. Staghorn Sumac
11. Ramanas Rose
12. Flowering Raspberry
13. Wild Hydrangea
14. Weeping Goldenbell
15. Japanese Privet
16. Dutchman's Pipe
17. Japanese Bittersweet
18. Rose (Dorothy Perkins)
19. Panicled Clematis
20. Virginia Creeper

FOR A VILLAGE HOME

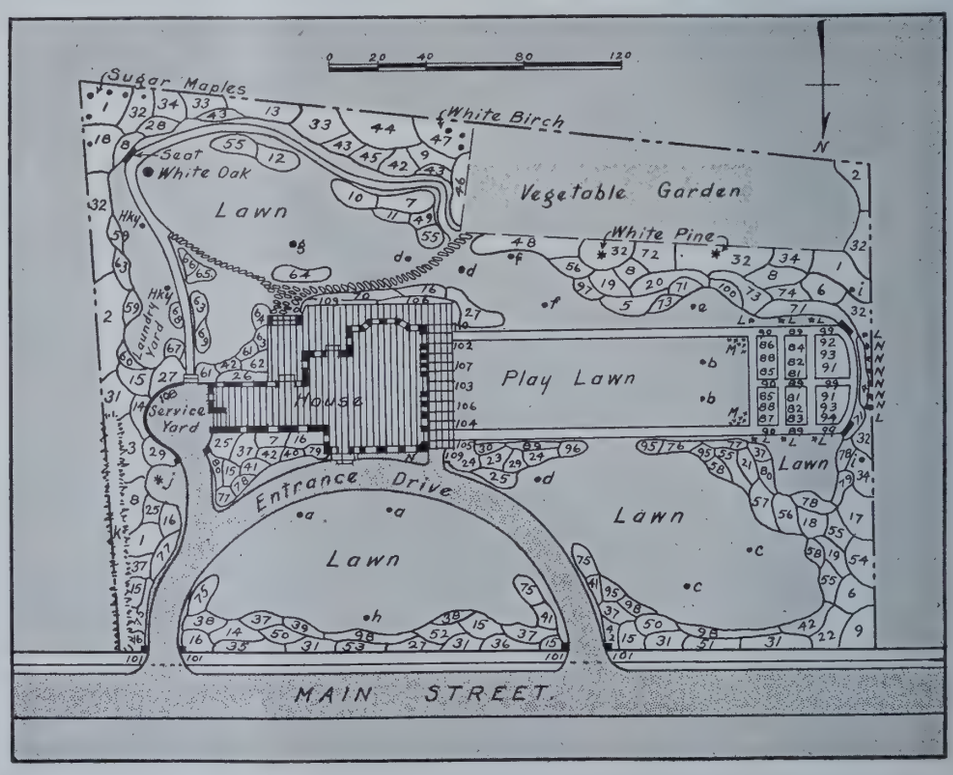
(See plan below)

Shrubs

1. Hercules' Club
2. Tree-of-Heaven
3. Dwarf Buckeye
4. Redbud
5. White Fringe
6. Witch Hazel
7. Rose of Sharon
8. Flowering Dogwood
9. Cockspur Thorn
10. Hall's Starry Magnolia
11. Flowering Plum
12. Parkman's Crab
13. Bechtel's Double Flowering Crab
14. Common Barberry
15. Chinese Barberry
16. Siebold's Barberry
17. Five-leaved Aralia
18. Shadbush
19. False Indigo
20. Flame Azalea
21. Strawberry Shrub
22. Bladder Senna
23. Burning Bush
24. Winged Burning Bush
25. Japanese Oleaster
26. Weeping Goldenbell
27. Green-barked Goldenbell
28. Winterberry
29. Tartarian Honeysuckle
30. Early Honeysuckle
31. Chinese Privet
32. Staghorn Sumac
33. Buckthorn
34. Hop-tree
35. Double Tall Deutzia (Pride of Rochester)
36. Pink Tall Deutzia (Watereri)
37. Lemoine's Deutzia
38. Pink Weigela
39. White Weigela
40. Red Weigela (Eva Rathke)
41. Rose Weigela (Abel Carrière)
42. Yellow Weigela
43. Sweet Pepper Bush
44. Alternate-leaved Dogwood
45. Purple Hazel
46. High Bush Cranberry
47. Arrow-wood
48. Japanese Snowball
49. Japanese Viburnum
50. Himalayan Lilac
51. White Hybrid Lilac (Mme. Lemoine)
52. Red Hybrid Lilac (Chas. X.)
53. White Lilac
54. Mock Orange
55. Hybrid Mock Orange
56. Van Houtte's Spirea
57. Snow Garland
58. Ash-leaved Spirea
59. Red-berried Elder
60. Tamarisk
61. Flowering Currant
62. Many-flowered Rose
63. Prairie Rose
64. Ramanas Rose
65. Sweet Brier Rose
66. Red-leaved Rose
67. White June Rose (Mme. Plantier)
68. Pink Hybrid Ramanas Rose (Conrad Ferdinand Meyer)
69. White Hybrid Ramanas Rose (Sir Thomas Lipton)
70. Fragrant Sumac
71. Mountain Laurel
72. Great Rose-bay
73. Mountain Rose-bay
74. Hybrid Rose-bay
75. Japanese Barberry
76. Evergreen Barberry
77. Slender Deutzia
78. Thunberg's Spirea
79. Japanese Spirea
80. Bumald's Spirea
81. Japanese Azalea
82. Ghent Azalea
83. Evergreen Azalea (amoenum)
84. Japanese Mountain Azalea (Kaempferi)
85. Yellow Bush Pea
86. Dwarf Broom
87. New England Whin
88. Scotch Broom
89. Garland Flower
90. St. John's Wort
91. Prostrate Rose-box
92. Sand Myrtle
93. Stagger-bush
94. Hairy Rose-bay
95. Flowering Almond
96. White Flowering Raspberry
97. Sweet Pea Shrub
98. Coralberry
99. Evergreen Garland Flower
100. Thread Lily
101. Virginia Creeper
102. Dutchman's Pipe
103. Sterile Grape
104. Japanese Bittersweet
105. Chinese Wisteria
106. Traveller's Joy
107. Pink Climbing Rose (Debutante)
108. Hall's Honeysuckle
109. Climbing Knotweed
110. Panicled Clematis

Trees

a. Norway Maple
b. Tulip-tree
c. Showy Magnolia
d. Coffee-tree
e. Indian Bean
f. Yellowwood
g. European Beech
h. Maidenhair Tree
i. English Elm
j. Engelmann's Spruce
k. Hemlock
l. Siberian Arborvitae
m. Dwarf Arborvitae (Tom Thumb)
n. Japanese Yew



FOR THE SMALL INFORMAL GARDEN

(See right)

Shrubs

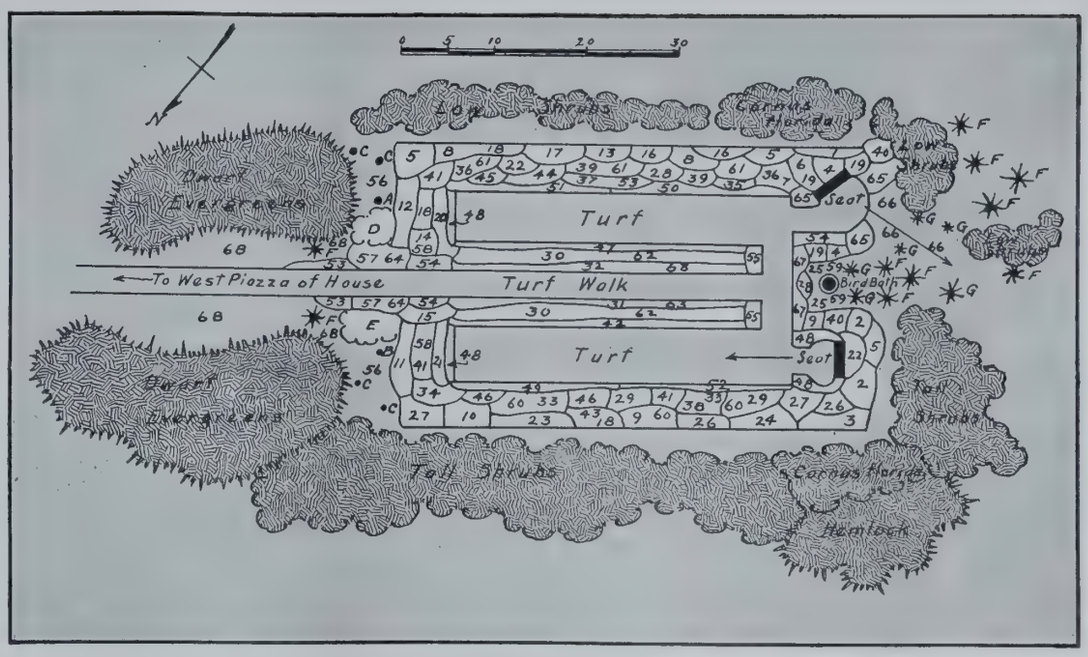
a. Hall's Starry Magnolia
b. Hall's Pink Magnolia
c. Flowering Plum
d. Slender Deutzia
e. Pink Slender Deutzia
f. Red Cedar
g. Japanese Yew

Tall Hardy Flowering Plants

1. New England Aster
2. Sneezeweed
3. Lance-leaved Sunflower
4. Rosin-weed
5. Bee Larkspur
6. St. Peter's Staff
7. Late-flowering Monkshood
8. Balloon-flower
9. Red Garden Phlox (Mme. P. Langier)
10. Pink Garden Phlox (Le Soleil)
11. White Garden Phlox (Richard Wallace)
12. White Garden Phlox (Jeanne d'Arc)
13. Early White Phlox (Miss Lingard)
14. White Peony (Festiva Maxima)
15. Red Peony (var. Louis van Houtte)
16. Blue-veined Plaited Flag (Mme. Chereau)
17. Great Lavender Flag
18. Great Blue Flag
19. Yellow German Iris
20. Siberian Flag
21. White Siberian Flag
22. Late Siberian Flag
23. Snow Queen Iris
24. Jacob's Ladder
25. Yellow Button Chrysanthemum
26. Late-flowered Lemon Lily
27. Showy Coneflower
28. Lemon Lily
29. Dwarf Orange Lily

Hardy Flowering Herbs of Medium Height

30. Shasta Daisy
31. Lance-leaved Day Lily
32. Blue Day Lily
33. Showy Stonecrop
34. Persian Daisy
35. Mountain Phlox



36. Peach Bells
37. European Dwarf Iris
38. Orange Sneezeweed
39. Chinese Larkspur
40. Tickseed
41. Double Baby's-breath
42. Coral Bells
43. Leopard's Bane
44. Japanese Speedwell
45. Hoary Speedwell
46. Orange Globe-flower
47. Carpathian Harebell

Edging Herbs

48. Scotch Pink
49. Lovely Phlox
50. White Stonecrop
51. Rock Speedwell
52. White Moss Pink
53. Wild Sweet William
54. Lavender Cotton
55. Horned Violet

Bulbs

56. Dutch Crocus
57. Meadow Saffron
58. Poet's Narcissus
59. Double Daffodil (Van Sion)
60. Red June Lily
61. Madonna Lily
62. Late Tulip (Tulipa Gesneriana, in variety)
63. Siberian Squill

Ground Covers

64. Common Speedwell
65. Heart-leaved Rockfoil
66. Japanese Mountain Spurge
67. Mother-of-Thyme
68. Periwinkle

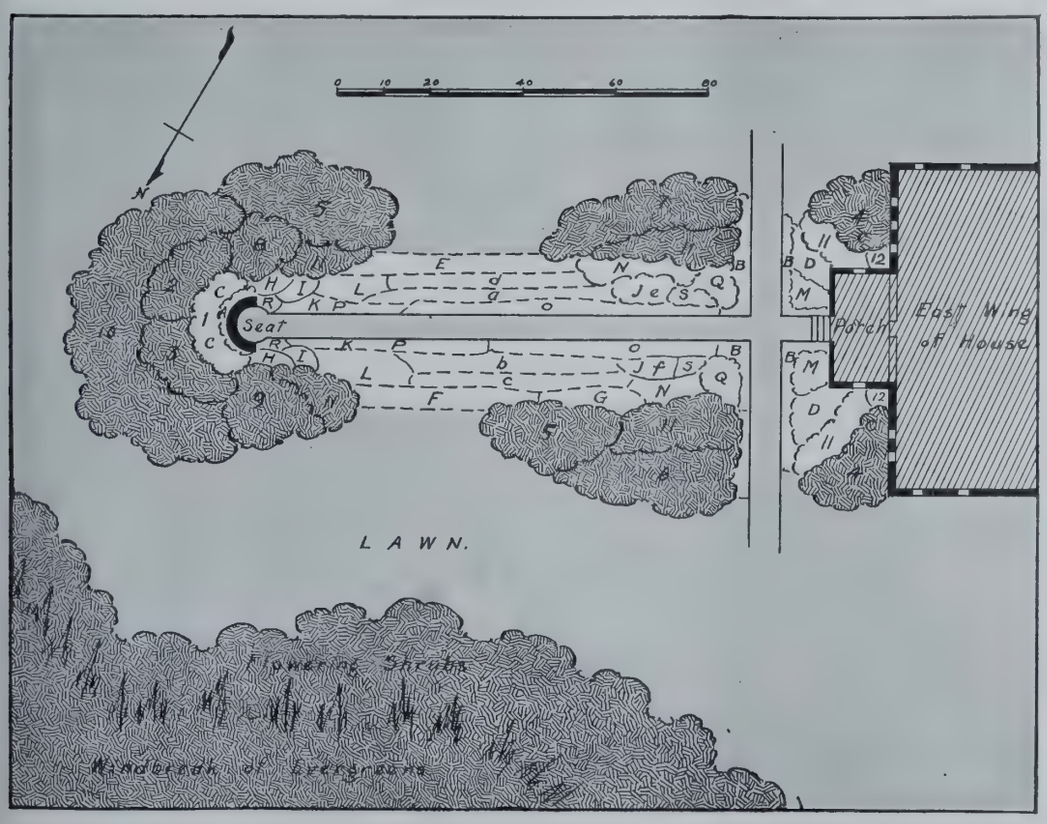
FOR THE FRAGRANT BORDER (See below)

Shrubs

1. White Lilac (May)
2. Hungarian Lilac (June)
3. Early Fragrant Lilac (May)
4. Hybrid Mock Orange (June)
5. Sweet Pepper Bush (July)
6. Flowering Currant (May)
7. Strawberry Bush (June)
8. Early Fragrant Honeysuckle (April)
9. Standish's Fragrant Honeysuckle (April)
10. Pink Tartarian Honeysuckle (May)
11. Southernwood
12. Japanese Honeysuckle (June)

Hardy Flowering Plants

A. Sweet Violet
B. Scotch Pink
C. Lily-of-the-Valley
D. Gas Plant
E. Pink Peony (Humei rosea)
F. Pink Peony (grandiflora)
G. Garden Heliotrope
H. Evening Primrose
I. { Yellow Chrysanthemum / Sweet Rocket
J. Orris-root
K. Garden Hyacinth
L. { White Phlox / Crown Imperial
M. White Day Lily
N. Lemon Lily
O. Mother-of-thyme
P. Lavender Cotton
Q. Rue
R. Hyssop
S. Rosemary
a. Blue Day Lily
b. Lance-leaved Day Lily
c. Shasta Daisy
d. Blanket Flower
e. Horned Violet
f. Carpathian Harebell



Annual Flowering Plants

A. Pansy
B. French Marigold
C. Wallflower
D. Red-flowered Tobacco Plant
E. Four-o'clock (Red)
F. Four-o'clock (White)
G. Stocks
H. White Tobacco Plant
I. Sweet Sultan
J. Verbena
K. Evening Stock
L. Pink Petunia (Rosy Morn)
M. African Marigold
N. Heliotrope
O. Sweet Alyssum
P. Annual Pink
Q. Mignonette
R. Pot Marigold
S. Candytuft
a. Dwarf Zinnia
b. California Poppy
c. Snapdragon
d. Annual Blanket Flower
e. Love-in-a-Mist
f. Blue Love-in-a-Mist (Miss Jekyll)

MAKING A GARDEN NOTEBOOK

LUCY ELLIOT KEELER

Author of "Flowers in a Crannied Wall" (G. M. Mar., 1922), "My Gallant Garden of Earliest Spring" (G. M. Sept., 1921)

THE importance of a record of one's plants and a diagram of their location is one of the early lessons in the career of the amateur gardener. After pottering with such a garden notebook for many years, I have worked out a plan which may prove suggestive to others. Moreover the making of the garden book is next best fun to the making of the garden; while the combination, in one handy volume, of a garden record and history, address book, sketch book, check book and ledger is a satisfaction beyond words.

Get, then, a student's blank book, about 7 x 8 inches in size, with at least 100 pages, unpaged, and (to simplify charting) cross ruled in the $\frac{1}{4}$ or $\frac{3}{8}$ inch mesh.

Using the second and third pages as one, make a diagram of your entire plot. Draw the outline of the house, porches, and any outbuildings in black ink; the flower borders around house and fences and the detached beds in red ink; with each border and bed numbered plainly in black. The numbers should run as consecutively as possible. I begin at my front entrance, go around the house, next the fence borders, and then the detached beds.

Devote the next pair of pages to your Table of Contents, the separate items of which are the number and name of each section of border or bed. Then devote a pair of pages, always opposite, to each section, writing the number and name plainly at the top. I will refer to "name" later.

Devote the right hand page to the diagram of that section, and the left hand page to the list of its contents. Make the diagram as large as the page will conveniently allow, marking points of compass. Let the top be north where it is convenient, though where a border is against a wall or fence that will naturally be the top. The diagram should be made with care, using ink and a fine pen to write in the names of plants. I enter shrubs and bulbs in red ink, leaving the black for perennials, and use the corresponding colors in tabulating items on the opposite page. Lead pencil serves for annuals and temporary seedlings.

On the left hand pages give one or more lines to each shrub, plant, vine, or variety of bulb, giving botanical as well as common name. With each item put the date of acquisition and source, with price paid. I often supplement this by pasting in place the brief item cut from the nursery catalogue. I also note here bits of lore connected with plants I have inherited: "Mme. Plantier Rose, brought from Vermont by my mother in 1857"; "Napoleon III, raised from a cutting from one on Washington's grave which in turn came from Napoleon's at St. Helena"; "Old Noisette Rose given me by Mme. Severance who remembered as a child when Cleveland had less than 600 inhabitants"; "Johnny Appleseed planted the Greening Apple tree."

After each pair of diagrams and list-pages leave the following pair blank for future revision.

I HAVE found it highly convenient as well as amusing to myself and my friends, to name my beds, some from the location, as "library bed," "kitchen bed;" or from shape, as "the triangle," "the crescent"; or from some dominant occupant as in the case of the "quince bed," where an ancient Quince tree forms the apex; the "old wall," "new wall," etc. Some are more storied. "Blue monkey" refers to the north third of the long "monkey border," so-called because a circus monkey, escaping, took refuge there; "pink monkey" to the middle section; "yellow monkey," south, each denoting the general complexion of flowers blooming therein. When I acquire a new Delphinium, for instance, it gravitates almost of itself to the back of "blue monkey," just as a new Helenium betakes itself to "yellow monkey." "Czecho-Slovakia" is inevitably the home of the Oriental Poppies, Monarda, Gaillardia, Jerusalem Cross, croceum and Tiger Lilies, a difficult hotch-potch, made homogeneous, and almost harmonious with the rest of the garden, however, by quantities of Sweet Rocket, Gypsophila, and herbaceous Spireas. "Botany Bay," in a sheltered cove near the cistern, incarcerates roamers, rampers, plants on probation and near convicts!

As time has enlarged my collections I have found it useful to have lists of certain plants together, and the rear pages of the book are devoted to these; one to my many varieties of Iris, their names, location, colors, and dates of bloom; another to Spireas, both shrubby and herbaceous; one to hardy Ferns; and another to Evergreens, wee seedlings which I am constantly bringing home from mountains or nurseries, to cherish and tend till some special spot calls for one of them.

EVERY summer and fall I check over some of the lists and diagrams, marking plants that have died or been moved to other quarters, briefly noting times of bloom, special treatment taught by experience, etc.; but to keep the book readable at a glance details must be subordinated. By checking each year with a different colored pencil, dated at the top of the page, the accuracy of the bed's contents can be at once detected.

When the years and many changes have made any chart crowded or confused, I blue pencil the whole page, and on the pair of pages immediately following make a total revise. Occasionally the whole book goes through this process. My present third volume celebrates its decennial next summer, and is then promised a successor. Each book should, of course, be dated on the front cover.

The reader will see that such a garden book, growing up gradually into an accurate record of one's acquisitions, failures, successes, financial dispensations, intercourse with dealers and experts, garden statistics, and one's own state of mind, becomes the garden's veritable alter ego. With it the owner can play and plot, embellish and improve, in the evening, in winter, in days of storm, in hours of weakness, in weeks of illness, in very absence from home itself. Mostly, mine walks the garden with me. I question it, I mutter to it, I leave my thumb marks on all its pages. Of all my shelves of garden literature, this volume is my vade mecum.

SUCH A FRIENDLY LITTLE GARDEN!

HELEN HART OAKES

80 x 50 Feet Chock-a-block with All the Joys of Bagdad

WHEN I read Thoreau's "Walden," as I often do, there is a little diversion I engage in which is to be recommended to those who wish to renew the charm of the first reading of a particularly delightful book. I pretend that I have never read it before, and always there is the same pleased surprise when I reach these beautiful words:

"The morning wind forever blows, the poem of creation is uninterrupted; but few are the ears that hear it. Olympus is but the outside of the earth everywhere."

If I never had had a garden and read those lines I should go out straightway and begin to dig. With a morning wind forever blowing it is never too late to plant a garden; even in winter there are the seed and flower catalogues and January gardening is a jocund pastime.

Those writing of gardens are to be envied who can tell their readers just how to make paths, what plants to use under all conditions, and what soil and fertilizers are best. I can not do that. The only point I hope to make is that if one cares enough for flowers to plant and tend a garden it is almost certain that, in spite of mistakes, one will be rewarded by beauty and enjoyment. Gardens are like children in that if one loves them enough and in the right way it is difficult to spoil them. A garden allowed to run wild might become a tangle of Hollyhocks, Matricaria, and Daisies, which I warrant would survive everything else, but it would still have much beauty.

A GATEWAY OF THE "FRIENDLY LITTLE GARDEN"

Where "all the short paths are of irregular stepping-stones; these require much time for clipping but their beauty warrants it, for wild Violets and English Daisies spring up all about them." At Mrs. Oakes' home, Maywood, Illinois

Armies of skilled gardeners and their adequate hothouses have produced something very near perfection in the way of beautiful gardens. But one would hesitate to uptilt the piquant face of a Pansy or lay a caressing finger upon a Rose growing there and the coldly artistic marble seats do not look inviting. One feels that only stately and tall ladies should tread those sodded paths and that they should be accompanied by gracefully emaciated greyhounds or by peacocks with plumage always spread for display. For there is an austerity about any formal garden arrangement and even the so-called "informal" corners of fine large gardens often seem calculated. So the flower lover with scant room and means need not be discouraged after visits to these gardens, for in their exquisite perfection they have lost something of the intimate charm which is a part of the small garden planted by the owner who has placed each seed and plant with a caress.

Besides, perfection is such a disappointing thing, bringing one up against a wall and leaving nothing to do. One small garden promises to be the means of keeping me happily occupied for the rest of my life—there is so much to learn and to do in that friendly little garden, child of my nimble fancies and bungling fingers, but where the plants and I are good friends in spite of my many mistakes, some of which, in the beginning, were disastrous to them! I am sure they laughed, with my family, at the result of the planting I did on a windy day—everything came up where something else had been planted. Then, one April there must have been strong north winds, for all the Bachelors'-buttons came up out in the unpaved street which ran along the south side of the garden. Once where I had planted the seed of Oriental Poppies there sprang up a cluster of Muskmelons; and, because they are hirsute plants, too, the seedlings grew to be quite large before their unconscious deception was discovered.

I fancy that the flowers crane their stems to watch the coming and going of the rag, paper, and old clothes men, for they must know by this time that all the nickels and dimes wrested from those hard-fisted autocrats go into the fund for new fertilizers, a particularly appropriate arrangement, it seems to me. A red-letter day it was when an honest, or absent-minded junk man paid me the unexpected sum of nine dollars and a half for an attic full of old books and magazines. This was an event of importance which must be celebrated by a special purchase, something that would stand as a sort of milestone in the garden traditions. So this sum was diverted from the fertilizer fund and after I had fingered the leaves of catalogues until their edges were fringed, and had felt like a child with a penny trying to choose among the riches of a candy store, Lily bulbs were decided upon and the lily beds begun with a small collection of Madonna and rubrum Lilies.

FIFTEEN years ago when the garden was started it was laid out with a path meandering along about six feet inside the edges of the eighty by fifty foot space. It would be hard to enumerate the different materials of which this path is composed; I believe it started with fine crushed stone, but since then it has had additions of cinders, gravel, and brick, and once a cement mixture was poured over it, and it bears a trace of each material.

It is still not much of a path; it is the abiding place of stray seedlings which persist, some of them, in doing better there

that most ordinary feature, a railroad embankment, planting it with Sumac, Elderberry and Sweetbriar, so that it makes a good setting for the Delphiniums and Hollyhocks across the end of the garden.

Between the hedge and the path we planted our flowers, an attempt being made to plant them with a thought for their time of blooming so that the display might be as continuous as possible. Tall plants were put at the back, with the lower ones before them. Perennials were used almost entirely, space being reserved for only such annuals as Nasturtiums, Poppies, and Asters. I remember having mentioned to one of my husband's friends that I was beginning a garden of perennials

THIS LITTLE GARDEN HOLDS MUCH DIVERSITY

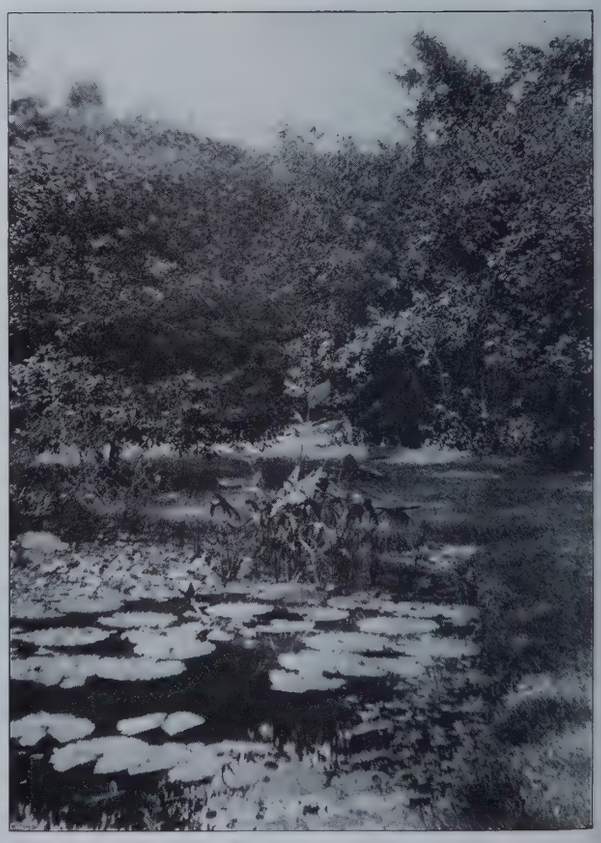
"If one cares enough for flowers to plant and tend a garden it is almost certain that, in spite of mistakes, one will be rewarded by beauty and enjoyment. Gardens are like children in that if one loves them enough and the right way it is difficult to spoil them"

than in the beds where they belong. We are bothered a good deal by having to step around these plants, but the path is solid enough to make a good footing in damp weather and that is really the prime reason for a path.

All the short paths across the sod are of irregular stepping-stones; these require much time for clipping, but their beauty warrants it, for wild Violets and English Daisies spring up all about them and I can forgive the back-aches acquired in their care when I step on them, my path one literally strewn with flowers.

ONE of the first things to plan is the garden enclosure; in town a garden should have a hedge or fence. One has not the vista of hills, fields, or orchard for a background as one would have in the country, and the garden needs a background. It sets off the beauty of the flowers, provides protection, and screens the unlovely yards of neighbors which may feature ash and garbage cans. Our hedge was of Honey Locust planted in a double row. The nurseryman said it would put out its leaves earlier in the spring and lose them later in the fall than any other plant suitable for a hedge, but we soon learned that he had the facts reversed.

I think the real reason, however, that we planted that kind of a hedge was that I liked the name so well. The mention of a Locust tree always gives me pleasure because I remember tall Locust trees blossoming about the house where I lived when a child. Honey Locust seemed an even sweeter name. The shrub proved to be a graceful one, but not very good for a hedge and is being replaced gradually by Lilacs, with Barberry growing against it to make the lower part of it impenetrable. I have seen small gardens successfully enclosed in high wire fences, the wire covered with wild Grape or Woodbine; one suburban garden has utilized



"HERE WE SPEND THE SUMMER DAYS"

"Not the least delightful of gardens are the friendly little ones, those opened into by kitchen and dining room windows and doors; where the hedge encloses a safe playground for the children and where the busy housekeeper may take much of the sewing and preparation of food to do it out-of-doors, sitting on a comfortable seat placed conveniently."

and of his feigning interest enough to ask, "Indeed, what color are they?"

We chose our plants as we choose our friends, selecting the hardy perennials and rejecting the showy hybrids and novelties. But those first beds were soon crowded and there were still dear old perennials for which we had no room, so the next year we planted a narrow space all around the inside of the path, keeping its outlines, where it joined the sod of the lawn, curving and irregular, and these beds have since been enlarged. For the border of these beds on the lawn side I like nothing so well as the Day Lilies, with here and there a touch of Ageratum; with spikes of Delphinium and Madonna Lilies rising among the Matricaria and Daisies back of them, the effect is dignified and charming.

There is a tall, well-trimmed tree near the centre of the grass plot under which are a table and chairs and here we spend the summer days and often eat our luncheon and tea behind the seclusion of the tall hedge. A bird bath on a pedestal three feet high brings thirsty birds all summer long where they drink and bathe free from the dread of lurking cats. A high trellis separates the flower garden from the kitchen garden—so called more on account of its two colonies of bees than from any quantity of useful plants; Hollyhocks planted on the "kitchen side" show radiantly through the lattice. The kitchen garden has a few Currant bushes between which grow Everbearing Strawberry plants and near the kitchen door is the herb bed of Mint, Sage, and Lavender.

In one corner of the garden is a big Elm hung with a heavy Bittersweet vine, the latter a remnant of old woods days and, besides the trees, the only growing thing on the place when we bought it. After the tree had been well trimmed and the vine carefully secured to a trellis (for the Bittersweet is not a clinging vine) this corner was planted with Irises, which do well in the partial shade. An old-fashioned corner holds "Old Man" (Southern-wood), double Cowslip (Ranunculus), Anchusa, and Bleeding-heart (Dielytra); and in its sunniest spot, Tiger Lilies, Clove Pinks, and Sweet Williams. Other favorites are Columbines—all in opalescent shades and a joy in May—Poppies, Gaillardias, and Delphiniums and a bed of white Phlox against the brown trellis. In all the dark, out-of-the-way corners are Lilies-of-the-Valley and Forget-me-nots, and by seeding each year, a continuous stock of the biennials, Foxgloves and Canterbury-bells. A few Flax seeds taken from some bought for poultices and sown among the Poppies created a most charming effect and looked as if they had sprung up "volunteer."

THE owner of the small garden, having neither time nor space to waste on experiments and possible failure, is wise if he holds to the well-tried varieties of plants. In Roses we love the old favorites for their pleasant associations; the blooming of the Damask Rose sends us to the bookshelves for a peep into that odd little book, "Amos Judd," for the sake of its "spirit of old-fashioned Roses," not knowing whether we love the Roses more because of Amos Judd or Amos Judd more because of the Roses. Baltimore Belle, rugosa, and Richmond Roses are hardy favorites; the last blooms in June and again in October. We gather the last of its blossoms about Hallowe'en along with the hardy Chrysanthemums, although the Chrysanthemums often give us blooms as late as Thanksgiving—and that is the date set for the first Paper Narcissus blossom in the house so that there shall be no gap in blossoming time.

An excavation of more than two feet, partly filled with old tin cans and such like rubbish for drainage, plenty of wood ashes, together with a tireless struggle against winter killing and aphides, have yielded us one corner sweet with such Roses as Frau Karl Druschki, George Arends, Gen. Jacqueminot, and American Beauty. For Climbers we have the old-fashioned Seven Sisters and the dainty Dorothy Perkins which blooms not in Roses but in bouquets of Roses, as many as thirty having been counted in one cluster.

I know that a very careful gardener would shudder at my methods. I have never been able to prune and cut as I should. I sometimes have mediocre blossoms because I have not dared to cut away shoots which take strength from the plant. I sow seed too lavishly; my plants always come up in hordes. Thinning them is one of my trials. Who am I, to play Caliban to

seedlings and say which shall be taken and which be left? I shut my eyes tight and with a little prayer for forgiveness, I snatch the seedlings out in handfuls, wildly throwing them away where I shall not have to see their wilted remains.

When one loves a garden one has forever put ennui aside. It may appear a peaceful spot; it may hold surcease from worldly cares and mental irritation, but be not deceived into thinking that time in the garden passes slowly or that life there is ever humdrum. On the contrary, the garden teems with excitement. It is, as Tomlinson says of the South Seas, "monotonous with adventures." There are the dangers, frost and blight, and marauding dogs and cats, upon which I have not the heart or time to dwell, and there are the high days which make gardening the joyful pastime that it is. There is the day in spring when the first Hepatica awakes and opens its ingenuous eye. Every year there must be the first time for the unfolding of the delicate Fern fronds, and what is so adorably new as a downy Fern youngling? There is the time in June—not every June but the once-in-a-while June—when the Peonies bloom late and the Roses bloom early, and the splendor of the two beautiful flowers in their generous, rich beauty is almost too great to bear, and we say to ourselves that surely now the fulness of our cup runneth over.

There is the time late in June when the day we dreamed of through the long winter comes, the day when the stately Delphiniums are at their best; when the tall spikes in their range of blues—the elatum with its hungry little "bee" in each blossom—stand so fine and beautiful against the green of the hedge behind them. What a joyous day it was when the Calycanthus, tended and coaxed for so many years, condescended to bloom and one sniffed the fruity fragrance with long, long thoughts backward to the days when dear old ladies in gray and lavender crushed the brown blossoms for their scent in delicately thin handkerchiefs.

There is the day on which the nestful of young wrens, or robins, or thrushes makes its first appearance on the lawn in charge of nervous parents and is the cause for alarms and anxious watching for cats and squirrels. There is the foolish old toad who grows restless and wanders away from his home near the refrigerator drain pipe where he has lived for so many years, to fall in, literally, with the gilded youth of the goldfish pond; snails, grasshoppers, humming-birds, strange bugs in bright hues; great, magisterial black and yellow spiders sitting arrogantly in their gossamer homes; colorful and interesting as a Bagdad street for those with eyes for the beauty of little things in every day.

The dusk of summer nights when soft dews release the fragrance of Tuberose, Mignonette, and Nicotiana, and when moonlight makes unreal and romantic the accustomed scene of the commonplace morning; sweet and full of charm in the little garden as in the greatest of them if some one cares enough to make it so.

Children brought up in touch with the soul of a garden, with its birds, bees, and butterflies, seem to grow up a little different from children deprived of such interests. The boy who builds bird houses and becomes familiar with the life and ways of their feathered occupants will not be found robbing birds' nests or killing birds. It takes such a short time to transform the ordinary "back yard" into a charming flower garden that any one with a love for flowers may successfully attempt the change and no space is too limited for some attempt at gardening. Perennials need little care. Color effects take care of themselves; colors which in millinery would put one's teeth on edge live amicably side by side in garden beds, thanks to nature's wise selection of greens and browns for backgrounds. Not the least delightful of gardens are the friendly little ones, those opened into by kitchen and dining room windows and doors; where the hedge incloses a safe playground for the children and where the busy housekeeper may take much of the sewing and preparation of food to do it out-of-doors, sitting on a comfortable seat placed conveniently near the kitchen door.

What joy is to be found in the smallest and humblest of gardens if only the heart of a flower lover is there! How happy they should be to whom May 1st means, not moving to another apartment, but the time for gathering the first spring blossoms for May baskets to set upon the doorsteps of neighbors and friends. All summer the gorgeous pageant goes by, from the earliest Crocus and Jonquil to the last Phlox and Aster. Each year the old miracles are being performed over and over!

NOW'S THE TIME FOR PRUNING APPLE TREES

THE pruning of Apple trees in winter is advocated by the New York Agricultural Experiment Station because the operation can be more carefully and easily performed at this season of the year, when there is no foliage to prevent the gardener from seeing at a glance just which branches should be removed. Moreover, as soon as the trees commence to bear it is always difficult to take out wood which should perhaps be eliminated, because of the crop of fruit.

Baldwin, Boiken, Esopus, Hubbardston, McIntosh, Spy, and Greening have been used in experiments on summer and winter pruning. In regard to these tests the Station workers say: "There are no differences to be noted in the size or shape of the trees. All are equally good, stocky, stout trees with large heads and typical of the variety in question. The general shape and size of the tops of both summer- and winter-pruned trees is the same. Pruning at different periods in the year, therefore, seems not to have affected the growth, shape, or character of the trees in any respect.

"Summer pruning of Apples has been more difficult to perform for the last three years than heretofore, due to the fact that the Apple crop has been sufficient to hinder the cutting or removal of certain branches which, had there been no fruit, would have been removed. Up until the time of the rather heavy crop of 1920, summer-pruning was performed with comparatively little effort and fully as much wood was removed as from the winter-pruned trees.

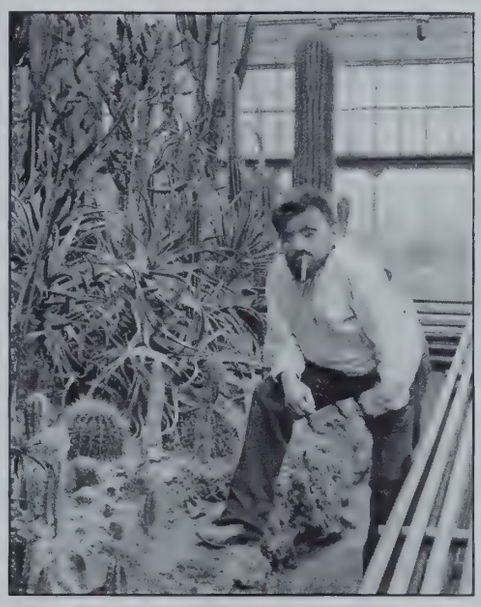
"In view of the results obtained in our experiments, the fruit grower may be assured that either practice of pruning will prove satisfactory while the trees are young, but that for the sake of convenience he may well adhere to the usual plan of winter-pruning when the framework of the tree is entirely visible."

NO TIME, NO GARDEN? THEN GROW CACTUS!

CHARLES P. STEINMETZ

Plants for the Man who Cannot Give Time to the Greater Exactions of the More Usual Flowers

THE late Dr. Steinmetz—widely recognized as a master experimentalist in electricity at the General Electric Company Works, Schenectady, N. Y., and whose death shocked the country last October—had his avocations and found much enjoyment and recreation as a grower of Cactus, having gathered together an unusual collection of specimens. Into his Cactus house he was wont to retire for relaxation from his technical problems, there finding solace. Thus does the toying with living things serve a great purpose among the intensities of a busy world. Dr. Steinmetz also had a hobby in parrots. The following remarks were written some time ago in the course of personal correspondence about the subjects of this Doctor's gardening fancy, for he was ever ready to turn from his figures and formulæ to enthusiastic discussion of these strange plants that had captivated his imagination and affection.—ED.



STEINMETZ IN HIS CACTUS HOUSE

One of the several recreations of this remarkably gifted man was his passion for Cactus and he acquired considerable knowledge of its ways through hours spent in his small glasshouse with his interesting collection

"In my experience with Cactus I have always found them a most fascinating class of plants. The one thing they need more than anything else, is plenty of sunshine, and therefore, in this country success with them is almost assured.

"The Leaf Cactus (Phyllocactus) as, for example, the so-called Night-blooming Cereus (Phyllocactus latifrons) and the large red-flowering Phyllocactus, the Epiphyllums (Christmas Cactus), the true Night-blooming Cereus (C. nycticaulis), and also some Hedgehog Cactus (Echinopsis, etc.) really are almost easier to cultivate and bring to bloom in a house than in the ordinary greenhouse.

"All that is necessary is not to let them get near freezing in winter, but there is no limit to the upper temperature which they can stand.

"Cactus should never be watered until the soil is very dry, especially in winter time, when they may practically be neglected for months; during hot summer weather, especially when flowering, they may have considerable water.

"They all need limestone soil, and when potting them, it is recommended to add to the soil some old mortar, from old brick walls, or finely broken up chalk.

"Any piece of a Cactus, even a piece of unripe fruit, will make roots when laid on the soil, and grow, provided it is kept sufficiently dry not to rot.

"With the exception of the tall columnar Cereus, many Hedgehog Cactus (Echinopsis), and Mamillarias—which are more difficult—Cactus and similar plants are really most thankful for house culture, as they stand neglect better than most other plants.

"Similar in nature and treatment, and well worth cultivation in the house, are also the Stapelias with their numerous odd shaped flowers, also Aloes, and Agaves, and Euphorbias. Of the latter, the Crown-of-thorns (Euphorbia splendens) deserves special

THE OLD-FASHIONED CRAB, OR CHRISTMAS, CACTUS

Useful for the indoor garden because of its cheerful scarlet winter bloom, this strange crab-like native of Brazil has a certain grace and fascination; Zygocactus truncatus, perhaps more generally known as Epiphyllum truncatum shown here

notice as it grows very easily, flowers when very small, and keeps flowering for ten months in succession from September until the following June, in masses of small bright red bloom. The flowers come in pairs at the beginning of the blooming season, then by fours, by eights, and finally in bunches of twelves, then in midsummer it stops flowering for six to eight weeks, and then begins again."

MAKING CACTUS BLOOM

THERE is a popular fallacy that a Cactus plant rarely flowers, but a large number of species blossom regularly, though the habit may be true of certain interesting kinds. By attending to the few simple wants of the succulents, as this group of thick, fleshy plants is called, it is quite practical to secure a wonderful blaze of flowers.

Most of the Phyllocactus (among which the so-called Night-blooming Cereus belongs) flower regularly; a few of these do best in a greenhouse, but many are quite happy in a sunny window and, in fact, the Leaf Cactus will often do better in the ordinary dwelling or window. Echinopsis and Echinocereus are genera which bloom freely even when the plants are of small size. The same can be said of some of the Prickly Pears (Opuntias) though a few of these do not flower until they have attained a large size. The Epiphyllums (Christmas Cactus, etc.) are valuable because they blossom in the autumn and winter.

It is important to bear in mind that Cactus are desert plants. True they are not easy to kill, but they will never give the best results if they are treated like ordinary plants. First of all they should be potted up in the right manner, fibrous loam forming the larger part of the potting material with sand and broken pieces of brick added. All the pots should be filled to a third of their extent with crocks. Cactus should be potted "hard"; that is, the soil must be pressed very firmly about the roots and the pots should be small in relation to the size of the plant. Removals are rarely needed. A move is imperative, however, if the continued dampness of the soil shows a defective drainage. In such a case use a fresh, clean pot and take great care to get the drainage in order.

SEA-URCHIN CACTUS

The beautiful pink double flower of the hybrid E. triumphans above

PRICKLY PEAR CACTUS (Opuntia)

Its showy flowers, usually in various shades of yellow and orange, rapid growth, and fondness for arid conditions of living make the Opuntia an ideal plant for the sunny side of the rockery as well as for the sunny window

Water is to be given somewhat sparingly at all times; with the majority of species none will be required during the winter. The exceptions are the Epiphyllums, which may require a small amount when they are coming into bud. A stimulant, such as a solution of any of the common fertilizers, is helpful when the buds are forming in the case of all Cactus, but an abundance of sunshine is the best guarantee of success in the flowering. Simply bake the plants in the hot rays until the thick stems are thoroughly ripe. I remember examining a collection of Cactus with a view to telling the owner why the specimens refused to flower. The plants were astonishingly green and healthy in appearance. A glance showed that the trouble was that they had never had a chance to ripen their stems; the sun had been screened away and too much water had been given. Really healthy Cactus, that are going to flower well, do not look green and juicy; the most hopeful sign of a fine display of blossom is when the stems take on a brownish color. This comes about after months of roasting in the sun.

By far the greater number of Cactus can be grown in a sunny window, and some of the finest examples have been produced under these conditions. During the summer the pots may be placed outdoors, although care should be taken to see that slugs and snails do not attack the juicy stems in dry weather. Fine plants are easily damaged in this way.

Most of the Cactus are readily increased by means of cuttings—practically any parts of the stems will grow. It is a good plan to take the cuttings and then leave them on a sunny shelf for about a week. At the end of this time the cuttings should be inserted in a mixture of loam, leaf mould, and sand; a liberal allowance of the latter being given. Until the cuttings have actually taken root, little or no water will be required. After a root-hold has been secured, it will be found to be a good plan to allow rather more water than is given to the mature plants so as to encourage a free production of stems. In this way the young plants are brought rapidly to a flowering size. For instance, by adopting this mode in the case of the Phyllocactus it is possible to raise large plants of a flowering size within the third year.

G. LEONARD BASTIN.

The National Garden Association

President: Leonard Barron, F.R.H.S.

Honorary Vice-Presidents: J. Horace McFarland, Mrs. Francis King, Mrs. Russell Tyson, Mrs. Thomas G. Winter, Mrs. Samuel Sloan, Mr. Frederick Newbold, Mr. Robert Pyle, Mrs. John D. Sherman.

Coöperating Societies: National Plant, Flower and Fruit Guild; American Dahlia Society; American Iris Society; Ontario Horticultural Association; American Forestry Association; Women's National Farm and Garden Association; Wild Flower Preservation Society; National Horticultural Society; The Agassiz Association; The School Nature League.

A YEAR ago this month, The Garden Magazine conceived and oulined the plan of a National Garden Week in an earnest desire to make this country the garden spot of the whole world. The General Federation of Women's Clubs, many other organized groups and individuals so successfully coöperated in this great initial festival that hundreds of communities to-day show the result of that week and thousands of individuals have reaped the benefits.

Out of the great number of letters that have come to us, the pages of appreciation, the plans and articles on achievements due to National Garden Week, there has crystallized a very definite conception of the results of that week. We know beyond question that a nation-wide interest in the individual home garden has been aroused which is leading to a new and very broad appreciation of the value of such gardens to the community. And following this comes a widespread awakening to the value of garden clubs and the formation of hundreds of new groups, all working to increase the beauty of their localities by planting. Out of the making of the personal garden, the improvement of the home plot, grows the impulse toward that broader phase of gardening—community beautifying.

Garden Clubs are the most all-embracing of civic organizations, for a garden club works for the whole community. It covers every phase of welfare. No town is any lovelier than its poorest quarter or more beautiful than its most unattractive street. A garden campaign means a clean-up campaign and a clean-up campaign is a health campaign and so, step by step, gardening activity spreads through the city, out into the highways where it cleans up, out into the by-ways where it conserves the wild flowers and trees, out into the waste places to turn them into play places for children—that is what a garden club has grown to mean in any locality.

During the past year The Garden Magazine has helped to establish a great number of such clubs, and it will send to every individual or club asking for it, a constitution, by-laws, and program for a garden club; and will also be glad to aid garden clubs to federate.

It is now time to plan for the second observance of National Garden Week, from April 20th to 26th. Many communities are already starting the work for this Week, and Mrs. John D. Sherman, one of the Honorary Vice-Presidents of the National Garden Association, and National Chairman of Applied Education, Federation of Women's Clubs, has assured us that the Federation is again planning to vigorously sponsor a country-wide observance.

In anticipation of the demands for helpful bulletins, we have secured the following for distribution:

What One Town Did	Flower Shows
Clean Up and Clear Up	Beautifying the Farmstead
The Use of Rural Community Buildings	Roses
The School Garden	Growing Annual Flowering Plants
The City Home Garden	Trees for Town and City Streets

And for those who live in Tennessee a most helpful booklet on community organization, giving programs, constitutions, and by-laws.

A New Affiliation

In union there is indeed strength, and as the scope of the National Garden Association grows and broadens other national organizations are giving it their support and desire to stand on record as working with us. The newest member of the Association is the School Nature League, an organization to establish a nature room in each city school to put within reach of every child some knowledge and appreciation of the great out-of-doors—a constructive endeavor in both gardening and citizenship which at once wins wholehearted applause.

PLAN FOR NATIONAL GARDEN WEEK IN YOUR TOWN

ALL that you have to do is to start the ball rolling! Make your campaign such as will enlist the active assistance of every individual; get Garden Clubs, Women's Clubs, Boy Scouts, American Legion, National Congress of Mothers, and the Parent-Teachers Association to help.

Decide what is the greatest civic need. Is it parks? Play grounds? Better streets? Trees in home grounds and along streets? Flowers? Gardens? Public interest?

Work out your plan carefully along lines most necessary and valuable. Take your plans to your local Board of Trade, Chamber of Commerce, or Village Board. YOU *must* arouse their interest and secure their assistance.

Your plans are of interest to your local newspaper. Tell them exactly what you are striving for. They will aid you in stimulating interest and enthusiasm.

Adopt some flower for your city that grows readily in your locality. Get local business organizations to offer seeds and prizes for home gardens, best flower, and various phases of city beautifying. Distribute free seeds among interested families in the congested districts. Local charities will furnish you with these names.

Select unattractive vacant lots in your town. Gain their owners' permission and allot these to various clubs to turn into beauty spots. Get banks, business houses, etc. to offer prizes for the greatest improvement. This stimulates friendly competition. Have "Before and After" photographs taken—these to make an interesting exhibit at whatever time the prizes are to be awarded.

Decide on a local "Tree Day" when each home owner will agree to plant at least one tree or shrub! The city council on that day should be urged to plant trees in parks and along all highways.

Plan to preserve your city's historical spots. Make them accessible and attractive.

Plan to do away with all unsightly billboards and advertising.

Urge School Gardens at Every School. Urge gardens at all orphanages. Give them a happier conception of what life can mean. Remember that the children of to-day are the citizens of tomorrow.

If you live in a small suburban town, especially encourage the cultivation of gardens and distribution of seeds to school children—both flowers and vegetables so that a "Harvest Home" may be held in the autumn as the result of these gardens.

Start gardens at your nearest State Prison. San Quentin, Sing Sing, and Nashville prisons have "Gardens Beautiful." These are proving their value in many ways as important phases of prison welfare work. No more necessary or helpful phase of a "State beautiful" campaign could possibly be conceived!

A Friendly Massachusetts Garden

at the Home of Mr. Maurice J. Curran, Phillips Beach

Planned by
Peare, Quiner, Nevin & Chickering

Photographs by
Charles Vaughan Boyd

THE TEA-HOUSE AS A HAPPY TERMINUS

Rose time is gala time in this garden of arches each with its gay crown of Climbing American Beauties, the tea-house itself being lightly draped by the familiar Dorothy Perkins

OLD-FASHIONED FAVORITES IN MODERN ARRAY

Roses and Lilies, Larkspur, and Lupins, Pansies, Iris and many another flower, to which still clings some sentiment of bygone days, here flourish in friendly companionship

WITHIN THE TEA-HOUSE HOSPITABLE

More and more we are coming to appreciate the delights of outdoor living and its refreshing sanity, and are learning to make comfortable provision for hours thus spent. A roof, a floor, and a chair are to-day's substitutes for the bough—and the jug—of Omar! On the opposite page appears another view of this tea-house with its pleasant vistas on all four sides

MAKING THE BEST USE OF A LITTLE PLOT

SYDNEY B. MITCHELL

Simple Rules for the Making of a Definite Plan for the Small Garden Leading to Economy in Material and Labor

EDITORS' NOTE Mr. Mitchell is already known to many of the readers, and he writes from wide experience in practical gardening in both Europe and America. This present article is part of a chapter in his recently published book "Gardening in California," (Copyright 1923, Doubleday, Page & Co.) and like other fundamental material in that volume has an interest and application that knows no state boundaries.

THE rare person who has the temerity to begin the building of a house without making, or having made for him, a careful plan of the structure is generally considered highly irresponsible. Is not this criticism equally applicable to the casual individual who starts on his garden without the remotest idea of how he will finish it, often with no consideration of what he wants, or of what he can get out of his property? Before he realizes it his place becomes a conglomeration of casually acquired material, arranged with no law or order, not beautiful in itself, not pleasant to live in, and adding nothing as a setting for his house. He has, moreover, in all probability put trees or shrubs in places which they will outgrow, and perhaps put bulbs and flowers in situations to which they are not adapted, and his garden is in a continual state of being changed, always failing of the repose which comes with order, and never entirely satisfactory because every alteration is a compromise with existing conditions, due to his disinclination to give up the years of growth acquired by shrubs or plants wrongly placed to begin with.

Compare that sad picture with the prospects of the man who from the beginning has had a plan in mind, even locating his house on the lot with reference to the garden that is to be. Should the cost of his house exceed his expectations, he may not be able to carry out completely the plans which have been prepared for the garden; but with its future mapped out, each step he takes will be one toward the realization of his scheme. His first expenditures will be for those plant materials which take years to make the desired effect—trees, vines, and shrubs. His early work in the greater part of the garden may have to be crude and largely with the less costly materials, but his rough paths will be along the lines laid out, and his flower-beds, bright with inexpensive annuals, will be where he at some time hopes to have more interesting bulbs and perennials. Each year something can be added, as in furnishing a house, and the pleasure will be continuous in seeing progress made toward an ideal.

Getting Advice in Time

THE gardener should, after long and careful study of the principles involved, and preferably also after having examined good gardens approximating his own in size, make a plan of his place for himself; or better, if he can afford it, call into consultation an expert who will at least start him right. There are so many spurious landscape gardeners, perhaps excellent workmen but without the knowledge, the training, or the necessary taste for this work, that I cannot too strongly urge that when advice or a plan is being purchased a person known to be an expert be employed. The satisfaction given by his plan will be remembered long after the cost of his services has been forgotten.

Ready-made or stock plans can never be entirely satisfactory. Good ones may be very useful in showing how the principles of design may be carried out on a given plot; the study of them may be very helpful and suggestive, but it is inherent in them that they cannot have taken into consideration varying contours, different exposures, conditions of soil, prevailing winds, heat and cold, and other climatic factors. If plant materials are suggested, their perfect applicability to any particular garden must be carefully questioned.

The landscape architect, no matter how small a place he may be planning, will always prefer to visit it, to examine its contours, or even if it be perfectly level to give careful consideration to the other factors mentioned. Moreoever, like a good architect, he will endeavor to acquaint himself with the interests and pursuits of his client, so as to provide him with a garden which will be so adapted to his needs that it will in some measure reflect his personality.

Personality in a Garden

THIS careful consideration of individual preferences has made it possible for some very interested amateurs to plan their own small gardens quite successfully. The secret of their success was the intense preoccupation with their personal problem and the study of all matters which in any way affected it. The purpose of one man may be merely to present as good a front to the street as possible. He will naturally be ready to give up much of his property to a front lawn and to spend considerable money for the purchase of fine trees and shrubs to set off his house. To him the space in the rear may be of no value except for drying clothes or other household purposes, and he will be unwilling to spend either time or money in its development.

Another may look upon his garden as an outdoor living room or, if it be large enough, as a series of these, each with its different interest or purpose. He will either so screen the plot in front of his house as to secure some privacy, or, much more probably, he will endeavor to reduce the size of this more public part so as to give him ampler room in the secluded rear garden. Such a man will build high walls, or will give much attention to the planting of boundaries. He will use more trees and shrubs than flowers, and may consider the trouble and cost of maintaining lawns as well paid for in the greater comfort of the place. To him, garden furniture, summerhouses, pergolas, pools, or running water will especially appeal, as all these add to the pleasure of living in a garden.

The flower lover gets his greatest satisfaction in flowers at all seasons of the year, lots of them, in many varieties and well taken care of. To satisfy this desire he may have to give practically all his space to them, and may eliminate lawns as a waste of room and trees because their shade or their roots would be a hindrance to the flowers. Sometimes the flower-lover becomes a specialist, centring his interests on a single flower and subordinating landscape effect to the exigencies of a collection.

Inasmuch as the excuse for a garden is the pleasure which it gives to the owner and his family, all of these aims are equally legitimate. In a small place it is impossible to do everything, and as simplicity of design should be the keynote in arrangement, simplicity of purpose will be one of the greatest elements of success.

There has been much unnecessary argument about the relative merits of the formal and the informal garden, a good deal of it due to confusion of terms. The advocate of the first has in mind the advantages of form or design in what he feels is distinctly an art. The man who opposes him frequently does so because of a fixed idea that "formal" means torturing shrubs into artificial shapes, the perfect balancing of all plant materials, and the use of characterless bedding-plants arranged in geometrical designs in the beds—a centre of pink Geraniums sur-

rounded by gaudy Coleus and edged with Hen-and-Chickens, what William Robinson calls "an Italian pastry cook's idea of beauty."

As a matter of fact, excepting in the most formal of places, the advocate of design is willing to allow great leeway in the selection and arrangement of plant material. He feels, however, that there are advantages in a certain formality and symmetry of layout, making paths go directly to destinations instead of describing meaningless curves, and having the flower-beds as an integral part of the design. He may feel that the part of a garden which is near the house should be regarded as an extension of it, and may not wish it to simulate a forest any more than he would want the house to be the replica of a cave. He will appreciate the esthetic and the practical advantages of having the main path or axis start from the natural entrance from house to garden and end at a seat or summerhouse, thus focusing the interest within the garden. The formal garden, he will claim, is both easier to design and to plant than one which at best can be merely an attempt to imitate nature, maintaining also that in the small garden, where its boundaries can never really be concealed, there should be a frank recognition that the garden is a work of art, therefore artificial.

On the usually rectangular lot straight lines will harmonize with the boundaries and be economical of space.

Making Out a Plan

IF THE amateur proposes to make his own plan, he should first draw to scale the outline of his property, indicating the points of the compass, and putting in the house. Where irregularities of contour exist, these should be indicated. He can then draw in service ways and yard, automobile road and garage. Where these must be provided for, it is best to confine them to one side, preferably the north, and to screen them either by trellises or by shrubs and trees. Where the lot is on a corner and access to a garage in the rear may be had from the side street, it simplifies the problem.

The next step is to map out the areas to be devoted to lawns, borders, trees and shrubs, and flowers. All paths and beds should be drawn to scale, and all garden accessories should be properly located and indicated on the plan. On the areas to be planted, or preferably on separate enlarged drawings of them, detailed arrangements of all proposed plantings should be made, and lists of materials and quantities be prepared.

On a lot measuring 50 by not more than 150 feet, little more can be done in the front and on the garden side than to put in a lawn and frame it with suitable trees and shrubs. The base of the house should also be screened, preferably with evergreen shrubs of refined growth. The use of large numbers of bulbous plants in the foundation beds may give a striking effect for a few weeks, but an unattractive spectacle follows. The real garden will be behind the house, where privacy is more easily obtained. This side, which the English often call the garden front, can be made most attractive by good gardening. To keep it always presentable it will be well, in planning, to reserve a small portion at the rear, best shut off by a trellis which may be planted with vines, for garden processes such as raising new plants for use in the garden proper. Where the gardener has a specialty of limited seasonal beauty, such as the Gladiolus, the Iris, or the Dahlia, an alternative use of a screened-off portion would be to devote it wholly to the specialty.

A LITTLE GARDEN FOR LITTLE FOLKS

Larkspurs and Hollyhocks, Roses and Honeysuckle weave an air of country simplicity and homeliness about this child's playhouse in a sophisticated city yard—such is the power of plants, plus man's imagination! J. Wilkinson Elliott, Landscape Architect

Planning on a 100-ft. Lot

ON THE lot of 50-foot frontage the greatest simplicity of design is essential. When the frontage is twice as great, more complexity is permissible; that is, the garden space, while still planned as a unit, will have parts more or less screened off for particular purposes and to add to the interest of the whole. On a lot 100 feet square, with the house set rather to the front of the northern half and the automobile drive along the northern boundary, by the informal framing of the front lawn with trees and shrubs a place will be provided on the south side of the house where leisure hours may be pleasantly spent. This space may be informally hedged off from the rear garden, and should be planted in a lawn, shaded by an occasional tree or two, and furnished with comfortable seats. The wider area across the rear may either be altogether given to a flower garden or the smaller part directly given to a flower garden or the smaller part directly behind the house may be treated in a formal manner, with a sunken garden, a pool, or a path ending in a summerhouse. The remaining section of the rear will still be available for a general flower garden or for a rose garden or other specialty.

The Grass Lawn and Substitutes

FONDNESS for making lawns is not by any means a universal accompaniment to a love of flower growing. Many excellent gardeners regard it as a loathsome task either to make or to take care of grass. Where they feel so and can afford it, it is far better that they employ a competent lawn-maker, for there can be no doubt that a fine lawn is in itself a great asset to any garden and its assistance in bringing out the beauties of trees, shrubs, and flowers can hardly be over-estimated. The making of a good lawn entails much preliminary hard work, and its maintenance demands continual attention. Kentucky Blue Grass will make the finest lawn. For a quick, easy lawn, Australian Rye is generally used.

The cost of making and maintaining lawns in a semi-arid country has naturally resulted in the attempt to find substitutes. Their greatest use is unquestionably for the covering of sloping ground, where lawns are excessively difficult to maintain through the summer. It is particularly for situations such as this that Lippia repens (syn. L. canescens) is to be commended, as it is very resistant to drought and spreads rapidly, rooting at every joint. The gray-green foliage is rather dull, and the light purple flowers which appear in summer are of a color not particularly appreciated, but they may be easily kept down by mowing. Another substitute is the Sand-strawberry (Fragaria chiloensis) also good for slopes. A warm sunny place is excellently adapted to the growing of the various trailing Mesembryanthemums. The English Ivy has been much used in a few places, as a ground cover. Its greater value is for planting in shady places as, for example, under trees, but it will not endure being walked on.

THE GARDEN OF AN ACTIVE BUSINESS WOMAN

LILIAN C. ALDERSON
Garden Designer

Creating a "Little Bit of Heaven" All One's Own on an 84 x 50 ft. Hillside Lot

EDITORS' NOTE: Readers of "One Year In A Little Garden" (August, 1922) and "A Small Garden That Is Really Lived In" (January, 1923) will welcome another description from the friendly pen of Miss Alderson, herself a maker of pleasant gardens both small and large.

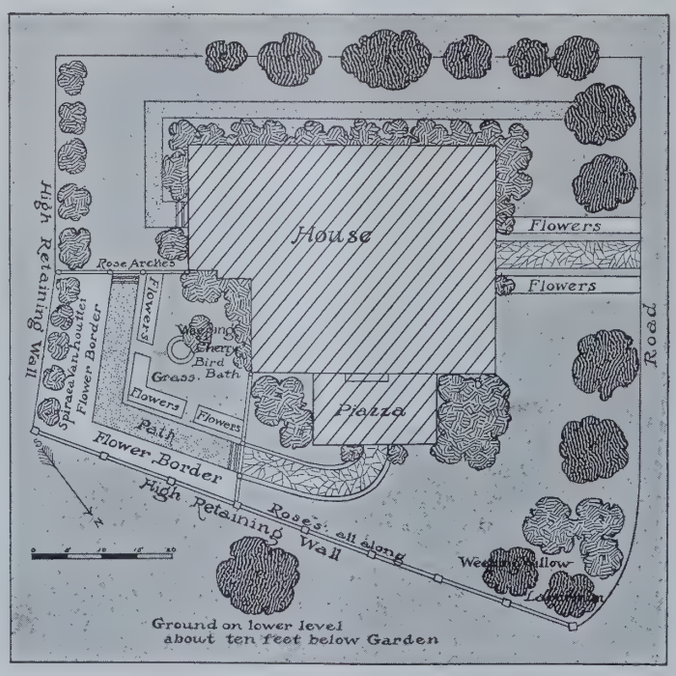
AN ECHO from "The Tired Business Man's Garden" (See THE GARDEN MAGAZINE, January, 1923) inspires me to record a business woman's adventures in the same field, the story of a garden that has been created out of nothing, as it were, in the short space of three years. The plan accompanying represents the garden as it now is, and the photographs were taken the first spring after the Roses were planted (October, 1921).

A business woman naturally chooses to grow flowers rather than vegetables, where there is not room for both, knowing full well that beans and beets, parsnips and celery can be bought as cheaply, and with far less effort, than they can sometimes be grown. But where can you purchase the peace of mind and sense of restful separation from the outer world that is provided in such a tiny personal garden?

The very position of the house is distinctly propitious, standing as it does on a rocky knoll looking out over a green meadow to the hills just beyond. To overcome the difficulties of an abrupt slope, a high retaining wall was built along the ledge of rock running from south to northeast on one side and facing due south on the other. The space behind the wall was filled in with good soil and graded in two levels, forming an upper terrace even with the road and a tiny, sunken garden. A rustic railing made of old chestnut logs runs along the top of the wall, held in place by low pillars of rough stone. The archways and wooden supports for the Roses to climb on are cleverly fashioned of knotted chestnut wood and the steps and paths leading directly from the house are made of broken flag.

The building recalls the comfortable old English houses of the half-timbered type. It is finished in warm tones of cream color and brown with sunny casement windows and sheltering, overhanging roof. The rough stone chimney adds an appearance of homelikeness and strength.

The garden may be said to be made up of three rooms answering respectively to service room, living room, and study, a place for the recreation of body and soul. The service room provides easy access to the kitchen from the road and is completely shut off from the flower garden by the Rose trellis. A row of flowering shrubs planted between the path and the house serves to break the long straight line of the foundation, while the Apple trees and Dogwoods on the boundary screen the dining room windows from prying eyes. The wide flagged path at the entrance is bordered by rows of cherry-colored Tulips in early spring, followed later by the pastel shades of the dahlia-flowered zinnias. A cozy brick terrace links the indoor living room with the one out-of-doors, bright and sunny on winter mornings, yet sufficiently shady in the afternoon to be a pleasant spot for tea on a hot summer's day.



PLAN OF THE GARDEN AND GROUNDS
A view of the piazza with its pleasant outlook appears opposite and the little sunken garden is shown on page 282

It took just two seasons to screen the terrace from the road by a skilful blending of quick growing shrubs and hardy evergreens. Philadelphus (Mock Orange), Spirea, Ninebark, and Barberry by the house; and Colorado Spruce and Regel's Privet along the edge of the road. The pride of the gardener's heart are two European Laburnums or Golden Chain trees. They measure some ten feet high and were transplanted successfully from a near-by garden, although considered delicate and doubtfully hardy in this latitude.

The most beautiful natural feature is a lovely old Apple tree that grows at the foot of the high wall just outside the garden and leans over the railing at the entrance to the sunken garden. In the foreground it is always the most vital element in the garden picture, and through its branches one looks down to the green fields below.

And the flowers! Before the trees are green the Couleur Cardinal Tulips make a bright splash of color at the entrance. After them come the Daffodils (see photograph, page 282) flowering with the Apple blossoms and making the tiny terrace look for all the world like the celebrated English garden at Ravello. The Daffodils were planted in a double row bordering the path. Think of it, two hundred Mammoth bulbs on a path only 32 feet long! They fairly fought for room in the trench, but the soil was deep and rich and the result wonderfully effective. They enclose a diminutive grassy space with a bird-bath in the centre. None of your "common-or-garden" cement affairs, but an original model, designed by the gardener herself and made out of a section of tile drain pipe with a large fibre saucer on top. Irises cover the base of the bird-bath and a Japanese Weeping Cherry has been planted to droop over it.

The angle between house and wall is filled in with shrubs. In summer the Daffodils are replaced by pink Verbenas, with hardy Chrysanthemums at each intersection of the path. On the wider side of the flower border are groups of Darwin Tulips at intervals of 3–4 feet, with clumps of Peony, Delphiniums, and Phlox for summer bloom.

But climbing Roses are the chief glory of the little garden—twelve of them in such a minute spot, yet so cleverly trained and tied in place that they never get in the way of their busy mistress when she cultivates the borders or clutch ruinously at the hair-nets and silk stockings of visitors. Newport Fairy was chosen to

Karl La Roche, Photo

THE TERRACE LINKS INDOORS AND OUT

Where the "active business woman" revels in temporary inactivity and the 84 x 50 ft. hillside garden spreads peaceful treasure at her feet. Planned by Mr. John Hansen, its owner, this pleasant little place at Greenwich, Conn., was planted in April, 1921, by Miss Lilla Tutin who continues to enjoy it. (See opposite page for planting details)

grow over the archways and along the trellis on account of its graceful habit of growth and the beauty and profusion of its clusters of pink flowers. Over the wall hangs American Pillar, the hardiest of Climbers as well as one of the most beautiful, next to Silver Moon with its exquisite waxy blossoms, while beyond are the lovely Dr. Van Fleet and Gardenia. A certain number of shoots are carefully tied in place from pillar to pillar while many others fling themselves in happy abandonment over the face of the rough stone wall below.

A hedge of Spiraea Vanhouttei encloses the garden on the south side. On the garden side this hedge is kept closely clipped to make room for the flowers. Notice the difference in growth between the hedge and the same Spiraea by the terrace where it has been allowed to spread at will.

THE TINY SUNKEN GARDEN

Bright with Daffodils and Apple bloom. (See page 280 for detailed plan and planting)

When I think of this little hillside garden, tucked away in a corner that measures 84 feet on three sides and but 50 feet on the fourth, I am filled with wonder at the many folk, who, like the travelling salesman writing in your June number, "love country life, beautiful gardens, and artistic surroundings," but who never have realized that these things are well within reach. Emerson says:

"If I could put my words in song
And tell what's there enjoyed
All men would to my garden throng
And leave the city void."

So all garden lovers are persuaded that, given the imagination and a bit of land to go with it, any one with pluck and perseverance can create an atmosphere of beauty out of the external circumstances immediately about them.

"SO PLAN YOUR GARDEN!"

COME not too suddenly upon vast grace,
But let there be a simply bordered path
That briefly ends
At some translucent pool,
Upon whose sky-blue breast
Deep pink and yellow lilies float.

Come not too suddenly upon vast space,
But let a frame of slender poplars hold
The silver of the distant-winding stream
Threading through newly greening fields.

Come not too suddenly upon perfumes
So sweet they cloy the evening air,
But let the soft sod so beguile your feet
That lingeringly you go to breathe
Of sweetbriar after rain.

So—plan your garden that it holds
Only such space and things
That make for gracious comradship.

SARAH MITCHELL NEILSON

LANDSCAPING IN MINIATURE

CURTIS REDFERN

Creating the "Garden Beautiful" on a 25 x 40 ft. Lot where Prize-winning Dahlias Flourish

EDITORS' NOTE: With very commendable modesty Mr. Redfern omits from this little tale of a little garden the interesting fact that it won two awards in the San Francisco *Chronicle's* Beautiful Garden Contest last year—the only garden out of more than six hundred thus distinguished. Another fact of interest to lovers and growers of Dahlias is that within these tiny confines Mr. Redfern succeeded in fostering blooms which received a special prize at the 1923 Show of the Dahlia Society of California.

IN MOST of our cities residential lots are usually small; in San Francisco the average lot is 25 x 130 ft. and in New York 20 x 100 ft., for example, and little garden space remains after the house and garage are built.

How to make a garden with this little plot is a problem. Of course, it can be planted to lawn with a Maltese cross set piece or an oval bed in the centre that resembles nothing so much as an elephant's grave, and let go at that. When the plants in the pièce de resistance bloom and the temptation to pick can not be overcome, there is soon nothing left but a few naked stems—the bones from the feast. I am not over-drawing the picture, for my right-hand neighbor grows Gladiolus in a Maltese cross bed in the centre of his back lawn, and my friend to the left has an elephant's grave planted with Irish Elegance Roses. Needless to say, they both grow red Geraniums, too.

The accompanying photographs plainly prove that such treatment is not necessary in even the smallest space—my miniature landscape garden is a plot roughly 25 x 40 ft., and the Dahlia bed is confined to a space 8 x 50 ft. The effect of spaciousness is obtained by leaving the centre open and planted to grass; straight lines are avoided by rock groups jutting into the lawn and by slow-growing evergreen shrubs in the corners, flanked and fronted by lower-growing shrubs, berry-bearing plants—Bamboos, Boxwood, Junipers, dwarf Pines, wild Ferns, Irises, Columbines, and Sedums.

I avoid annuals and specialize on Gladiolus, Iris, spring-flowering bulbs, rock plants, and Dahlias. I lift the bulbs every two or three years; the Dahlias, of course, are taken up every year.

I break most of the rules laid down in catalogues and books on gardening. My Irises and Roses grow together—and both thrive; my Dahlias are planted no more than two feet apart instead of the customary four feet, getting good quality of blooms from healthy plants. To insure proper circulation of air in the Dahlia bed I keep the lower foliage cut out. This treatment seems to strengthen the plants and to give the blossoms greater size.

A sunless area between my house and my neighbor's proved the ideal situation for an Australian Tree Fern. With it thrive Primroses, Azaleas, Fuchsias, Lilies, Columbine, Bleeding-

"STRAIGHT LINES ARE AVOIDED"

Native Ferns and Iris naturally fit in with rock groups. This part of the garden in the late fall is a symphony of greens—the Juniper with its new growth will have several shades, the Ferns and Cypress other shades, and the Cryptomeria or Japanese Pine (at right) will begin taking on its purple and reddish-green winter coat. It is at this season of the year that rocks in the garden contribute so much of interest

WHERE PRIZE-WINNING DAHLIAS FLOURISH

From June to November Dahlias bloom in this little San Francisco garden, and against the lattice fence a tall-growing Gaillardia flowers practically through the entire year. In spring Daffodils and early flowering Gladiolus come brightly to the fore

heart, Japanese Anemones, and Heucheras. The effect is that of an exotic tropical garden.

My advice to one starting a new garden would be to first plant rocks; then, after having planted some plants, again to plant rocks—large water or weather worn rocks, avoiding those with fresh fractures, for they will not look well. This advice will not be followed by a certain friend of mine who, after being shown about the garden, said, "My, what a lot of rocks you have to get rid of. I didn't know there were rocks out in the sand-dune part of San Francisco." I didn't tell her the rocks came from all over the Pacific Coast, from the Cascades in the north to the Sierra Madres in the south and from the Rockies in Colorado to the east, and that I hadn't the slightest intention in the world of disposing of them. Neither did I tell her that I had lost two finger nails putting them in place. I am afraid she would have given me little, if any, sympathy.

My garden contributes thousands of cut flowers each year, and because they are naturalized and not planted in beds, the picking of them does not leave an uninteresting void.

CHEER IN A SUNLESS CORNER

In this small 6 x 14 ft. space between Mr. Redfern's house and that of his neighbor thrive an Australian Tree Fern, Fuchsias, Primroses, Azaleas, and Heuchera, introducing a delightfully exotic air

A 25 x 40 FT. MINIATURE LANDSCAPE

The effect of spaciousness is obtained by keeping the center open and circling the edges of the lawn with plants whose foliage lends interest after the flowering season has passed. Skilfully placed stones and a big jar make a focal pivot for the whole composition

Travel Tales of a Plant Collector

E. H. WILSON

Assistant Director of the Arnold Arboretum

Author of "Romance of Our Trees," "Aristocrats of the Garden," "A Naturalist in Western China"

XI. THE TROPICS OF THE OLD WORLD—Part 2

(Part I will be found on page 170 of the preceding issue)

Predacious Plants of Classic Fame that Feed on Air and Insects—a Race of Ever-blooming Rhododendrons—Begonias from the Dark Forests of Assam

EDITORS' NOTE: By his unparalleled contribution to Occidental gardens of more than 2,000 new trees, shrubs, and herbaceous plants brought back from a fourteen-year search in the Far East, Mr. Wilson has won the permanent gratitude of gardeners everywhere. Many of his introductions are already established in popular favor, and nearly 200 have received the authoritative stamp of the Royal Horticultural Society's Award of Merit.

The exclusive privilege of publishing these accounts of "Chinese Wilson's" recent plant explorations through Africa, Asia, and Australia, in the footsteps of the older plant collectors, has been accorded THE GARDEN MAGAZINE, and preceding articles will be found in previous issues beginning with January of last year.

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OF OLD World Aroids the most important to our stove houses are species of Alocasia from the East Indies. These have large, more or less heart-shaped leaf-blades borne on long petioles, green, often blotched with dark shades, with white or red veins and a metallic or velvety lustre and dark red-purple on the underside. Among the best are the Bornean *Alocasia metallica*, *A. Lowii*, *A. Thibautiana*, and *A. zebrina*, the last from the Philippines.

With the exception of Orchids, most of the Old World tropical plants grown in our hothouses are cultivated for the sake of their handsome foliage; but the members of one not unimportant genus (Nepenthes or Pitcher-plants) are grown for the remarkable leaf-appendages known as pitchers. Few if any vegetable productions more excited the minds of early voyagers to the eastern tropics than the Nepenthes, and many were the curious speculations indulged in respecting the purpose of the pitchers. The name Nepenthes was given by Linnaeus and in itself is interesting as most applicable. The word "nepenthes" is of Greek origin and occurs in Homer's Odyssey (Book IV. line 221) where it signifies a freeing from and causing an oblivion of grief. Translated the passage reads: "She (Helen) threw a drug into the wine, from which they drank that which frees men from grief, and from anger, and causes an oblivion of all ills." Linnaeus alluding to the pitchers writes, "If this is not Helen's Nepenthes it certainly will be for all botanists. What botanist would not be filled with admiration if, after a long journey, he should find this wonderful plant. In his astonishment past ills would be forgotten when beholding this admirable work of the Creator." The truth of this prophecy is from the pen of F. W. Burbidge who introduced several fine species. He writes in his "Gardens of the Sun" (p. 100): "All thoughts of fatigue and discomfort vanished as we gazed on these living wonders of the Bornean Andes. To see these plants (Nepenthes) in all their health and vigor was a sensation I shall never forget."

Pygmy Thumb-size Pitchers and Those That Hold Two Quarts

THE genus is preëminently Malayan with headquarters on the mountains of Borneo where grow species like *N. rajah*, *N. Edwardsiana*, *N. Lowii*, *N. Northianae* and others which have the largest and most handsome pitchers. One species (*N. phyllamphora*) is found as far north as the neighborhood of Canton in southern China and several occur in the Philippines; one species (*N. khasiana*) grows in Assam, one (*N. distillatoria*) in Ceylon, another (*N. Pervillei*) on the Seychelles Islands. The most eastern species is *N. Viellardii* peculiar to New Caledonia and in north Australia grows *N. Kennedyana*. Most extraordinary of all in the point of distribution is the fact that one species (*N. madagascariensis*) is indigenous on the island of Madagascar. This was the first species discovered, being found in 1661 by P. Commers, the first European traveller in Madagascar. To this the name of "Amramatica" was given by Flacourt. This Madagascar species was lost sight of by botanists until 1797 when Poiret published its name in Lamarck's famous "Encyclopedia," but it was not introduced into cultivation until 1879 when Messrs. Veitch of Chelsea received it from their collector, Charles Curtis. It was the Ceylon species that Linnaeus based the genus upon.

The story of *N. Northianae* is worth recording. This fine species was revealed to science through a painting made by Miss Marianne North [very fascinating are her "Recollections of a Happy Life," published in two volumes by the Macmillan Co., 1894] whose life was largely spent travelling over the world with paint-box, brush, and canvas. The results of her skill are many hundreds of accurate pictures of flowers painted in every land and which, bequeathed to the nation, are one of Kew's proudest possessions.

The sketch made in Sarawak was shown in 1880 to Mr. Harry Veitch who at once recognised it as representing a new species of Nepenthes. Miss North said the specimen had been brought to her by an employee of the North Borneo Company "who traversed pathless forests amid snakes and leeches to find and bring them down to her." Charles Curtis was about to start on a collecting trip for Messrs. Veitch in Malaysia and he received special orders to try and introduce this Nepenthes into England. Curtis experienced much difficulty in finding the plant. After searching vainly for several days he decided to give up the task in the belief that Miss North had been wrongly informed as to the locality in which it grew. When on the point of leaving it occurred to him to look over a steep escarpment, which he accomplished by lying prostrate on the ground, and to his great joy he discovered the plant growing at some distance beneath him. On reaching the plants he found ripe capsules and lost no time in transmitting the seeds to Messrs. Veitch with whom they soon germinated. Later the species was named for the estimable lady who first brought it to our knowledge. It has proved to be one of the most tractable under cultivation, and it is one of the handsomest of the genus.

Some Nepenthes are low sub-shrubs, others climbers with stems 30 ft. and more long; they grow in humus-filled niches on the face of cliffs or on the tops of rocks or epiphytically in the forks of trees. The flowers are insignificant and pollinated by the wind, but the pitchers are striking and in their shape, color,

IN A TROPICAL INDIAN FOREST

Where the Tree-fern sprays into sudden beauty and ambitious Aroids throw out pinnated leaves as they climb

and size are most reliable organs to discriminate between the species.

These pitchers on different species may be tubular, cylindric, urn- or flask-shape and are close-capped by a lid when young. The pigmy of the genus is *N. phyllamphora* with pitchers no larger than a man's thumb; the giant is *N. rajah* whose pitchers hold as much as two quarts of water. Between these extremes are found every gradation. In color the pitchers are usually some shade of red without, more intense and purple within; very many are mottled and striped and blotched in a striking manner; a few are green without. The rim of the pitcher, which always curves inward, is variable in width and the channelling is often very remarkable. These pitchers secret honey at their entrance and act as traps to decoy insects and small animals whose bodies are decomposed by a fluid secreted from the walls of the pitchers and supply the plant, in part at least, with its nitrogenous food. In other words these extraordinary plants, by the aid of these pitchers, capture and eat insects and small animals.

On Mt. Kina Balu, in 1851, Sir Hugh Low discovered *N. rajah* and other noble species, but the bulk have been introduced by the famous house of Messrs. Veitch to whom we owe most of the handsome hybrid Nepenthes which, on the whole, are more easily cultivated than their wild parents.

When dealing with China in our September article it was stated that Rhododendron found its headquarters in that land. On the mountains of Malaysia grow members of a peculiar section of the genus from which have been evolved by hybridization (mainly by Messrs. Veitch) a race of ever-blooming greenhouse Rhododendrons. The species of this section grow either epiphytically or in humus on cliffs and boulders. They are of straggling habit with tufted leaves and clusters of salver-shape flowers each with a long slender tube, the shape suggestive of a Stephanotis or a Jasmine flower. Typical species are R. *jasminiflorum, R. multicolor,* and *R. javanicum.* The colors are most brilliant and include white, pink, yellow, orange, red, and intense scarlet to crimson. From the hybridization of the above three and other species, many forms of greater value than the parent species have been produced. Indeed, though not easy of culture, these Rhododendron are among the most beautiful flowering shrubs that the Old World tropics have given to our greenhouses.

From New Caledonia came *Coleus Gibsonii* and *C. Veitchii,* pretty in themselves and parents of most of the familiar Coleus of our gardens whose leaves are of every color. Both were introduced by John Gould Veitch in 1865. From Uganda in the heart of equatorial Africa came the blue-flowered *Coleus thyrsoidea* sent to Kew in 1898 by John Mahon who died one of the first white victims of the dreadful sleeping sickness.

At Hongkong and south through the Philippines and Malaysia are found many species of Ixora. Some of these like *I. macrothyrsa, I. acuminata,* and *I. floribunda* have been introduced, and with hybrids from them are among the first ornaments of our stove or tropical houses.

The pretty *Plumbago rosea* hails from Ceylon, while Aeschynanthus with their fleshy leaves and bright colored flowers are common epiphytes in Malaysia. The climbing Hoyas, of which *H. bella* and *H. carnosa* with waxy flowers are familiar examples, are Indo-Malayan with outlying members in south China. The common *Ficus elastica* is a large tree in Indo-Malaya where it yields an inferior rubber. Various species of Aralia, with finely divided and pleasingly marked foliage of which *A. Veitchii* is a well-known example, are from the South Sea Islands.

From the dark forests of Assam came *Begonia rex* with its handsomely marked foliage. The pretty blue-flowered *Saintpaulia ionantha* is East African. Many noble Ferns we owe to the tropics of the Old World including all the epiphytic Platyceriums, *Asplenium nidus-avis,* many Tree-ferns and others too numerous for record here; Club-mosses too, including the remarkable *Selaginella grandis, S. Lobbii, S. atroviridis, S. caulescens* and the favorite *S. Kraussiana.* These with many Ferns carpet the depths of Malayan forests, others grow among the tree-tops.

The Lotus of African Lakes

FROM the lakes and sluggish rivers of Africa have come the rose-red *Nymphaea Lotus* and the blue-flowered *N. stellata,* but the finest jewel in the genus is *N. gigantea* from Queensland, with its large, lovely blue flowers. The sizable and but little familiar island of Madagascars known to the ancient, as "the Island of the Moon", has given quite a number of remarkable plants to gardens, but none more so than the extraordinary

Lattice-leaf plant (*Ouvirandra fenestralis*). This is an aquatic plant which grows slightly submerged below the water and has a skeleton-like leaf. It was introduced into Europe in 1855 by the Rev. William Ellis who presented the plant to Kew and other botanic gardens. It is a plant of great interest and always excites admiration, but is difficult to grow and good specimens are rarely seen.

Of fruits the eastern tropics have a plentiful variety, but only the Banana is really known to people of the North. The Mango is cultivated in hundreds of sorts and by some esteemed king of tropical fruits. Among the many others is the Durian with its fruit as large as a child's head, all stout spikes without, pure white and custard-like within of a flavor undescribable, though to my palate too impregnated with a garlic flavor. The proper relish of tropical fruits is mainly an acquired taste and especially is this true of the Durian, but the Mangosteen is, in my opinion, when eaten in Java or Singapore a fruit for gods.

The tropics of the Old World were first broached by Vasco da Gama and his ships in 1498, followed by the Spaniards to the Philippines in 1543 and the Dutch to Malaysia in 1595. The spices of the Indies and other products soon became famous and many were the strange tales and fables told of the marvels of tropical vegetation.

MEDINILLA MAGNIFICA

One of the most gorgeous of tropical plants in greenhouse cultivation bearing foot-long panicles of brilliant coral-red bloom admirably set off by shining evergreen foliage

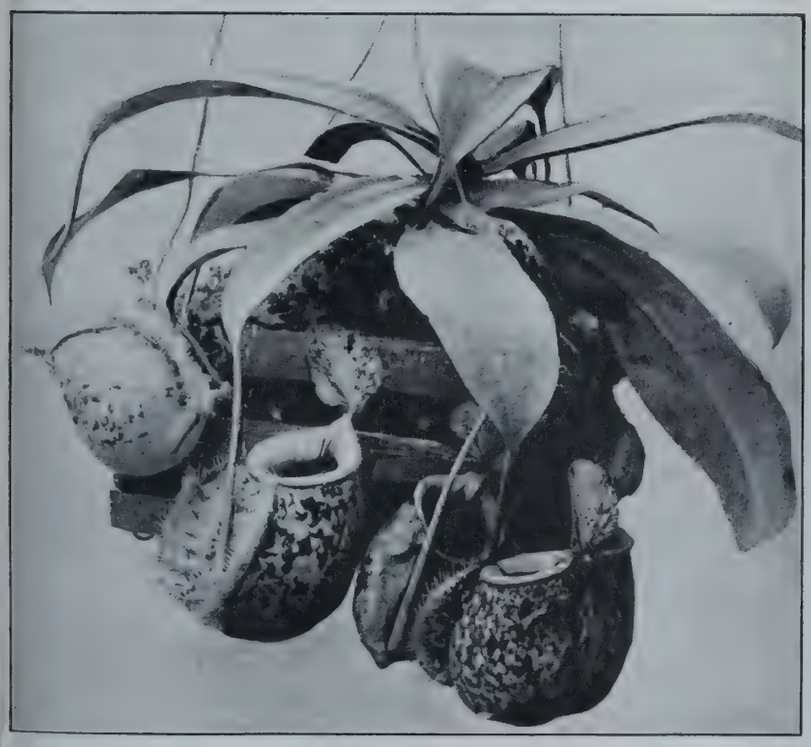
From earliest down to latest times plants have been carried to western lands by voyagers of all sorts and descriptions, but it was the 19th century that saw most of the ornamental tropical plants brought into our hothouses. The agencies have been manifold, but no one house has done more than that of Veitch, the famous nursery firm of Chelsea, England, now, alas, no longer in existence. Its travellers have been many but for the Old World tropics I content myself by mentioning John Gould Veitch, F. W. Burbidge, Charles Curtis, and David Burke.

Veitch, after most useful collecting work in Japan, visited the South Sea Islands and Australia and sent home many of our Crotons, Dracaenas, *Pandanus Veitchii, Aralia Veitchii* and many other plants now deemed indispensable. Stricken with lung affection, hemorrhage set in and he died in August, 1870, at the early age of thirty-one.

F. W. Burbidge travelled in Malaysia during 1877–78 and sent home a number of good things including the wonderful *Nepenthes rajah* and *N. bicalcarata*, several Orchids and Ferns. In 1879 Burbidge was appointed curator of the Botanical Gardens at Trinity College, Dublin, and held the position until his death in December, 1905. He did much to establish the present day popularity of the Narcissus and Daffodil,

Charles Curtis's name is inseparably associated with the history of Nepenthes, many fine species of which he introduced, including *N. Northianae, N. madagascariensis, N. Curtisii.* He also sent home many Orchids and valuable stove plants during the years 1874 to 1884 in which he travelled for Messrs. Veitch. In 1884 he was appointed Superintendent of the Botanic Gardens, Penang, from which he retired in 1903. With health broken by long residence in the tropics, he returned to England where he now lives.

David Burke was born in Kent in 1854 and collected for Veitch from 1881 to 1897. He visited both the Old and New World tropics and enriched gardens with a host of fine plants of which many were Orchids. He died on the island of Amboina on April 11th, 1897. It is recorded of Burke that he was one of those curious natures who prefer to live with native people more or less as a native and his early death was partly due to lack of proper attention to matters of food and health. In this connection it may be added that a plant collector's life is a rough and lonely one, and living under the conditions he has to live, it is easy to become morose and eccentric. Not all of us are endowed with a sense of humor sufficient to banish gloom and loneliness and maintain complete sanity among all sorts of people.



PITCHER-PLANTS (NEPENTHES)

First discovered in 1661 by P. Commers, in Madagascar, these uncanny insect-eating plants continue to stir the curiosity of men

IS THE THRESHOLD OF YOUR TOWN ATTRACTIVE?

Some Railroads That Are Doing Their Bit in Better Civic Gardening

IN COMMUNITIES where the garden spirit flourishes railways and citizens have begun to coöperate with splendidly satisfactory results. People in general are commencing to realize that towns as well as individuals are judged by first impressions and that no town can afford—even from a purely dollars-and-cents standpoint—to let the stranger alight at a rusty, out-of-date gate. The "boost your community" slogan may deserve some of the ridicule heaped upon it but it has, nevertheless, its distinctively constructive aspect, rooted as it is in a proper pride and genuine impulse toward better environment. Garden clubs and other groups of men and women in towns and villages where the depot still remains an eyesore will do well to focus on its clean-up and beautification by suitable permanent planting as a chief contribution to the activities of this year's National Garden Week (April 20th-26th).

WHERE VINES AND SHRUBS DO THEIR TRANSFORMING WORK

One of the many attractive stations of the Delaware, Lackawana, and Western Railroad which has shown itself particularly progressive and farsighted in this matter. The depot at Bloomfield, New Jersey

A GARDEN A WHOLE TOWN ENJOYS

This elaborate and carefully planned garden welcomes the commuter and visitor to Hartsdale (N. Y.) and affords conspicuous contrast to the dreary surroundings far too usually associated with stations. The New York Central Railroad may well congratulate itself on such inspiring achievement

RAILSIDE GARDENING IN CALIFORNIA

A certain orderly beauty is created by the "bedding-out" type of gardening once much in vogue but being rapidly supplanted nowadays by more gracious and less artificial gardening ways. At San Rafael, a station of the Northwestern Pacific Railroad Co.

LITTLE PARKS BEGIN TO FLANK THE RAILWAYS

The possibilities of planting along railroads and about stations are legion and each community must select the type best adapted to its own peculiar needs. A simply treated open park space at Mahwah, New Jersey, on the Erie Railroad, which would gain in effect if the shrubs were properly thinned out instead of being ruthlessly sheared back

EFFECTIVE FOUNDATION PLANTING ABOUT A WATER-TOWER

Imagine the ugly rawness of such an edifice without this friendly clothing of green to hide its base and bind it to earth. At Jenkintown ,Pa., on the Philadelphia and Reading Railway

WHERE SHRUBS GIVE GOOD SERVICE

One of the quickest ways to abolish bareness is by a liberal use of shrubs many of which grow rapidly and are interesting not only at flowering and fruiting time but all the season through. Select those whose leafage is attractive in shade and shape and, when feasible, include some evergreens for winter color, Orchard, Park, N. Y., of the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh Ry.

SAVORY HERBS AT YOUR OWN DOORSTEP

ALDIS DUNBAR

"Greens" the Year Through on a 4 x 8 ft. Kitchen Plot

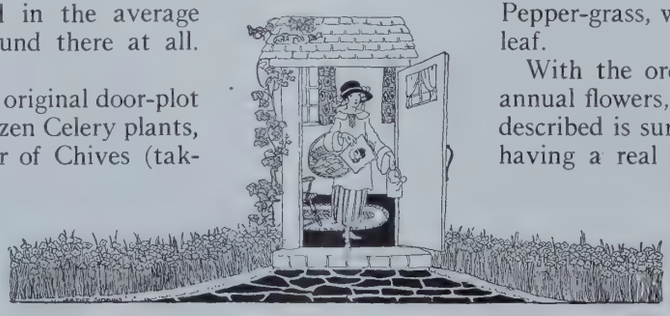
IN MARKETS, nowadays, one very seldom finds at either grocery or vegetable stall the bunch of savory "soup greens" that was once as much a regular item of the vendor's stock in trade as Cabbages or Potatoes. With its sprigs of fresh Parsley and crisp Celery (the latter often with a bit of the root included), a couple of Leeks and Carrots, three or four slender young Onions, and—in the Philadelphia markets of my childhood—several stalks of sweet herbs, Marjoram or Thyme or Savory, as well, it provided enough seasoning for an appetizing soup, a ragout and a stew, or for "stuffing" for roast fowl. But in these days one must generally buy at least a few cents worth of each of these "greens," instead of the old five-cent bunch; and frequently part of each purchase will wilt or wither before all has been used.

The question is how to have just enough of such indispensable green seasonings, and no more, and to have them fresh and crisp at the exact moment when they are needed, without an especial trip to the grocery, and without waste? The answer found by one small-city housewife is the kitchen-door plot—convenient, a very present help to efficient and economically toothsome cooking, close at hand in all weathers, and suggesting by its very presence the appetizing savors that would otherwise depend on whether a bit of this and a trifle of that could be had in time from the grocery.

EXCEPT for those condemned to dwell in apartment houses, or where tiny paved yards are the only rule, a plot four feet by eight or ten, for example (though the shape matters little), can be made possible with even a little ambition and determination. Once well started, it requires the minimum of hard work; indeed, almost cares for itself. The ideal situation for it would have a sunny exposure, and would be so close to the kitchen door itself that one could run out in the rain, if need be, for last-minute sprays of Parsley for garnishing, or for Chives for salad. The earth for it should be well and deeply spaded up, and should be given a "square meal" of fertilizer of some sort. A good bordering for it would be one of bricks, set end to end around the outer edge, and sunk one third in the ground.

If near a city market where farmers and market-gardeners bring produce and sell direct to consumers, plants of Celery, Parsley, and Chives can almost always be arranged, for with some kindly farm woman who raises her own, should they not readily be found on sale. If this be impossible, the choice lies between getting plants from some nursery garden, direct or by mail, or starting one's own in a "flat" or seed box, indoors, some six weeks before frost is gone and outdoor gardening becomes possible. So few plants are needed of each sort, that a shallow box measuring fourteen by twenty-four inches will hold enough seedlings to stock a fair-sized plot. And so little seed of each variety will provide them that several "plotters" can share the five or ten cent packets, making the initial cost hardly more than that of a couple of bunches of the discouraged looking Parsley sold in the average city grocery, when it is to be found there at all.

WHAT to plant? In my own original door-plot there was a row of half a dozen Celery plants, a four-foot row of Parsley, another of Chives (taking the place of Onions), a few plants each of Thyme, Sweet Marjoram, and Summer Savory. One of Sage could be added, if that flavor be not too rank for the family palate. Sage plants are sold by seedsmen, and live year after year. I had also a few plants of Lettuce, putting in a tiny pinch of seed every ten days, for succession, and would have had a row of Carrots as well, just inside the brick border, but that those had already been sown as border for a flower-bed, where their feathery green tops give an unfailing supply of finely cut foliage to combine with scarlet Nasturtiums and other garden posies, without affecting the growth of the roots.



Parsley suggests itself first, for flavoring as well as for dainty garnishing. The seed is slow in sprouting, so should be soaked overnight in warm water before planting. Even then, it often takes four weeks to show its first seed-leaves. In the North it seldom goes to seed the first season, and if given some slight protection of boughs and leaves, it will not only keep green and fresh under the snow, for occasional winter use, but will start up again in spring. The second year's growth is apt to be coarser and stronger, but it serves finely to "tide over" until the new seedlings make their appearance.

Celery and the sweet herbs desired (which can all be dried for the winter's needs when the outdoor season is over) should be started soon after Parsley. A single root of Sage will generally suffice for a family. Chives can be grown from seed, but it is slow work, and a "clump" bought outright, divided, and set out, will multiply itself, year after year. It has the tiniest possible bulb-roots, which can be used to border the plot. They are not pulled up for use, as only the tops, cut off as needed and chopped fine, are to be used in seasoning soups, salads, stews, or mixed through cottage cheese. Chives have a light purple blossom in spring, but the flower stems are tough and woody, and should be taken off promptly, as near the ground as possible.

Out of curiosity, one root of Tarragon (the French Estragon) was ordered with other plants, and it proved well worth while. Its tender tips, cut fine, are delicious in omelet, in meat salads, and in tomato-and-egg salads, but it should be used with discrimination, the flavor being distinctive, and unlike other herbs familiar in American kitchens. Not wishing to keep the plant over winter indoors, and supposing it to be a "tender perennial," unequal to enduring the winter, I stripped the leaves from it in late October, putting them in a pint bottle of good cider vinegar. In a few weeks, this was "tarragon vinegar," far superior to the imported, and so strong that only a few drops at a time could be used, diluted with unflavored vinegar. The plant, left out in the garden with no shelter save a few blown Maple leaves, has lived through two twelve-below-zero Massachusetts winters, among Berkshire hills, making strong growth during the intervening summers; and now, in its third year, is nearly three feet high, and is showing tiny florets on its tips.

Chervil—also dear to French chefs—was tried one summer, but its flavor bore so close a resemblance to that of Tarragon that it seemed hardly worth while to add it to the list. It has a finely cut leaf, resembling that of garden Cress or Pepper-grass, whereas Tarragon has a long, narrow leaf.

With the ordinary care that one would give to annual flowers, success with a bed such as has been described is sure; and for one who looks forward to having a real garden some day, and to enjoying fresh-picked home-grown vegetables, no better initiation and practice can be had than just the few daily minutes spent on a little kitchen-door plot.

AMONG OUR GARDEN NEIGHBORS

EVERY GARDEN MEANS A HOME

WANTED, A POEM ON THE DAHLIA

$50 Prize Offered

THROUGH the generosity of Mrs. Charles H. Stout, THE GARDEN MAGAZINE is privileged to announce the offer of a $50 cash prize to be awarded for a new and original poem on the Dahlia.

Verse submitted in this competition must be of joyous mood in any lyric form, but not exceeding six stanzas in length. Competition closes October 1st, 1924, and all entries must reach THE GARDEN MAGAZINE not later than that day.

Contestants may submit any number of entries, with the name and address of the author plainly marked on each one, addressing them to the Dahlia Poem Contest, c/o Editors of THE GARDEN MAGAZINE, Garden City, N. Y.

Mrs. Stout's enthusiasm for the Dahlia is well known, she is a successful amateur grower and exhibitor, a raiser of meritorious seedlings, and her "Amateur's Book of the Dahlia" is the accepted manual of cultural practice. Mrs. Stout's only stipulation in asking THE GARDEN MAGAZINE to be the medium of her offer is that the award be made to a composition of intrinsic merit, and to this end judges qualified to value poetic compositions are being asked to act on the jury. Their names will be announced at an early date.

A PERMANENT "ILLUSTRATION GARDEN"

GARDENING has come into its own rather more slowly than the other arts in this country—possibly because America's vast size and abundant natural beauty have induced a spendthrift mood rather than a creative one. But whatever the reasons for its laggardliness, there's no question about its having arrived at last; and one small straw that shows how winds blow gardenward is the recent staging of an "Illustration Garden" at the Art Center (New York City).

The purpose of this exhibition (designed by Beatty & Beatty, Landscape Architects) was to present "in a simple way pleasing ideas for the home garden" and a number of firms coöperated in supplying materials for a very pleasant effect with tea-house, walls and gate, bird-bath, benches against a background of evergreens, and the many other appurtenances of a livable and lived-in garden.

The Art Center now purposes to transpose this "Illustration Garden" bodily into its own back yard, thus perpetuating a serviceable idea for the benefit of the public as this garden will be open to visitors in the early spring as soon as settled in permanent quarters.

IOWA WINS A SPECIAL AWARD

WHEN the National Garden Week campaign was started by THE GARDEN MAGAZINE last spring, the magazine made an offer of $50 "for the best article illustrated with adequate photographs on what has been accomplished in some one place as a result of the stimulus of National Garden Week."

The competition closed on October first and a considerable number of manuscripts were recorded. It is unfortunate that, in the opinion of the judges, not one fell within the requirements. In a majority of cases the entry was merely a chronological account of some local (usually a school) effort, and sometimes consisting merely of newspaper clippings and fragmentary notes and data—not a comprehensive and complete account definitely exhibiting the reaction from the National Garden Week campaign; and in other respects all entries fell short of the required dual interest of an "article" and "adequately illustrated."

Nevertheless, the judges appreciate the earnest efforts and find in the account from Des Moines, Iowa, a very constructive article that is full of helpful suggestions for other places, and this has been selected for an award. Inasmuch as this account is not adequately illustrated, it is given an honorary award of $25.

This article we hope to publish in the February GARDEN MAGAZINE.

THE OPEN COLUMN

Readers' Interchange of Experience and Comment

White Webs That Spell Destruction

To the Editors of THE GARDEN MAGAZINE:

FOR three years I have been a subscriber to your good magazine, and I wish to ask for a little information regarding Cosmos and African Marigolds. Last spring I put out 50 plants of each, and when they were about 18 inches high, they were covered with a white web, which smothered the plants, so that I lost the entire lot without a bloom. I looked them over for web worms, but never found any. Can some of your readers suggest a remedy for plants in this condition?
—T. H. WALTON, *Waurika, Okla.*

A Hospitable Michigan Elm

To the Editors of THE GARDEN MAGAZINE:

EITHER before or after one has a garden with flowers and shrubs one inevitably becomes interested, too, in trees and birds, so I feel sure some of your readers will enjoy hearing about my Elm tree and the many birds we see in it. There are at least eight or ten good-sized Elm trees on my place, but the one I want to tell about was planted some twenty-five years ago and differs from all the others in some respects. Its foliage is much smaller and it always bears billions of seeds which the birds and squirrels both seem to love. In May I get so interested watching the birds feasting on these seeds that my work is neglected. At one time as many as five pairs of rose-breasted grosbeaks have been counted in it as well as a pair of orioles and numerous warblers. One morning the grosbeaks in this tree were singing at five o'clock daylight saving time! Last spring, by May twenty-second we had seen in this tree either feasting on seeds or insects the following named warblers: black and white, blackburnian, black-throated blue, black-throated green, golden-cheeked and magnolia, besides numerous others that we couldn't classify. We had also several pair of redstarts, but my little winter wren that has set up housekeeping in a box in a Bladdernut tree had a fight with them so they didn't stay long.

He has also driven away several pairs of wrens. He seems to think that as he has possession, he has "nine tenths of the law" on his side and evidently tries to enforce it.—CLARA B. BENTLEY, *Owosso, Mich.*

—As these warblers do not eat seeds they evidently frequent the tree in question for its available insect food. The golden-cheeked warbler is customarily known only from central Texas southward in winter to Guatemala—could this have been a case of mistaken identity or merely a happy accident?—ED.

How Abolish the Persistent Black Ant?

To the Editors of THE GARDEN MAGAZINE:

AN OLD Apple tree in my garden was filled with large black ants that welcomed the opportunity to nip the garden visitor. And now that the tree has been cut down the ants still remain in large numbers and are a steady pest. I suppose they house themselves in such pieces of the old roots as still remain underground. If you or any of your readers can give me suggestions which will enable me to eradicate the pest, I shall be most grateful.

I owe it to you to express my indebtedness to THE GARDEN MAGAZINE for a deal of help from every issue. Largely because of its help I am able to keep in my small yard (about 30 x 40) a grass patch bordered by blooms from Crocus time to late Chrysanthemum time, without any flowerless period. And they are always large and fine—I believe because I have acted upon suggestions in your pages.—ROYAL S. PEASE, *Annapolis, Maryland.*

Pine Shavings Manure for Spinach, Beets, and Eggplant

To the Editors of THE GARDEN MAGAZINE:

IN THE November issue, page 175, there is a short letter in which the thought is conveyed that barnyard manure taken from stables where pine shavings are used as bedding is of little value.

I wish to call the attention of your readers to a recent bulletin (No. 195) published by Bert R. Hartwell and F. L. Crandall of Rhode Island State College, Kingston, R. I. This bulletin gives the results of different garden crops grown in an experiment where 16 tons of barnyard manure with shavings bedding is compared with the yields of the crops where 16 tons of manure was applied with straw used as bedding. Beets, Spinach, and Eggplant gave as good yields where the shavings manure was used as where the straw manure was used. Carrots gave about a 20 per cent. increase where the straw manure was used. In this same bulletin other data are given where various chemical fertilizers were added to the manure for various crops. Extra nitrogen added to the manure gave appreciable increases in some instances. A sentence in the summary reads: "Using the total yields of all crops grown in this area during the 6 years, it appears that under otherwise like conditions 16 tons of stable manure gave about the same yield whether planer shavings and sawdust or straw had been used for bedding." Of course the quality of the manure where planer shavings is used would vary.—A. C. ARNY. *In Charge of Farm Crops, Department of Agriculture University Farm, St. Paul, Minn.*

One Gardener's Rosary

To the Editors of THE GARDEN MAGAZINE:

I'VE been re-reading "The Open Column" in a year's numbers. I frequently enjoy myself, so, "looking backward." While I read I thought that I must be peculiarly fortunate in my gardening, in spite of rats that eat strawberries, nightly; stray cats and dogs that manage to go gardening (or cultivating); hens that lift all barricades and surmount all difficulties; snakes that lunch on the toads I import; cut worms, top and root aphis, and inclemency of weather. I had last year, among natives, a most beautiful white Iris versicolor that never knew it had been transplanted; a pink Swamp Mallow which, in a dry place, had several flowers measuring eight inches across; plants two feet high of Corydalis, beautiful glaucous foliage and flowers of pink with yellow tip; our native yellow Helianthemum; Hepaticas which bloomed for a month; a plant of Mountain Holly which I found at the edge of our swamp; Betony, hardy white wild Morning-glory, cardinal Lobelia and the Philadelphia Lily.

In "imports" received in exchange from other states: Yucca glauca; Eryngium aquaticum; Papaver orientalis, a charming flower; Leucocrinum montana, a lovely little flower; Viola delphinifolia; Viola pedata bicolor; Callirhoe triangulata, whose white flowers came on after C. involucrata had gone, and stayed till freezes; Columbines from Arkansas, Montana, and Kansas. I have, too, a colony of Vermont Columbines; Coltsfoot and blue Cohosh; a Montana Potentilla with fern-like leaves; Heuchera americana; and lots of others. I had from seeds the California Wooly Bluecurls, Texas Bush Cypress, and Wild Lilac. I hope they live over.

Among new plants to bloom last year was Origanum hybridum; native Iris from Arkansas; rose color Spiderwort; and true Apogon Iris, blue.

I have Chinese Bush Cherry which blooms in April, and Chinese Willow which throws leaves at the same time. Bunched together they make fairy-like bouquets. I have a shrub which came from Chico experiment station labeled Caragana; it has blue reverse on the white pea-shaped flowers. I have a Rose brought from China by F. N. Meyer, a Chinese yellow Rambler with a most romantic history. When first it blossomed well and I realized what a Rose it was, I arranged for the propagation so it might be given to a Rose-loving public. The nurseryman in the South died and the Rose was lost; the one in Pennsylvania had to give up trial gardens during the war and the Rose was lost; a letter written to the editor of a floral magazine was published, in an effort to locate the Rose elsewhere, and a letter came from the Pacific coast making inquiry. But the Rose appears to have vanished from the Presbyterian mission in China, where Meyer found it, in the Boxer war. It is now being propagated by an Oregonian, and there is now a chance for it to get a hearing in public. It was near to being lost in my own garden in the severe winter three years ago, for under the deep snows mice destroyed the parent bush and but one slender plant was left to me. I took from it all cuttings I could and sent to Oregon. It will not have been "lost" forty years, like the White Kurume Azalea, but a good many years have passed since Meyer brought it to Americans.

I see that a great number of people are troubled with non-blooming double Poet's Narcissus. They are thirsty fellows. Heavy wet soil, "sticky" soil, seems to suit them best, and plenty of water for them has always meant plenty of flowers for me. Van Sions delight in sitting at the edge of a running brook.

If A. Dwight (May, 1922) has not yet found Fuchsia Riccartoni, he can get it of Howard & Smith, in California. Daphnes cneorum and Mezereum are to be had from Farr, and most other nurseries indeed.

Speaking about yellow-flowered perennials (discussed last year) I like as well as any for general gardening Buphthalmum salicifolium. It is a neat and graceful grower, flowers for a number of weeks, and can be used for beds or clumps. It is easily grown from seeds. Lepachys columnaris and Cassia marilandica are good, too, in background, and the native Partridge Pea, dwarf grower, is desirable to me.

I like to experiment, and I do it. I grow dozens of kinds, and I've grown and lost dozens of kinds. I also grow a choice assortment of weeds, but, in summing up, I can finish as I started—I must be peculiarly fortunate in my gardening.—M. E. MAIN, *Westerly, Rhode Island.*

Beware of the Moonflower

To the Editors of THE GARDEN MAGAZINE:

AFTER reading "The Moonflower as a Porch Vine" in your magazine for June, I would utter a word of warning. I fully agree with the writer as to its rapid and thick growth; nothing can surpass it. But the falling of the bloom and the raspy dead leaves make a constant litter, and besides that it is such a nuisance as to spreading that it threatens to smother and choke every plant or shrub near it.

I started in to kill the vine by my porch, but even though I fought it systematically with spade and kerosene all the long season, it is coming up this year over a wider radius than ever. It is so persistent that it almost seems some evil thing, more than just a plant.

I find Akebia quinata a most satisfactory vine, hardy, vigorous, clean, and free from insect pests. It is beautiful from its first delicate, graceful bloom throughout the year, as it is almost evergreen.

Shower of Gold (sent from the Fay Rose Garden, Woods Hole, Mass., in the days of that remarkable Rose grower, Mr. Walsh) is a most delightful yellow climbing Rose, vigorous, with handsome foliage and in its season a mass of bloom. To my mind it is finer here than any I have seen at its original home—the buds are exquisite.—ANNA E. HILL, *Knightstown, Indiana.*

Mistaken Identities or Mixed Labels

To the Editors of THE GARDEN MAGAZINE:

WOULD someone very kindly enlighten this bewildered amateur? In fall of 1922 I purchased a special offer of superbum Lilies, together with some candidum and auratum bulbs. I quite carelessly planted the superbums in very stiff clay with only a little coarse sand and gravel at the bottom of the trench for drainage. The candidum bulbs, on

SUNSHINY AND LIVABLE

Great masses of bloom interestingly varied in shape above which Foxgloves lift their piquant spires. Garden of Mrs. Frederick W. Kelly at Landsdowne, Pa.

MIDSUMMER IN MICHIGAN

Blue Cornflowers, Salmon-pink Zinnias, and Sweet Alyssum sweep gaily down this border in Mrs. H. L. Hurst's garden at Pontiac, Mich.

Little Glimpses into Some Gardens of Our Neighbors

SPRING COMES TO CALIFORNIA

The bright pink of Tulips Clara Butt backed by the foliage of Phlox and Pearl-bush and faced with the fine little flowers of Alyssum saxatile. At the home of Mrs. L. B. Stapleton, Oroville, Cal.

UNDER COLORADO SKIES

Lily pool in the garden of Mrs. W. T. Mathis at Pueblo, Colo.

A NOVEL USE OF DRIFTWOOD

Quite like some mythical griffin at rest is this gnarled piece of old Cedar with a bird-bath swinging from its tail, a tub of Nasturtiums on its head, and a box of Vinca and Geraniums where its body ought to be. In the garden of R. E. Condit, Harper, Wash.

the other hand, were as carefully planted and tenderly treated as it was possible. In July the superbum (?) Lilies came into full bloom, lovely pure white, very fragrant, seven and more flowers to a stalk. The foliage was a good deep green, rather heavy at the base but growing shorter and more sparse upon the stalks whi h were a good three feet high. All the bulbs did not send up flower stalks. A few put out as much as six inches to a foot of growth last November and did not die down all winter.

But my cherished candidum Lilies were not successful—and only two out of the whole lot grew—and only one of these showed any bloom, that one having a single bud, which had a very sorry droop.

Other Lily bulbs I purchased were such failures I have been foraging for information, and amongst books on the subject purchased "Lilies", by Adams, who is considered an excellent authority. Upon opening the book, the first picture I saw in it was an exact illustration of my superbum Lilies, which the author calls candidum or Madonna Lilies. Yet the bulbs I planted were like good-sized onions and not like the scaly bulbs I have always known as candidum. Please, somebody, what really were my superbum(?) Lilies, for I want to get more of them.—Eileen H. Butts, *Mich.*

—It looks as though the "wires were crossed" somewhere! Your account of the behavior of the bulb, habit, and growth of your reputed superbum, is that of candidum, the white fragrant Lily that makes a fall growth which persists all winter. We suggest digging up one of the bulbs and venture to think it will surely be scaly. But we cannot determine a plant without having flowers before us.—Ed.

Trilliums From Seed

To the Editors of The Garden Magazine:

I HAVE thousands of seeds of Trillium grandiflorum. How can I raise plants—sow—how long to come up and blossom? I have also seed of T. sessile—what are the conditions for raising them? I raise hundreds of Scilla under the shade of shrubs and have no trouble with them, but so far have had no success with the Trilliums.—J. O. Tilton, *Mass.*

—Sow seeds of Trilliums as soon as ripe. Follow Nature's lead and select a cool shady place and soil similar to that found in the woods where Trilliums flourish. Blooming plants may be then expected in two or three years' time. Both species may be handled in the same way. Possible reasons for lack of success heretofore are seed that was either not quite ripe or too old.. It does not retain its vitality long and should be sown when quite fresh. Trilliums are certainly among the most desirable of our spring-flowering plants. They can be made to do well even in city backyards but flourish best when planted alone in masses.—Ed.

The Smaller Spring-flowering Bulbs

To the Editors of The Garden Magazine:

IN THE Open Column of the June number R. F. Howard does a mighty good thing in drawing the attention of the readers of The Garden Magazine to those lovely early flowers which more than anything else announce the coming of spring.

I am rejoicing with him that those bulbs may be imported again, at least for some years, and I hope that many florists will make the propagation of those plants part of their business so that a generous supply will always be available even if importation should again be prohibited after three years.

It seems to me that it should not be difficult to grow all the plants mentioned in this country. It might, however, be helpful to know something about the conditions under which they grow wild.

Leucojum vernum (Snowflake) is the earliest of them all. It is a native of central Europe. I remember having picked flowers as early as the middle of February in the Jura Mountains of Switzerland. The flowers are bell-shaped, of a creamy white, the six lobes ending in a green tip; and it is not rare to see them coming out through several inches of snow. (This is the flower Mr. Howard erroneously calls Galanthus Elwesi). It seems to like a fairly rich and moist soil and half shady exposure. As it grows in clusters, it must be assumed that besides its propagation through seeds it multiplies also by forming new bulbs much in the manner of the Tulips.

Leucojum Elwesi is a native of southern France. Whoever has spent early spring on the French Riviera must have made the excursion over the Grande Corniche near Nice, and there as a part of that undescribable symphony of color in early April he cannot have failed to notice amidst the gorgeous vegetation covering the rocky hillside, those slender stalks with two or three cream-colored, bell-shaped flowers about 18 inches from the ground. Those were Leucojum Elwesi.

About one or two weeks after Leucojum vernum, in the Beech woods higher up in the Jura Mountains of Switzerland (2000 feet above sea level) the real Snowdrop (Galanthus nivalis) opens its pure white flowers. Like Leucojum vernum it has two leaves, and only one flower on a stem about 4 inches high. The flower is bell-shaped too, the corolla, however, consisting of six petals of which the exterior three are longer (about $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch) than the interior three ($\frac{1}{4}$ inch). It never grows in clusters; the plants are, as a rule, several feet apart from one another. The way they grow reminded me much of the Lady's-slipper (Cypripedium acaule) in the Kittatinny Mountains of New Jersey. The soil is a limestone covered with a few inches of mulch formed naturally through decomposition of the fallen leaves of the Beech trees. It has been adopted as a garden flower throughout Switzerland, especially for borders in a northern exposure and seems to thrive well in a light soil without any attention.

Of the Scillas only sibirica seems to be known as a garden flower. It is unquestionably the prettiest representative of this family. I would like, however, to draw the attention of your readers to its cousin of western Europe, Scilla bifolia. The plants grow about 4 inches high with two leaves similar to those of Leucojum vernum; the flower stalk has from 3 to 10 starlike flowers of a blue of the shade of Myosotis and the size a little smaller than sibirica. They are very early and generally open their flowers before Leucojum and Galanthus have closed theirs. Scilla bifolia does not seem to be very particular about the soil. Although it prefers light woods, I have seen it bloom in March year after year in rich meadows of which the grass was cut regularly in May.

Two kinds of Muscari grow wild in Europe. The smaller is about 5 inches high and has all its flowers (from 10 to 20) in one cluster at the end of the flower stalk. It grows in sunny meadows throughout Switzerland and eastern France. It would be well suited for borders. (I do not remember its Latin name.) The other kind, Muscari racemosum, grows about two feet high and has two different kinds of flowers on the same stalk. It is found principally in vineyards of southern France. I have seen it in a garden in this vicinity; it is well adapted to mass planting.

Fritillaria, although not mentioned by Mr. Howard, is another very pretty April flower that merits recommendation. It is found wild only in a few moist meadows in western Switzerland and eastern France; but wherever it grows, it covers many acres with its very peculiar checkerboard-like flowers.

In this connection I would like to mention some very pretty hardy perennials of the family of Ranunculaceae which bloom in March and April just at a time, therefore, when our gardens are still not very attractive. They are: Eranthus hyemalis, Adonis vernalis, Anemone montana, Anemone Pulsatilla. All four grow wild in central and western Europe. Perhaps some readers have them in their gardens and could tell us where seeds may be had.—A. Zimmerli, *New Brunswick, N. J.*

New Yuccas From Old?

To the Editors of The Garden Magazine:

THE stately Yucca is uniquely fitted for garden decoration, and as it is one of the few architectural plants, it can be used to advantage about the house itself. It is satisfying as it is, but I have been wondering if there may not be neglected possibilities in this plant. If plant breeders should see fit to spend their time and wisdom on it, might we not even acquire new colors? [Not very likely! Ed.]

I bought a dozen plants some years ago. This summer there were sixteen flowering stems. Although all the plants were supposed to be Yucca filamentosa there are differences both in manner of growth and in the flowering spikes. Two plants have recurving, drooping leaves which are decidedly different from the erect, stiff leaves of the true Yucca filamentosa. I suppose these are a different species. Could it be Yucca gloriosa which is described as having gracefully recurved foliage? Or, I believe there is still another Yucca with which I am not familiar that has this type of foliage. Of the plants which do not differ in leaf growth I note some distinctions in the flowering stems. There is one whose flower spike is shorter, more compact; the flowers more crowded, not drooping but erect, or nearly so. Still another distinction is in color of buds. In some plants, both stem and unopened buds are strongly flushed with red. Indeed, from the appearance of the plant one would naturally expect a pink flower. However, the buds open to the usual cream color. These variations in so small a number of plants lead one to conclude that by raising a great many Yuccas one might, by selection, acquire something decidedly different. I believe the Yucca is readily grown from seed, but I have never attempted this—Amelia H. Botsford, *Edgemoor, Del.*

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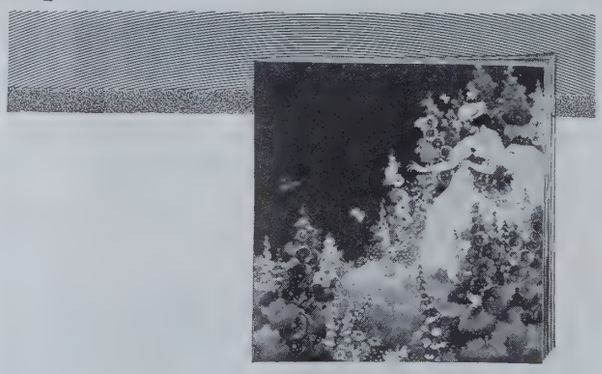

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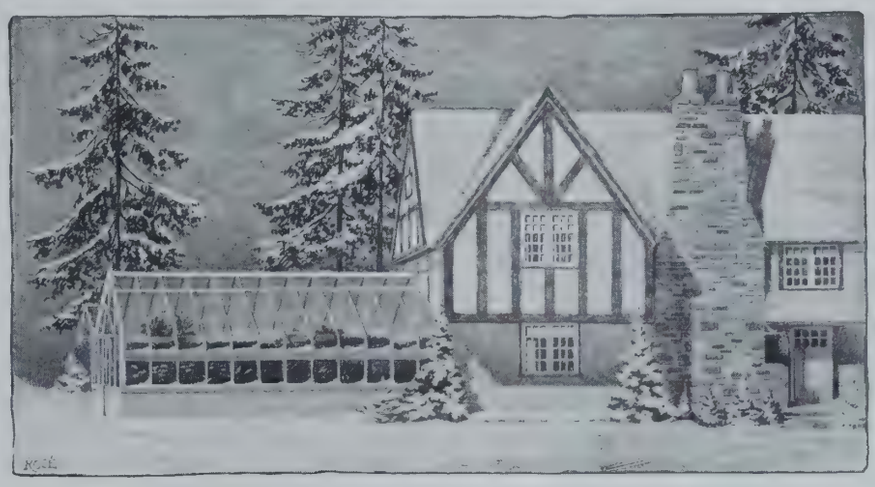

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From the King's estates to the smallest, well-cared-for homes, Sutton's Seeds are planted in the prettiest gardens of England, where gardening is a fine art. Sutton exhibits have won 815 gold medals and other awards. These seeds give equally fine results in American soil and climate.

Sutton's 1924 Catalog and Horticultural Guide quoting U. S. prices will be mailed for 35c (international money order). This is allowed on first $10.00 order. Send for your catalog now—and enjoy it while you plan.

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Royal Seed Establishment
READING ENGLAND
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The seed business with a record of 116 years

A New Form of the Valued Japanese Yew

Taxus cuspidata Hicksii

One of the finest upright growing Evergreens ever presented to American gardeners. In some respects Taxus cuspidata Hicksii resembles the Irish Yew. The growth is columnar with upright branches. The *original tree* in Hicks Nurseries is over 6 feet tall, and a most lovely specimen. We have been propagating this new variety (Taxus cuspidata Hicksii) for several years and now introduce it to the public as one of the finest varieties of Yew in existence.

1½ to 2 Feet Plants
Balled and Burlapped
$5 Each

Prof. L. H. Bailey, in his new book "Cultivated Evergreens" (Macmillan) refers to this variety saying it "has proved perfectly hardy at Arnold Arboretum where the Irish Yew is too tender." It was named by E. H. Wilson and described in the Bulletin of the Arnold Arboretum. We have only a limited quantity of saleable plants and suggest that you make reservation at once—shipment to be made in early spring.

Winter Planning—A New Catalogue

You will enjoy and profit by this booklet which shows what you can do if you are near the coast from Cape Cod southward, further inland by mulching in late December; shows how to rearrange your place, to make a new landscape, to move big trees in winter. Features many new and rare plants, named varieties of blue berries; shade trees and evergreen 30 years old, and apple trees 15 years old. Send for a copy of this unusual Hicks Booklet.

HICKS NURSERIES
Box M. Westbury, L. I., New York

Kemp's Wonder Glads and ***Waite's Famous New Dahlias***

Sensational Introductions for 1924. The "Last Word" in these popular Garden flowers. Beautifully illustrated Gladiolus Catalogue on Dahlia List, free for the asking. Please say which you want or ask for both.

J. A. KEMP—*Glad—Dahlia Specialist*
Little Silver New Jersey
See Ad. Page 235, December Garden

WE GROW 1500 DIFFERENT VARIETIES OF

DAHLIAS!

The best only, and the largest selection in the U. S. A. Our Catalogue containing about 800 of these, at attractive prices, will be issued in December. In the meantime, send us your list of wants, for prices and be sure of getting what you want by ordering now.

INDIANA DAHLIA FARM New Albany, Ind.

ORDER YOUR 1924 DAHLIAS NOW

Every Flower Lover Wants A Collection of DAHLIAS

We can furnish you field grown tubers, or plants if you prefer, of practically every worth while Exhibition Dahlia, originated anywhere in the United States, including Jersey's Beauty, Jersey's Gem, Margaret Masson, Uncle Sam, Myra Valentine, Mariposa, Esther Hunt, Amun Ra, White Sister. Or we can help you plan a collection with more moderate priced favorites such as George Walters, W. W. Rawson, City of Portland, F. W. Fellows, Pierrot, Helen Durnbaugh, etc.

SEND FOR OUR CATALOGUE—

Ready for distribution. It also includes a list of our Jersey's Wonder Gladioli, that attracted so much attention at The Pennsylvania Horticultural Society's Exhibition held in Philadelphia in October.

STEWART & FISHER, Inc. 40 Elmhurst Avenue, Trenton, N. J.

Antique Colonial Reproductions

Colonial Fireside Wing Chair

reproducing an original 18th Century New England example. All exposed wood of solid mahogany with hand carved ball-and-claw feet. Skilled hand craftsmanship throughout. Stuffed with pure hair and covered with smart durable figured denim, colors—blue, brown, and taupe; samples on request. 48 inches high, 23 inches deep, 27 inches wide. Guaranteed to be as represented or money refunded. Finest chair of kind made; best value obtainable anywhere.

Price $49.50

Carefully crated for shipment. Sent on receipt of price or C. O. D. with $20 deposit.

We make many other pieces equally desirable—all of finest workmanship and materials. Send for booklet L-1.

Winthrop Furniture Company
185 Devonshire Street Boston, Mass.

They Come from Farr

Hardy Chrysanthemums

are the best late fall flowers; so resistant to frost and chilling winds are they that the first light snows frequently fail to dim their glory. Their brilliant, showy flowers make the November garden one of great beauty, when all the other flowers are gone.

Spring set plants will make strong summer growth and give a profusion of bloom next fall; greater first-year returns than from any other perennial.

Special Offer of Farr's Hardy Chrysanthemums

25 plants in 5 named varieties . $5.00
50 plants in 5 named varieties . 9.00
(Our selection of varieties)

Better Plants by Farr, our catalogue, is sent free to garden lovers. It fully describes all the desirable perennials and shrubs, particularly Peonies, Irises, and Lilacs.

BERTRAND H. FARR
Wyomissing Nurseries Company
104 Garfield Ave., Wyomissing, Penna.

BETTER PLANTS BY FARR

Helps to *Better* Gardens

Soil, season, and sunshine are essentials, but by far the greatest factor in the garden is the seeds, bulbs, and plants you entrust to the soil.

For 86 years the House of Dreer has been governed by but one motive: to supply the choicest seeds, plants, and bulbs that human ability can produce. America and Europe alike contribute to make Dreer's a vast supply house of horticultural merchandise and the index to it we offer in

Dreer's Garden Book

We have endeavored to make this book a true representative of our business. Experienced gardeners throughout the country have helped us make the cultural directions practical and readable.

Its 224 pages contain perhaps more practical garden lore than that found in many an expensive garden book. It matters little whether you are interested in vegetables, annuals, or perennials from seeds, choice Dahlias, Gladioli, or Cannas, flowers, or house plants, you will find them all listed and offered in such a way as to make it easily possible for you to determine just what kind of a garden you want and may have.

This freely illustrated book, with hundreds of photographic reproductions, besides eight full pages in colors, is gladly mailed free. Please write for your copy to-day, mentioning this publication.

HENRY A. DREER
714-716 Chestnut Street
Philadelphia, Pa.

Alling's Dahlias for 1924

We Announce

White Glory—Pure white decorative of graceful form and excellent qualities for exhibition purposes or as a commercial cut flower. Beautiful flowers on very strong stems. An excellent addition to the list of whites.
Tubers, $10.00 each.

Pride of Connecticut—A most beautiful new Pink decorative. Exquisite flower of good substance and graceful appearance.
Tubers, $5.00 each.

1924 Catalogue—Ready January 1st.
Contains full descriptions and prices of my select Collection of Dahlias.

C. Louis Alling, *Dahlia Specialist*
251 Court Street West Haven, Conn.

The Alling Dahlias are absolutely free from diseases or stunted plants.

Have you written for your 1924 "Blue Book" of dahlias and gladioli? If not, write for a free copy to-day.

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6086 Hillegass Ave., Oakland, California

Ask for a description of
THE NEW NATURE LIBRARY
Doubleday, Page & Co.

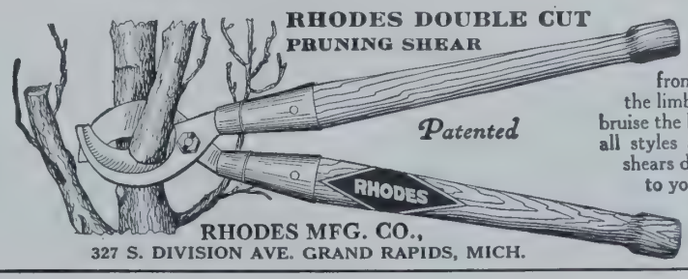
Grow Dahlias of Real Merit

Here are three beautiful dahlias that will grace your garden. They will be sent postpaid to any point in the U. S. upon receipt of price.

Jersey Pride (Hybrid Decorative). $5.50
Radio (Peony) 10.50
Myra Valentine (Decorative).... 15.00
Special offer of all three of the above 26.00

Send for my free catalogue "Dahlias of Real Merit" which describes many other varieties.

GARRETT K. VAN SICLEN
2nd Street, North Bayside, L. I., N. Y.



THE only pruner made that cuts from both sides of the limb and does not bruise the bark. Made in all styles and sizes. All shears delivered free to your door. Write for circular and prices.

RHODES MFG. CO.,
327 S. DIVISION AVE. GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

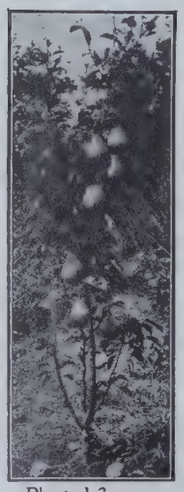
Have a Little Fruit Garden of Your Own

Plant

Dwarf Trees

PEAR APPLE PEACH
PLUM CHERRY

With warm spring sun, you'll just hanker to plant something; and the first place you'll think of will be that empty space in your garden. Our dwarfed fruit trees, fresh-dug and reset on your place, will make your fruit-garden dreams come true. Three or four summers after planting the dwarf trees will be fruiting.



Planted 3 years

Planted 7 years

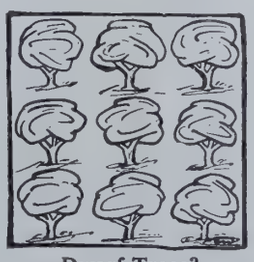
These trees not only fruit very quickly, but may be planted as close as ten or twelve feet apart; and though the trees are dwarfed, the fruit is generally finer and larger!

The following reports show what dwarf trees are doing: 32 peaches from a tree planted two years, 75 peaches the following year: nearly a bushel of Elberta peaches from a four year tree; two and one half bushels of Stayman Winesap apples from a tree planted five years; one barrel of McIntosh apples from a tree planted seven years; one four year quince matured 12 large fruit, the largest 14 ounces, besides 20 thinned out before maturity; 14 Bartlett pears from a three year tree; one and a half bushels of Clapp pears from a tree planted five years.

WHICH WOULD YOU RATHER HAVE?

Four Kinds or Nine Kinds?

Ordinary Trees



or Dwarf Trees?

Complete Catalogue Free

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Everything your garden, lawn or orchard needs

Whether you have a small suburban home or large country estate, here is your handiest possible guide to the most fertile flower and vegetable seeds and the sturdiest trees, plants and shrubs the world provides.

THE STORRS & HARRISON CO.

1924 Catalog

illustrates and accurately describes a great variety of carefully selected shrubs, full flowering perennials, hardy vines and berry bushes, vigorous fruit and handsome shade trees—and a wealth of flower and vegetable seeds from time-proved strains. For 70 years S. & H. offerings have been the choice of amateurs and professionals everywhere.

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Nurserymen and Seedsmen for 70 Years
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New or Noteworthy Plants

is the title of an unique catalogue, featuring the native shrubs and flowers of *Mountain and Plain* and other things not commonly offered. It is a booklet with ideas, and if you respond to the call of outdoor life you will enjoy reading it; many tell me that they do.

Test your need for this catalogue by your familiarity with the following plants: Rocky Mountain Flowering Bramble, Chinkapin Oak, Desert Rose, Arctic Willow, Colorado Male-Fern, Hardy Cactus, Sand Lily, Red Sunflower, and the true Rocky Mountain Columbine. Thirty years' experience enables me to select and deliver to you time-tested, sterling varieties, well grown and perfectly packed.

Do you want this catalogue? It will give me pleasure to mail you a copy, free and post paid. Send your request to-day, asking for 3rd edition of New or Noteworthy Plants.

D. M. Andrews, ***Nurseryman***
Boulder Colorado

Livingston's Rosy Morn

The Newest Livingston Creation

Equal to the best. Remarkably smooth, bright rosy pink Tomatoes, ripening to the stem, without cracks. Medium sized, so much desired by home and market gardeners; a remarkably heavy producer, ripening close to Earliana.

Pkt. 20cts. and 35cts., ¼oz. $1, ½oz. $1.75.

New Golden Acre Cabbage. A week earlier than others. Medium sized, hard, round heads. Pkt. 25cts., ¼oz. 35cts., ½oz. 65cts., oz. $1.25.

Golden Plume Celery. Deep golden colored stalks; rich nutty flavor; matures early. Pkt. 25cts., ¼oz. $1.

King of Denmark Spinach. Ready in 30 days from seed; stands two weeks longer than other varieties before going to seed. Pkt. 10cts., oz. 15 cts., ¼lb. 35 cts.

LIVINGSTON'S SEED ANNUAL

describes "True Blue" seeds for vegetable and flower garden and farm. Illustrated from photographs; records more than 70 years experience in seeds. Send for a copy.

THE LIVINGSTON SEED COMPANY

Dept. G **Columbus, Ohio**

Our Garland of Fragrant Novelties for 1924

Aquilegias from the Engadine

Superb long spurred Hybrids flaunting a Rainbow radiance of color. Sow these graceful beauteous tinted flowers and be richly rewarded.

Antirrhinum "Peachblow"

A distinct English variety, the plants bearing massive spikes of bloom most striking when used en masse—the individual flower is unique with a central band of rich golden yellow merging above and below into a delicate rosy peach tint.

Centaurea Turkestanica

A lovely new variety for borders and margins of shrubberies, the pale yellow flowers gracing tall stems 2 to 3 feet.

Hollyhock "Chater's" Queen of Sheba

Very double finely formed full flowers of a beautiful primrose buff hue with rosy reflections.

Linaria Macedonica Speciosa

A new strikingly handsome hardy perennial from the Orient, which blooms freely the first year when sown early. Flowers of a clear cream color with large orange spot on lower lip, 2½ ft.

Lupinus "Downers Marvellous Hybrids"

Sown outdoors in early Spring, produce splendid bold flower spikes in every hue from palest pink to rich bronze and purple.

Lupinus Polyphyllus "Sweet Scented"

Handsome spikes of self or bicolored flowers varying through every tone, exhaling a delicious scent.

Pentstemon "White Butterfly"

A true pure white, large flowering bedding Penstemon.

Pkt., any of the above, each, 50cts., Half pkt. 30 cts., trial pkt., 15cts.

NEW AND RARE LILIES
GROWN EASILY FROM SEED

"A GARDEN OF LILIES
A spirit in them sings,
A light about them beams."

Hybrid Martagon Lilies

Wonderful Hybrids growing 6 ft. high. Petals slightly reflexed, colors rosy pink to pinky buff with interior dark spots inside.

Lilium Willmottiae

Grows 4 ft. high with about 20 flowers on stem of a vivid orange red, the recurved petals spotted brown. Excellent for pots or outdoors.

Lilium Martagon Album

Spikes 4 to 5 ft. carrying 20 to 30 pure white waxy flowers, Turks Cap shape.

Lilium Giganteum

The noble HIMALAYAN Lily. When established it grows 10 to 14 ft. high with numerous long tubular white lilies flushed purple inside.

Lilium Tenuifolium

The Coral lily of Siberia, produced in masses of 20 to 30 on slender stems, grass like foliage.

Pkt. $1.00. Half pkt. 50 cts. Trial pkt. 25 cts.

Our 1924 Seed Book lists these and many more NOVELTIES in flower and VEGETABLES. Rare bulbs, etc.

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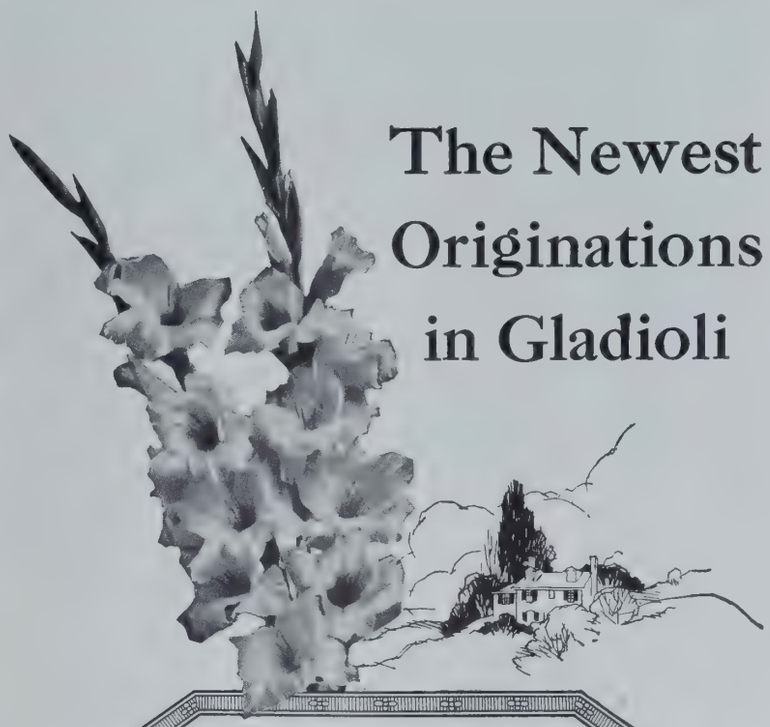
35 WARREN ST. NEW YORK

Established 47 years

H. H. BERGER & CO. THIS SEAL ASSURES THE BEST FOUNDED 1877 NEW YORK



The Newest Originations in Gladioli

PINK, yellow, orange, red, lavender, purple, coral—all the radiant hues of a glorious sunset are merged in my newest gladioli originations. The Gladiolus Kunderdii (the ruffled-petal type) created a distinctly new kind of gladiolus—and one that is conceded by all to be the most beautiful strain of this wonderful flower.

The varieties offered this year include many colors and shades in the ruffled-petaled type, an unmatched collection of the plain petaled kinds and an unusually fine number of primulinus hybrids—the butterfly and orchid-like forms. Lacinatus, my latest origination and the forerunner of another new race of Kunderd Gladioli, is a beautifully fringed or lacinated-petaled type.

Kunderd Gladioli are easy to grow and with proper care will reward you with a wonderful profusion of bloom. I have prepared, personally, cultural directions that will enable anyone to grow my gladioli successfully.

Send for My New Gladiolus Catalog—Free

and you will get these instructions, together with the complete list of Kunderd Gladioli with descriptions—many of them illustrated in colors. Write for this book at once so that you may choose the gladioli you want and send in an early order while my stocks are large.

A. E. KUNDERD, Box G, Goshen, Ind., U.S.A.
The Originator of The Ruffled Gladiolus

Special Trial Collection Offer "Surprise Collection"

Contains ten named (but not labeled) varieties, no two alike, representing the various types of Kunderd Gladioli. Post-paid for $1.10.

Improved European Filberts

Handsome Shrubs—Real Nut Producers

A Hall success for over eleven years that not only fill an important place in ornamental plantings and in nut borders for walks and drives, but are a success commercially. Thrive in any moderately rich, well drained soil. Are HARDY and ADAPTED TO THE MORE NORTHERN STATES.

Here is something you also want—

The most rapid growing climbing vine—splendid coverage the first year. **Silver Lace Vine (Polygonum Aubertii)** great foamy sprays of white flowers bloom through the summer and fall.

You need this too—

The New Dwarf Privet

illustrated at the bottom of this advertisement—hardy, thick, low-growing ($1\frac{1}{2}$ feet) for border edging where the ordinary Privet or Barberry is high.

Another specialty is the

New Everblooming Rugosa Rose

Everblooming Red Rugosa

For mass and hedge plantings—not for the rose garden.

Shown in natural color in our free catalogue.

Clusters of beautiful bright red flowers resembling bunches of red carnations. Very double with petal edges serrated and with the beautiful deep green, healthy foliage characteristic of the Rugosa Rose. Blooms continually from early summer until frost.

Everblooming Hybrid Tea Roses

We have a splendid collection for spring planting. Our list includes thirty-seven superb new varieties, such as Los Angeles, Constance, Madam Butterfly, Lolita Armour, Mrs. S. K. Ringe, Crusader.

These are only a few of our specialties. Many others are illustrated in full color in our Free Catalogue for 1924. **Send for your copy** to-day and find out about our splendid assortment of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Roses, Berry Plants, etc.

L. W. Hall Company, Inc., 492 Cutler Bldg., Rochester, N. Y.

Send for free catalogue to-day

NEW DWARF PRIVET

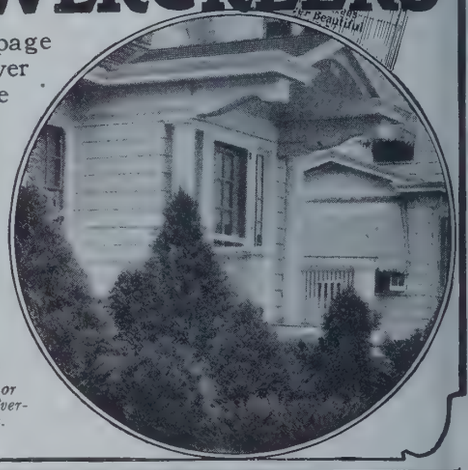
Splendid Nursery Stock of all kinds

As Much a Part of the Home as the Hearth Stone

You, too, can enjoy Evergreens around your home, whether the grounds are large or small, for there are Evergreens for every purpose. A Free copy of our greatly enlarged and improved 1924 Catalogue will be sent you on request, fully describing

HILL'S EVERGREENS

Twenty-three full page color pictures, and over 100 illustrations make this catalogue a most interesting book. It is authentic both as to illustrations and descriptions. Don't fail to get your copy.



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106 Cedar St. Dundee, Ill.

Evergreen Specialists
Largest Growers in America

Your local Nurseryman, Florist or Landscape Architect has Hill's Evergreens or can obtain them for you.

Whitesbog Blueberries
for your garden

Picture the old-fashioned blueberry—to memory dear—enlarged to the size of a grape! Imagine it plumper, firmer, handsomer—with a flavor somehow sweeter and more delicious.

With Whitesbog Blueberry Plants you can raise such fruit in your own garden. The bushes themselves are beautifully decorative all year.

The glossy foliage studded with thick clusters of smooth, bloom-covered berries from late June to mid-August is at home in even the formal garden; flaming leaves and crimson twigs give fall and winter cheer.

Write for circular, handsomely illustrated in color, for full information about this newest of the cultivated garden fruits.

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BLUEBERRY NURSERIES

Headquarters for Pure-Bred Blueberry Plants

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The Original DAHLIAS OF QUALITY and DISTINCTION

DAHLIADEL NURSERIES
WARREN W. MAYTROTT
VINELAND, N. J.

DAHLIADEL assures you of true-to-name tubers grown for health and vitality at a moderate price.

Our 1924 illustrated catalogue includes such notable introductions of our own as

BETTY—A well formed deep decorative of light amber and yellow.

EMMA MARIE—A fine large pink and white hybrid cactus of unusual merit.

EASTERN STAR—A rich golden amber decorative with real exhibition qualities.

PRIDE OF DAHLIADEL—A massive deep carmine red decorative.

as well as Kitty Dunlap, Mariposa, Mrs. I. de Ver Warner, Nobilis, Shudow's Lavender, Wizard of Oz, and over two hundred true and tried novelties and standard varieties.

Just your name and address on a postal brings the catalogue.

DAHLIADEL NURSERIES
VINELAND NEW JERSEY

Harris Seeds

for your Flower and Vegetable Garden

CATALOGUE SENT FREE ON REQUEST

A rare and charming flower

BLUE SALVIA

(Salvia farinacea)

Long graceful spikes dotted with flowers of a charming shade of blue. Very handsome in the garden and most useful to mingle with other cut flowers, giving a charm and grace hardly attained in any other way.

If you want something distinctive and different from what is seen in every garden the Blue Salvia will prove a great interest and pleasure.

Easy to raise and quite hardy, flowering in August when seed is sown in the spring.

Seed 20c. a packet; 3 pkts. 50c.

Our large and complete catalogue of Vegetable and Flower seeds and plants together with a little book of culture of vegetables and flowers will be sent with each order. Or the catalogue will be sent free if requested.

We are large **growers** of both vegetable and flower seeds of the highest quality, very much superior to those usually sold.

Send for catalogue and buy direct from the grower.

Joseph Harris Co. ***Moreton Farm*** **R.F.D. 3, Coldwater, N. Y.**

A BORDER OF PERENNIAL LUPINES

GIANT SHIRLEY FOXGLOVES

New!

Elliott's Sweet-Scented LUPINES

Unquestionably the outstanding novelty of the season. Distinguished by charming colors and a delightful fragrance heretofore unknown among these favorite flowers

THE charm of the old-fashioned perennial Lupines or "Sun Dials" has been marvelously glorified in this superb new strain by the addition of a wealth of perfume and soft, harmonious colors.

They fill the borders, year after year, with fragrant spires of soft pink, glowing rose, white, lavender, sky-blue, purple, dainty fawn, and amber; with many lovely pastel shadings and artistic bicolors. The three-foot spikes make magnificent cut-flowers. Frequent cutting prolongs the blooming period from May on to early fall. Hardy, thriving in full sun or partial shade; easy to grow from seed.

Elliott's are fortunate in being able to offer this year a limited quantity of seed from these fine new Lupines, in conjunction with two other new flower creations of unusual merit, as follows:

Giant Shirley Foxgloves—A genuine "Shirley" production of extraordinary size and vigor, growing 6 to 7 feet tall. The flowerheads are over 3 feet long, crowded with big, bell-shaped blossoms. Colors range from white and shell-pink to deepest rose, many attractively dotted with crimson or chocolate. Hardy perennial.

Violet-Blue Balcony Petunias—One of the most superbly colored flowers we have ever seen—a lovely deep shade of pure violet-blue—rare in flowers of any kind, and absolutely unique in Petunias. Vigorous and spreading, with large flowers of rich, velvety texture, it is the ideal Petunia for decorative beds and porch boxes. It blooms continuously and profusely from early summer to late fall.

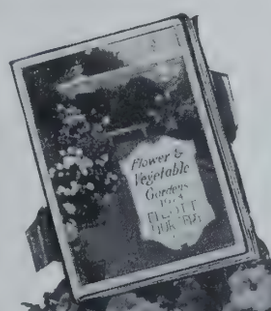
Special Introductory Offer

One packet of Elliott's New Sweet-scented Lupines, together with one packet each of Giant Shirley Foxgloves and Violet-Blue Balcony Petunias — ***for* $1.00**

Additional packets of the Lupines will be supplied at 50 cents each; Foxgloves at 35 cents each; and Petunias at 25 cents each

Send for this Book

Elliott's "FLOWER AND VEGETABLE GARDENS" *for* 1924 *describes all of the finest varieties of flowers, including many valuable new introductions besides the three above. A bright, well-illustrated little book that makes garden planning interesting, easy, and resultful. Free to all who are interested in fine gardens. Write for it to-day.*



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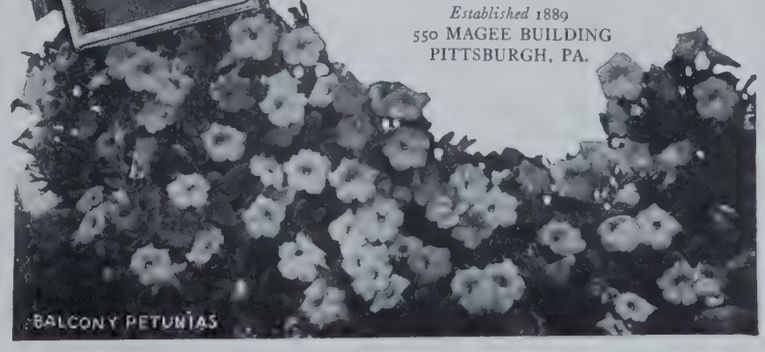
PITTSBURGH, PA.



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He took the world to her

Twenty-five years ago a boy left a little country town to find his fortune. He found it.

Two years ago, when radio was still a novelty, he took a receiving set back to the old home and set it up in his mother's room. That evening the world spoke to her.

She could not follow her boy away from home. But the best that the world has to give—in music, in lectures, in sermons—he took back to her.

The modern vacuum tube, used in radio transmission and reception and in so many other fields, is a product of the Research Laboratories of the General Electric Company. These Laboratories are constantly working to develop and broaden the service of radio.

GENERAL ELECTRIC

Unusual Plants
for Hardy Gardens

We carry a good line of perennials, deciduous and evergreen trees and shrubs and WE SPECIALIZE in new and rare plants such as

Kurume Azaleas.
Chinese Cotoneasters in variety
Scotch Heather in many varieties

Send for catalogue

EASTERN NURSERIES, Inc.
Holliston Mass.

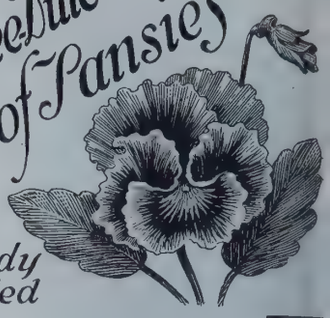
Mastick
Dahlia Creations

Among my Dahlia offerings for 1924 will be "Alannah" and "Judge Langford", both of unusual beauty, and the wonderful French novelty "Etoile de Foch."

These and many other rare and choice Pacific Coast, Eastern and Foreign Dahlias are described in my illustrated catalogue, which will be sent free on request.

M. G. Tyler
1660 Denver Avenue
Portland Oregon

The "Garry-Nee-Dule" Strain of Pansies



Extra Sturdy
Extra Frilled

Pansies are among the earliest recollections of my childhood. For fifty years they were the specialty of my father, William Toole, Sr. Both tradition and pride make "Garry-nee-Dule" pansies the finest obtainable the world over.

William Toole, Sr. Something entirely new in pansies. "The White Pansy with crinkly edges and a heart of gold."

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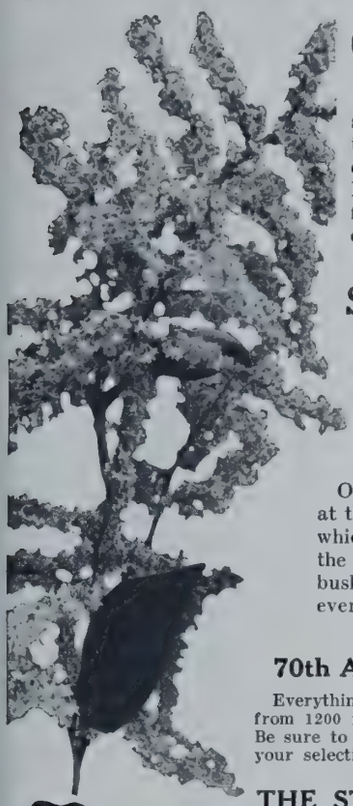

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From Markham's "The Man With the Hoe."

FOR untold ages, mankind tilled the soil by brute strength—his own or that of domesticated animals. It remained for the youngest nation—America—to break away from the hoe and put it on wheels; to perfect the plow, the reaper and binder. And yet again America triumphs, for from employing brute strength it has risen to use intelligence, making the mind the means to guide.

The BOLENS Power Hoe and Lawn Mower Tractor

The hoe does the work, your head and hands do the guiding. The Bolens does a great variety of work—seeding, cultivating, lawn mowing—and does it so easily and quickly as to save the operator's strength for more important mental tasks.

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Not only a new size but a new color—a marvelous rich velvety copper red—never before seen in snapdragon; indescribably beautiful!

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Golden West. A rich deep golden yellow with rosy lilac throat. A profusion of bright gold, lovely to behold.
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Our 1924 **Catalogue** with full description of Sagamore and others of the famous James Kirby creations in addition to introductions of our own origination and those of other growers will be sent upon request.

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are grown by experts in the country that produces the highest and best type of each variety. The prices are exceptionally moderate for such high quality.

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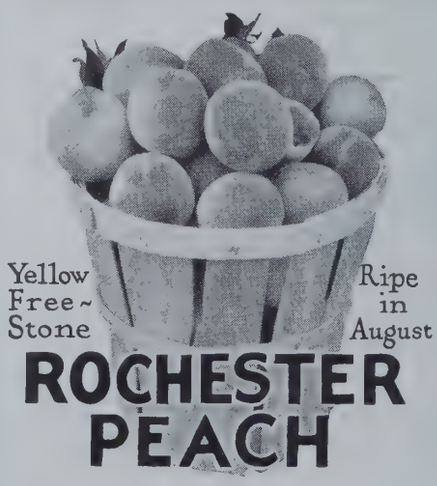

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Our Rochester frequently bears fruit the year planted.

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These trees were shipped in April, 1922, and through some error were not delivered for more than a week after reaching Grove City. We planted them the last week in April, 1922. From one tree this year, we have taken thirty-seven fine large peaches. This tree stands about eleven feet high, the spread of the branches being fully six feet and had it not been for late frost we would have had easily a peck or more from each tree. We think this is a most unusual occurrence and believe it speaks unusually well for the quality of trees sent out by your nursery. I might add that the quality of the fruit is wonderfully fine.

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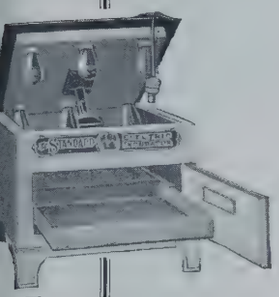

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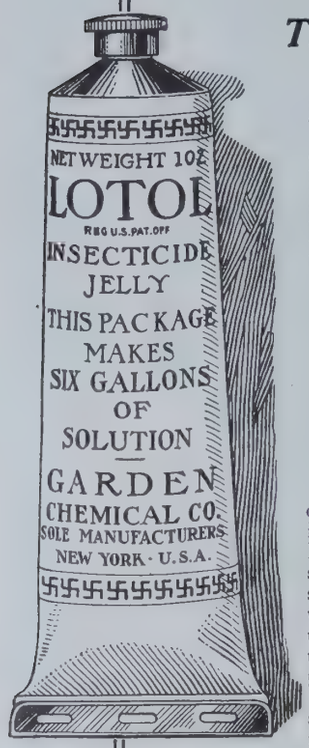

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Special Offer:—To win these particular varieties more friends than ever before, I will supply one each for $3.00 postpaid. If at the end of the season you feel that you did not get your money's worth, write me and I will square myself.

Please Write For My Free Catalogue

You will find its cultural directions invaluable. They are written so anybody can understand them, and give all the little "wrinkles" which stand for the difference between a Dahlia Garden of moderate success and one of outstanding glory. All my customers among GARDEN MAGAZINE readers will receive this book automatically. From others I shall be delighted to receive a request.

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A Typical Letter
from a user of the
Skinner System of Irrigation

OFFICE OF THE
CLARK ESTATES

Cooperstown, N. Y.
November 13, 1923

THE SKINNER IRRIGATION CO.,
Troy, Ohio.

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I find your system is far superior to wetting things with a hose; because it acts as a shower and does not wash the crop out of the ground—it is a great time saver as well.

I am more than pleased with the way it has worked this past summer and can heartily recommend it.

I am,

Yours truly,
(Wm. H. Doubleday, Jr.)

Send for Facts and Figures

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219 Water St. Troy, Ohio

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By LOUISE BEEBE WILDER

A practical colour manual, with exquisite paintings made from the author's own garden. *Net, $3.00*

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Callahan Greenhouses

are easily attainable and moderately priced. You, too, can enjoy the "year round" pleasure of a greenhouse garden of gorgeous blooms and fresh vegetables.

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Of *Double Flowering Blue and White Delphiniums*

Long Spurred *Columbines*

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At Greatly Reduced Prices for 1924

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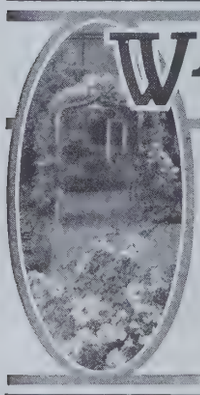

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for 1924

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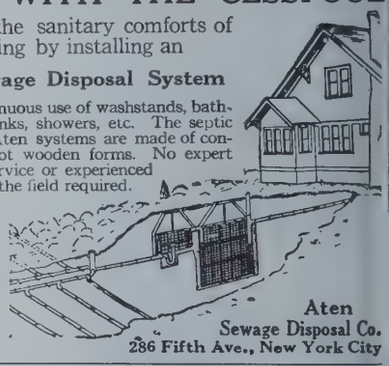

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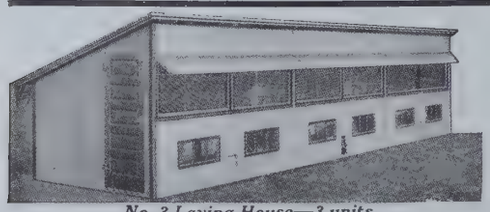

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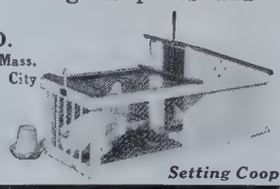

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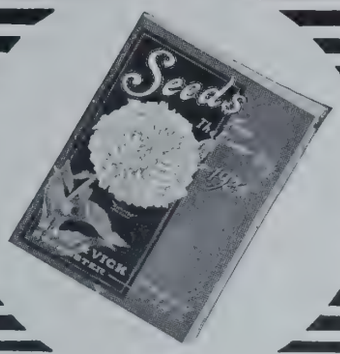

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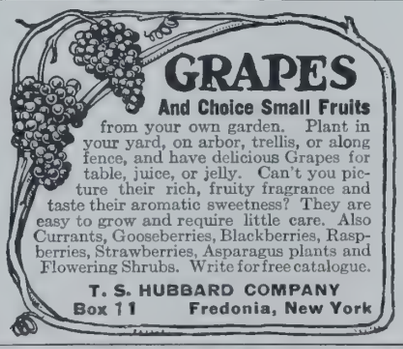

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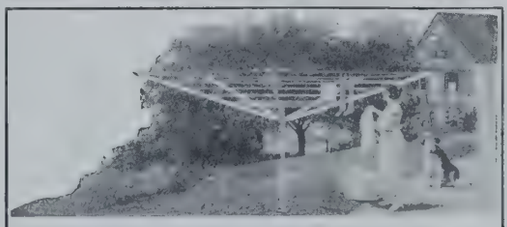

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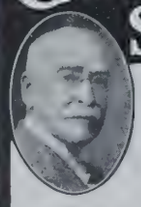

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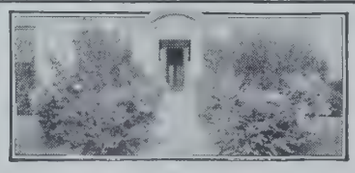

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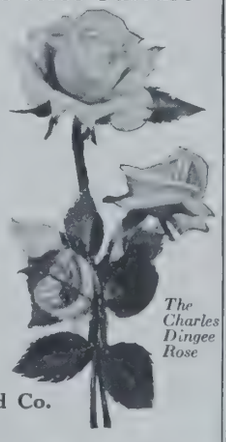

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GARDEN MAGAZINE

February, 1924

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The Story of Dorothy, Patron Saint of Gardeners

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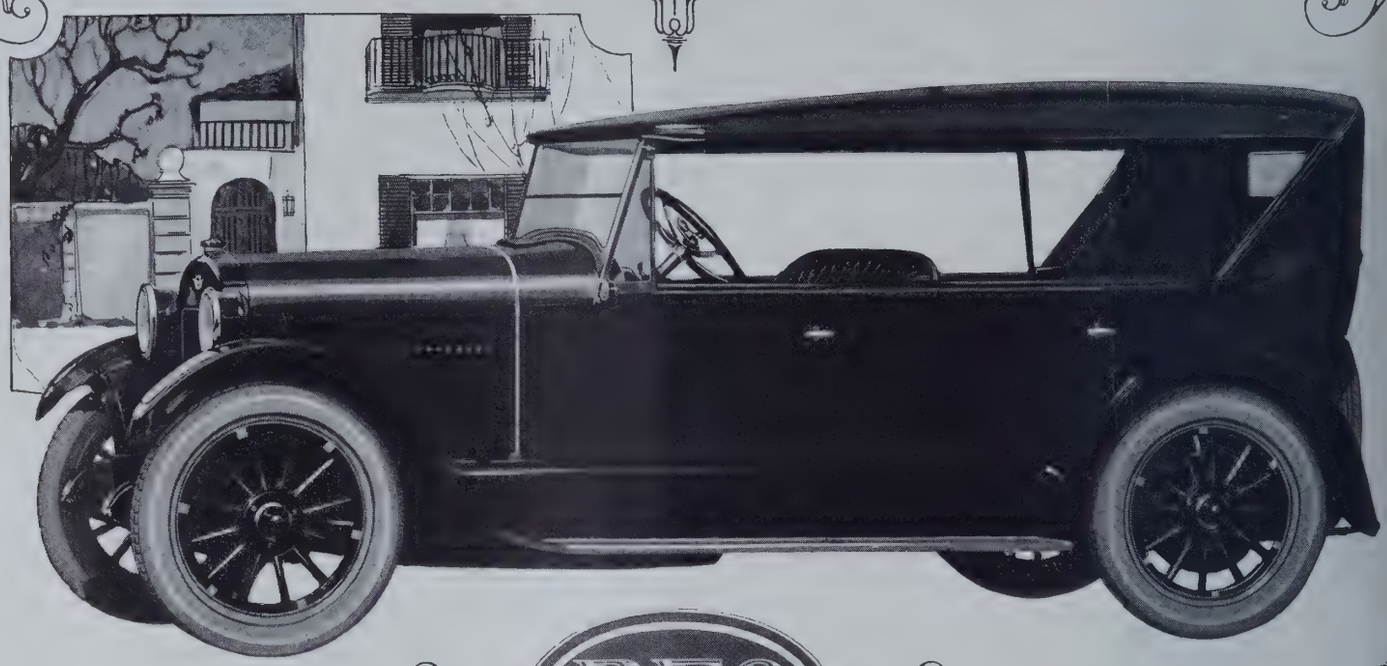

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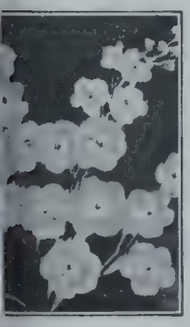

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The collection—1 packet each 12 colors—$5.00. Any single packet 50c.

A NEW COLUMBINE
Aquilegia Superba—pure white corolla with guard petals of rich violet-blue. Extremely dainty and attractive. See offer C.

PINK BEAUTY
A lovely double crested Cosmos — Blooms very early. See offer C.

SIBERIAN WALLFLOWER
An exquisite new variety —very hardy and a splendid golden note for your garden. Blooms the first year. See offer D.

METEOR
One of our marvelous giant Dahlia-Zinnias with petals overlapping Dahlia-wise. Blooms often 6 inches in diameter. See offer E.

Offer G—

Very Special—The entire collection of seeds offered on this page including over sixty items—total value $35.75—for only . . . **$28.00**

FER F—
rpetual Spinach
ier exclusive novelty not nable elsewhere. A real ch that you can cut and and it will come and again—not a Swiss Chard, a big-leaved quick grow-Summer and Fall spinach takes the place of all varieties. A $1.00 pack-will supply your table summer.

Please use the coupon when ordering.

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Max Schling Seedman, Inc., I enclose $..... please send me

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The New *Book for Garden-Lovers*

is now ready for distribution. This is the book we have written for *you*—planned and written with such knowledge and understanding as to be of real and permanent use to you in solving your gardening problems.

Free with order—otherwise 25c. the copy.

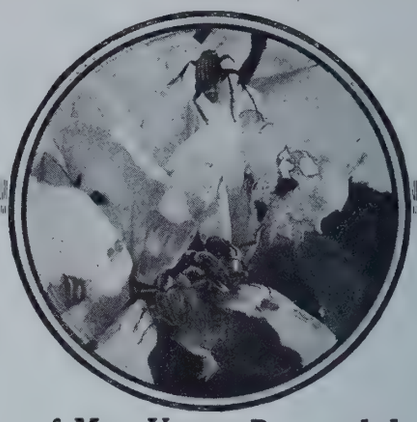
Reflected Glory

Rhododendrons nodding over the water's edge; Laurels that cause the hillside to look like studded with gems; and beneath them, lovely little Bloodroots, Bluebells, and Lady Slippers—what a fascinating job it is to help nature create pictures with plants!!! Ever since I was a boy, naturalistic gardening has wielded great fascination for me. From a hobby of studying and collecting wild ferns and flowers has developed a nursery pronounced the most unique in all America.

Gillett Plant Service Stands for *Greater Garden Pleasures*

With the help of the plant material available here, a great variety of garden dreams may be made to come true. Rock gardens or woodland scenes, water gardens or old-fashioned hardy borders, hillside plantings or what not, all can be done with plants I am able to supply. I specialize in hardy ferns and wild flowers, Azaleas, Laurels, and many other beautiful native American plants. While spring planting plans are maturing, let my catalogue acquaint you with what I can contribute to help you get the most out of the kind of garden you want most.

EDWARD GILLETT
Fern and Flower Farm
3 Main Street - Southwick, Mass.



The Case of Man *Versus* Bug *and the Verdict*

Of all the enemies of your Roses and also of your Grapes, Rhododendrons, Peonies, Poppies, in short of all those delicately petalled flowers that bloom during late May, June, and July, none are more vicious than the Rose Bug. Another season's critical tryout in many of the leading gardens of America has again proved the value of

Melrosine
It Kills Rose Bugs

The One Sure Rose Bug Remedy Fatal to Every Bug it Touches

Though absolutely effective in destroying the dreaded Rose Bug as well as plant lice of many species, Melrosine is non-poisonous, pleasant and harmless to use, safe for birds and domestic animals. It will neither stain the foliage nor injure delicate blossoms, and invigorates the plants by its cleansing properties.

The foremost horticultural stores handle Melrosine. If your dealer cannot supply you, we will send a trial can upon receipt of 60c.

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Schulz's Dahlias

300 Varieties

We have one of the most complete collections of Dahlias in the world, including novelties and standard varieties.

5 Universal Favorites
$7.00 Postpaid

Bianca—Rose lilac cactus, Great keeper, charming flower, $1.00
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1924 CATALOGUE READY

Contains detailed descriptions of our entire collection of Dahlias. We carry a most complete line of stocks for every gardener's needs: Trees, Evergreens, Shrubs, Perennials, Gladioli, Irises, Bulbs, Seeds, Etc.

In fact:—

Everything for Your Garden at Reasonable Prices.

Request Brings 1924 Catalogue

JACOB SCHULZ CO., Inc.
550 South Fourth Avenue Louisville, Kentucky

The Garden Magazine. February, 1924. Vol. XXXVIII, No. 6. Published monthly by Doubleday, Page & Co., Garden City, N. Y. Subscription price, $3.00 a year.
Entered as second-class matter at Garden City, N. Y., under the Act of Congress, March 3, 1879.

With the Great Pianists of the World—the Most Entrancing Dance Music—the

DUO-ART
REPRODUCING PIANO

Entertains Your Guests

WHAT kind of a party to give! How to entertain those non-bridge playing guests after dinner! How to fill intervals between arrivals or until dinner is served—puzzling, isn't it often—and difficult? Yet you can make your home so memorably attractive that every person you entertain from the cultured intellectual to the airiest butterfly of your acquaintance will acclaim you the most successful of hostesses!

Everybody is intrigued by music in some form or other. You cannot imagine what an asset a Duo-Art Piano will be to you. With its artistic perfection, its almost unbelievable versatility, it appeals to the most cosmopolitan tastes—it can be dramatic or gay—thrilling or frivolous as occasion warrants. No other musical instrument ever had so much to offer.

A Suggested Program for an Hour or so of Music

I. **LA CAMPANELLA** . . . . . *Liszt*
Played by FRIEDMAN
SONATA, Op. 27, No. 2 (*Adagio, Allegretto, Presto Agitato*) . . . *Beethoven*
Played by HOFMANN

II. **VIOLIN SOLO**
Thais (Meditation) . . . . . *Massenet*
Liebesfreud . . . . . *Kreisler*
Souvenir . . . . . *Drdla*

III. **LIEBESTRAUM, No. 3** . . . . . *Liszt*
Played by GANZ
VALSE IN A-MINOR . . . . . *Chopin*
Played by NIKISCH
MELODIE (Chant du Voyageur) . *Paderewski*
Played by PADEREWSKI

IV. **SOPRANO SOLO**
Yesterday and Today . . . . . *Spross*
Like a Rosebud . . . . . *LaForge*
To a Messenger . . . . . *LaForge*

V. **RHAPSODIE HONGROISE, No. 12** . *Liszt*
Played by GRAINGER
MARCHE MILITAIRE, Op. 51, No. 1 *Schubert*
Played by BAUER and GABRILOWITSCH

Dancing

Duo-Art dance music is wonderful. Played by leading artists in their field, it plays with a sparkle and rhythm which is irresistible.

Think of summoning six or more of the great pianists for one evening's entertainment—think of an instrument which will play these great, thrilling classics—accompany your soloists with taste and sympathy—then finish the evening with dance music that will set every foot a-tapping!

Come to Aeolian Hall or one of its Branches when next you are in the vicinity and learn how conveniently you may own one of these marvelous instruments.

For descriptive literature of The Duo-Art Piano, address Dept. CG, The Aeolian Company, Aeolian Hall, New York

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To Our Customers

During the fall of 1923 we shipped nearly 2 million HARDY PERENNIAL PLANTS, and several hundred thousand DUTCH BULBS. A large addition to our list of customers causes us to feel that we are progressing.

But the one great question before us is: Has service rendered been satisfactory?

Has the quality of the plants we shipped been everything you expected?

We would esteem it a favor if customers will write us frankly and freely if there have been shortcomings.

February is our quietest month, therefore write now, so that we may be able to give you undivided attention. Our spring rush usually starts early in March.

Our new Spring Catalogue will be ready toward the end of this month and with it, a list of names of the new and less known Good Hardy Plants, also a special offer on some items which, owing to unusually good growing condition last summer, we were able to produce at lower cost than ordinarily is possible.

Catalogue is free. Please write for it.

The Wayside Gardens Co.
Largest Growers of Hardy Plants in America
Mentor, Ohio.
E. H. Schultz, Pres. J. J. Grullemans, Sec. Treas.

The Horticultural Wonders of New Jersey

Monmouth County, the most famous Garden Spot in the East, has given the world many notable varieties of Shrubs, Flowers and Vegetables. The latest introductions to attract the horticultural world are:

Kemp's Wonder Glads. Waite's Famous Dahlias

These new introductions are the "Last Words" in these two garden favorites. They represent New Types, New Forms, New Colors. They are "milestones" in the progress of advanced plant breeding.

Kemp's Surprise Glad. Collection

Contains ten named varieties, including my famous Pink Wonder, White Wonder, Albania, Early Snowflake, and six others, all different, correctly labelled, sent anywhere in the U. S. or Canada, postpaid for $1.00.

Illustrated Gladiolus Catalogue or Dahlia List

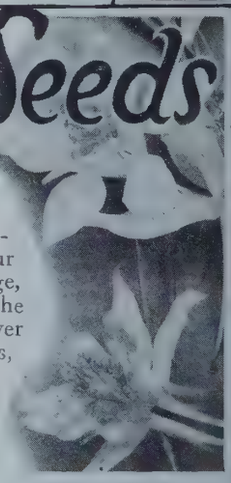
Either one or both free for the asking. Please say which.

J. A. KEMP
Glad-Dahlia Specialist
LITTLE SILVER NEW JERSEY
For 25 years a breeder and grower of fine Gladioli and other plants.

Kemp's "Ruffolace"
New type, new form. The forerunner of a new race of Gladioli more beautiful than any yet seen.

Childs Seeds

Our New 1924 Catalog has been completely rearranged from start to finish. It is filled with helpful suggestions for you. Quality of our stocks and service to our customers rings through every page, bright colored illustrations of the most desirable varieties of Flower and Vegetable Seeds, Plants, Bulbs, Shrubs and many new and interesting features. It will be sent free, a post card will bring it. Send for your copy to-day.



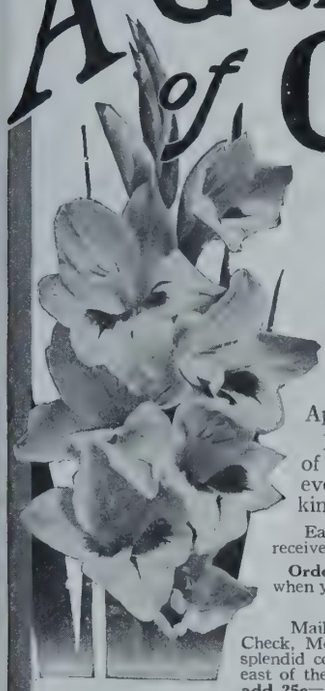
New Color Harmony Chart

Everybody naturally loves beautiful coloring, especially in their gardens, and up to now there has been no aid for Garden lovers, but at last our new Garden Color Harmony Chart (which cannot be supplied by any other Seedsman) solves the problem of color grouping and is by far the most complete guide for color in the gardens that has ever been worked out.

This wonderful chart with color schemes of gardens, names of practically every known flower under its proper color, and many other helpful suggestions is fully described in our catalog. The price of this chart is $2.00.

JOHN LEWIS CHILDS SEED CO., Inc.
FLORAL PARK, N. Y.
Consolidated with EDWARD T. BROMFIELD SEED CO.

A Garden Full of Gladioli for $2.00



The Gladiolus is one of the most satisfactory flowers grown and there is no reason why every family cannot enjoy this grand flower—it is as easy to grow as the potato.

Bloom from July to frost if you plant a few bulbs each month from April to July.

For **Two Dollars** we will send **50 Bulbs** of our **Grand Prize** Mixture, which covers every conceivable shade in the Gladiolus kingdom.

Each year we sell thousands of these bulbs and have received numerous testimonials as to their merits.

Order Your Bulbs Now, so as to have them to plant when you begin making your garden.

Simple cultural directions in package

Mail this advertisement, or present at our store, with Check, Money Order, Cash or Stamps, and secure this splendid collection, sent prepaid to any point in the U. S. east of the Mississippi. **For points West and Canada add 25c—($2.25).**

Our 1924 Spring Seed Annual sent on request

Stumpp & Walter Co 30-32 Barclay St. New York City

Zandbergen's Silver Dollar Strain

DELPHINIUMS

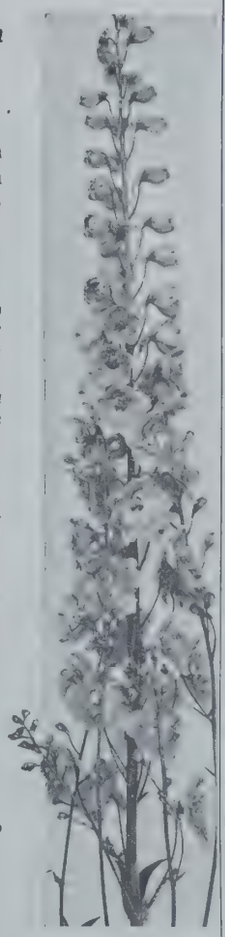
This strain is the product of our nursery in Holland where the dreaded Delphinium blight is unknown. Grown in special situations protected by canvas, the seeds we offer are of strongest vitality, developing sturdy plants.

Under fair average conditions they develop spikes 2 to 3 feet long, with individual flowers the size of a silver Dollar and larger—hence the name. Full culture directions supplied with seeds.

Price $2.00 per packet from which we'll *guarantee you 150 plants.* If you raise less, write us and we'll see that you get another packet free.

This Trademark

is your assurance, not only of a square deal, but of a *fair* deal in connection with any seeds, bulbs or plants you get from us. Zandbergen Bulbs are in a class all their own—as testified by the prizes won by our customers with the flowers year after year.

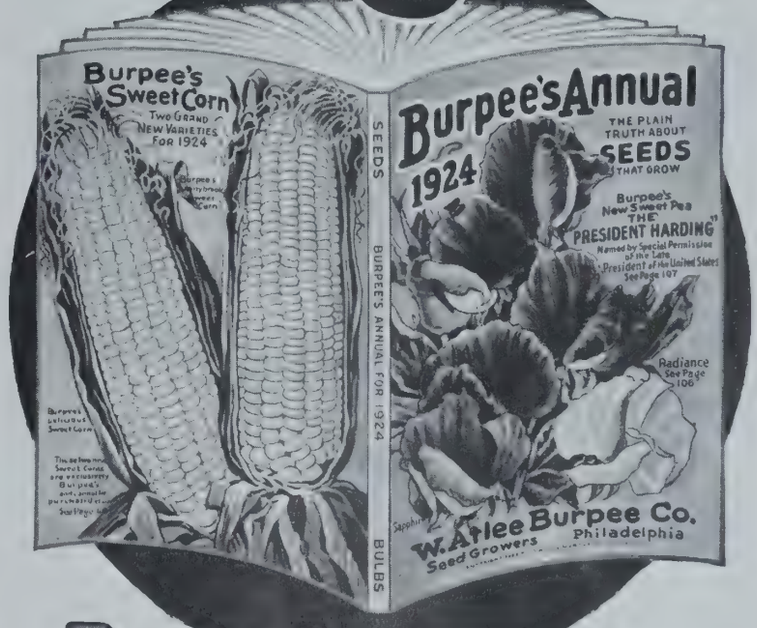


Write for Bulb Catalogue, Please—

You'll find its descriptions to be most accurate, the prices reasonable and our service such as to make friends of customers. It will be mailed about middle of March.

ZANDBERGEN BROS., *"Tulipdom"*
Oyster Bay, Long Island, New York
Nurseries at Valkenburg, (near Leiden) Holland

Burpee's Seeds Grow



Burpee's Annual

THE LEADING AMERICAN SEED CATALOG

FOR 1924 we are offering some of the finest new varieties that have been introduced in recent years. Amongst the Burpee Novelties is our wonderful **New Sweet Pea, The President Harding,** which was named by special permission of the late President of the United States.

In our new catalog we are also offering for the first time the new **Philadelphia Bush Lima,** which is the earliest and most prolific of all Lima Beans, and the two **New Sweet Corns, Delicious** and **Sunnybrook,** which are a new development out of our famous Golden Bantam. **New Giant Snapdragons, New Zinnias, New Dahlias, New Gladioli, and a New Self Pruning Tomato** are some of the new creations which are offered this year exclusively by W. Atlee Burpee Company, and which can not be purchased elsewhere.

Burpee's Annual is our catalog. It is the catalog that tells the plain truth about the Best Seeds That Grow.

If you are interested in gardening, **Burpee's Annual** will be mailed to you **free.** Write for your **"Annual"** to-day. Just tear out the coupon and fill in your name and address below.

TEAR HERE

W. ATLEE BURPEE CO.
Seed Growers, Philadelphia

Please send me a **free** copy of **Burpee's Annual.**

7-2

Name _____

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Post Office _____ State _____

Those Friendly Shrubs

To be sure, "friendly" is an odd term to use for shrubs and yet, that's the way every home gardener feels about these steady garden companions. As soon as "Jack Frost" begins to retire, the lovely Golden Bells ring in spring cheers. Then follow the Deutzias, the Lilacs, the fair Bridal Wreath Spireas. Every Home should have its shrubs and among the many available, none are finer than these:

Ten Leaders for Every Home Garden

Fragrance and beauty in flowers and foliage make these eminently worth-while:

Golden Bell (Forsythia). The earliest harbinger of spring, with bright yellow flowers that appear before the leaves.

Bridal Wreath (Spiraea Van Houttei). A mass of white flowers of spicy fragrance during May and June.

Butterfly Shrub (Buddleia). The fragrant, lilac flowers on long spikes greatly attract butterflies. Blooms all summer.

Snowball (Viburnum plicatum). Enduring white flowers and superb foliage.

Spice Bush (Laurus). Yellow flowers, scarlet berries, fragrant foliage.

Deutzia. Double pink. As illustrated herewith.

Dogwood. Red Twigged. Very ornamental the year around.

Rose of Sharon (Althea). Valuable late bloomer.

Lilac. The old fashioned favorite.

Weigela Rosea. Flowers vary from creamy white to pink on one and same plant.

Special Offer: **We will supply extra-heavy 3-4 ft. plants with sturdy canes and sturdier roots, one of each, ten in all, for $5.00; 10 of each, 100 in all, for $45.00.**

Successful for Over a Century

Back of every offer made stand 135 years of faithful service. 800 acres of choicest nursery stock hold the widest range of plants—from old-fashioned hardy plants to specimen Evergreens in many varieties. Please let our free catalogue familiarize you with our plant resources and service.

American Nursery Co., 70 East 45th St. New York City

THE ROMANCE OF OUR TREES

by ERNEST H. WILSON, M. A., V. M. H.

For tree lovers and book lovers, both. Limited Edition. Illustrated. Net $10.00

Published at the Country Life Press, DOUBLEDAY, PAGE & CO., Garden City, N. Y.

JERSEY'S DAHLIAS

Three Of The Season's Best New Ones

Jersey's Beauty—The finest 1923 introduction. Winner at all leading Eastern shows. A real pink decorative.

Margaret Masson—Winner of 2 Year Old Seedling Prize at Philadelphia. Clear rose pink decorative, large flower.

White Sister—Considered by many experts the finest white decorative yet originated. A large spectacular flower.

JERSEY'S WONDER GLADIOLI (*Prize winners wherever exhibited*)

1924 Catalogue

Now ready. Write for copy. Contains full descriptions of above varieties and the best Exhibition Dahlias and Gladioli.

STEWART & FISHER, Inc. **40 Elmhurst Avenue, Trenton, N. J.**

The Breath of Spring

The loveliest and most delightful flowers of the whole year—the flowers of most delicate bloom and fragrance—may be planted in very early Spring. A timely suggestion just now is one of these superb assortments.

Japanese Lilies

Auratum (Ivory white with yellow band and purple spots).

Auratum Platyphyllum (A giant flower. Coloring much like Auratum).

Speciosum Rubrum (White with rose tinting and brilliant red spots).

Speciosum Album (Pure white with green band. Exceedingly fragrant).

Speciosum Melpomene (Carmine, richly spotted with deeper red).

Speciosum Magnificum (Largest of the Speciosums. Rose tint, with crimson spots).

A dozen of each (72 bulbs) . . $25.00
Half dozen each (36 bulbs) . . 13.00
Half dozen each, any two kinds (12 bulbs) 6.00

Canada, or west of Mississippi, add 10%

Other Bulb Offers

Ismene (Large, pure white, very fragrant, resembling amaryllis).

Hyacinthus Candicans (White, bell-shaped flowers on tall, candelabra spikes).

Gladiolus (Beckert's "Superb," rich variety of tints and shades).

Oxalis (Summer blooming. (White and rose-tinted).

A dozen of each (48 bulbs) . . . $3.50

Canada or west of Mississippi, $3.75

Choice, carefully selected, perfect bulbs, specially low priced, to dispose of them quickly. Lilies just arrived from Japan, delayed by the earthquake but in good time if ordered now. Should all be in the ground soon as heavy frosts are over. Order at once.

Write for free catalogue, Dept. G.

Beckert's Seed Store

Established 1877

Pittsburgh, Pa.

101-103 Federal Street, N. S.

Without a Lawn a House is no Home!

This is the real reason why, on country estates as well as around suburban homes, quite as much attention is paid to the lawns as to the shrubbery and garden. Indeed, the more pretentious the place, the greater the care emphasized in keeping the lawns in perfect order. And we are glad to say that that work is well performed with

THE GENUINE

"PHILADELPHIA"

(Trade Mark Registered)

"EAGLE" Motor Mowers

In economy of operation, sturdy construction and materials used in construction, the Eagle Mowers are in a class of their own. Developed along highly specialized principles, with frame and engine specially constructed and adapted for this particular purpose, we guarantee these mowers against all imperfections. Made in both Walking and Riding types, Mower and Roller combination.

Progressive Dealers—The World Over

insist upon using the *"PHILADELPHIA"* line consisting of twenty-five distinct styles, Hand, Horse, and Mower, in only one grade however—the highest. Fifty-five years of originating and contructing enable us to stand back of every mower sold no matter where you buy it. Descriptive booklets gladly mailed free on request, and please mention this publication.

The Philadelphia Lawn Mower Co.

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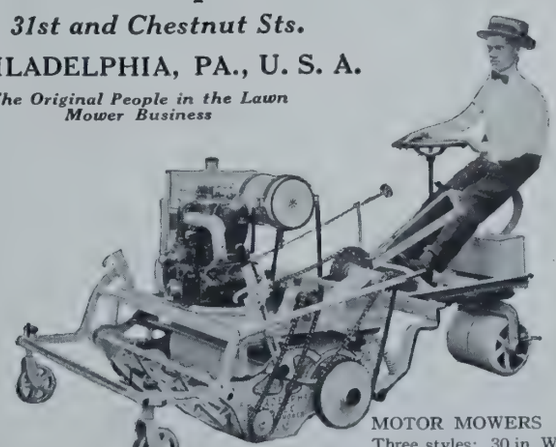
The Original People in the Lawn Mower Business



MOTOR MOWERS

Three styles: 30 in. Walker, 30 in. Rider, 40 in. Rider. Equipped with Cushman motor. Four and eight H. P.

Sturdy, Simple construction

CORAL CLUSTER

Novelties—*The Milestones of Progress!*

The salvation of the human race lies in its desire to move, to create. And every time an individual moves off the beaten path he becomes a pioneer. It has been my privilege to know intimately most of the pioneer craftsmen in Horticulture. I have always considered it a high compliment that many of them should see fit to appoint me spokesman for their new creations in flowers, of which America to-day absorbs more than all the old world combined.

Charles H. Totty

4 Remarkable Baby Rambler (Polyantha) Roses

Coral Cluster—The most brilliant coral-pink to date and easily the very finest of its type.

The Chatillon Rose—Color, silvery crimson, shading to white in center. Blooms in great clusters of from fifteen to thirty flowers which remain in good condition for several weeks.

Ideal—A dwarf variety of great merit. Flowers dark amaranth-red, produced in large clusters. Ideal in every respect.

Lafayette—A strong grower and very profuse bloomer. Crimson-scarlet in the bud, developing as it expands to a brilliant rosy cerise. Borne in great clusters.

Special Offer **We will supply one each of above 4 charming Novelties for $5.00**

The Glorious New Viola, Jersey Gem

A great acquisition for edging and bedding purposes. Jersey Gem has the dwarf habit and continuity of blooming of the true Viola (V. cornuta) and the vigorous, bushy growth and roundish foliage of the finest English bedding violets. Its hardiness is unquestioned.

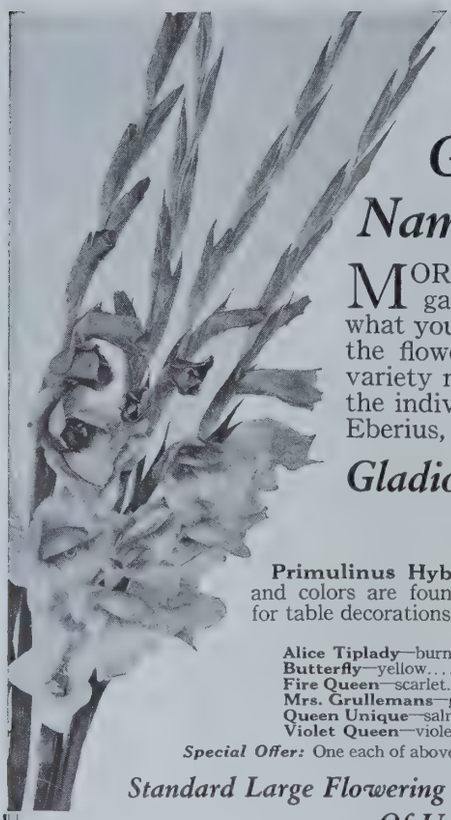
Blooms from May until late fall. The flowers are large, with daintily fluted petals. The color is pure violet without other shading. The fragrant flowers are borne on stems about 6 inches long. **Six for $3.00; Dozen, $5.00**

For complete descriptions and illustrations, consult

THE TOTTY YEAR BOOK. Remains the foremost exponent of horticultural progress published. With an abundance of illustrations, many of which are in natural colors, it will help you, we trust, to form a correct idea of what is in store for the garden enthusiast in search of the newest and best. Please mention *Garden Magazine.*

Charles H. Totty Co., Madison, New Jersey

Better Flowers for Discriminating Buyers at 4 East 53rd St., New York City



Have a Garden of Named Beauties!

MORE than half the joy in gardening is in *knowing* what you are growing. Know the flowers by their intimate variety names. Learn to love the individual beauty of Anna Eberius, Evelyn Kirtland, etc.

Gladioli for the Connoisseur

Primulinus Hybrids—The daintiest forms and colors are found in this class. Exquisite for table decorations.

	Each	*Doz.*
Alice Tiplady—burnt orange	$ .50	$2.50
Butterfly—yellow	1.00	10.00
Fire Queen—scarlet	.50	5.00
Mrs. Grullemans—golden yellow	.50	5.00
Queen Unique—salmon pink	.50	5.00
Violet Queen—violet	.25	2.50

Special Offer: One each of above for $2.50; 3 of each, $6.50

Standard Large Flowering Sorts Of Unusual Size and Beauty

	Each	*Doz.*
Evelyn Kirtland—rose pink	$ .20	$2.00
Frank J. Symmes—salmon pink	.25	2.50
Liebesfeuer—brilliant scarlet	.30	3.00
Mrs. W. E. Fryer—large scarlet	.15	1.50
Rouge Torch—creamy white, red blotch	.10	1.00
War—blood red	.15	1.50

Special Offer: One of each of above for $1.00; 6 of each for $5.50; 12 of each for $10.00

Again I Offer Japanese Iris

A symphony of colors, with flowers of graceful shape borne on sturdy upright stems. Japanese Iris are incomparable. I offer named varieties in colors that blend well. These well-rooted plants should not be confused with small divisions, and give results the first season.

Transplant plants with a fine, fibrous root system. By Mail—postpaid and insured—1 plant $1.00; 10 plants $7.50; 100 plants $50.00.

Order at once — limited supply.

Circular of Gladioli on request.

George Lawler
Gardenville
Tacoma, Washington

Ruth Van Fleet

Hundreds of my new creations are coming to the front rank as they become known on the *Pacific Coast* as well as here in the East. Here is an extract from an unsolicited letter from one customer of mine on the *Pacific Coast.*

"I have enjoyed the best results from your new dahlia creations this year that I have ever experienced. 'Lake Superior' is a wonder. Produced several blooms over 14 inches. 'Caruso' and 'The Deacon' cannot be beat; both of them are fine growers, with elegant stems, and blooms over 11 inches. I had one 'Lake Huron' over 14 inches with a fine stem. 'Lake Ontario' is a beauty but much smaller. Largest bloom 10 inches."

My new catalogue will contain hundreds of my new ones which will astonish the person who can grow dahlias. Write for it. It's free. Address

GEO. L. STILLMAN, *Dahlia Specialist*
Box C-24 WESTERLY, RHODE ISLAND

Seeds *that* Produce!

***The* STORRS & HARRISON CO.**

70th Annual Catalog

lists the seeds you want

SEASON after season, successful gardens and productive fields and orchards reward the users of Storrs & Harrison offerings. 1200 fertile acres and 70 years of experience insure satisfactory results.

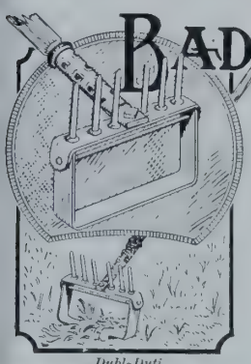
Time-tested seeds, dependable and prolific—plants and shrubs that thrive lustily—fruit trees that will bear abundantly—shade trees for every purpose. All await your selection in our 1924 catalog.

If you're planning a small kitchen garden or one of expansive acreage, a beautiful lawn or a fruitful orchard, write for this catalog first. It will help you to plan and choose most wisely.

Post card will bring catalog.

THE STORRS & HARRISON CO.
Nurserymen and Seedsmen for 70 Years
Box 514 Painesville, Ohio

BAD NEWS for WEEDS



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is replete with nearly all kinds of plants required about the home and contains much information helpful to the planter as evidenced by the following letter from Rochester, N. Y.—"Of the many catalogues in hand, highly colored and otherwise, I have just looked over your book and was amazed at its simplicity." Another plant lover writes: "I want to express my appreciation of the clearness and convenience of your catalogue." Your copy awaits the receipt of your address. Send it to-day.

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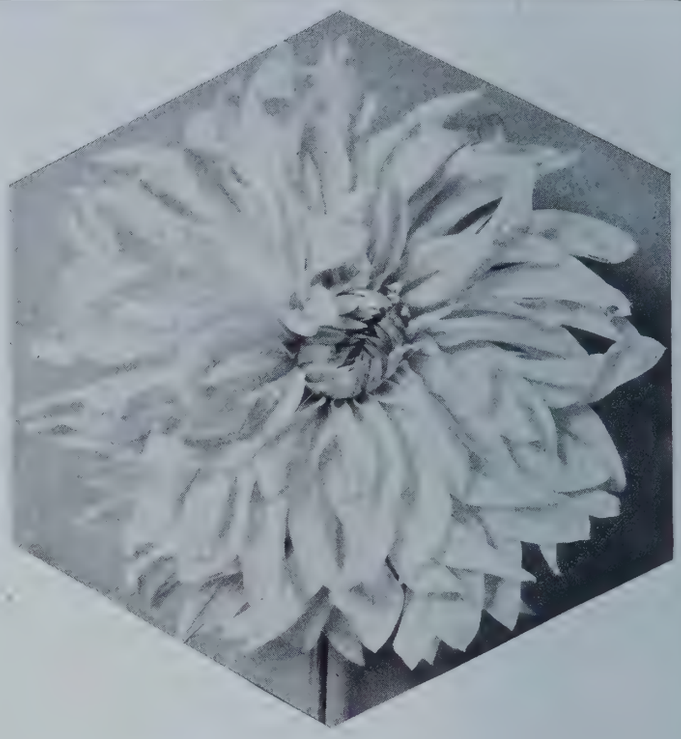

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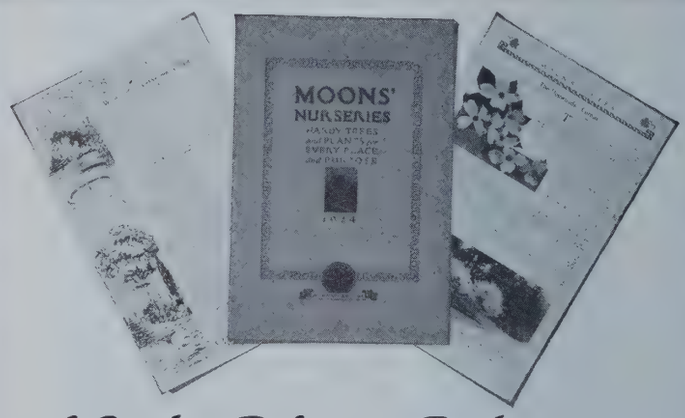

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THE GARDEN MAGAZINE

LEONARD BARRON, *Editor*

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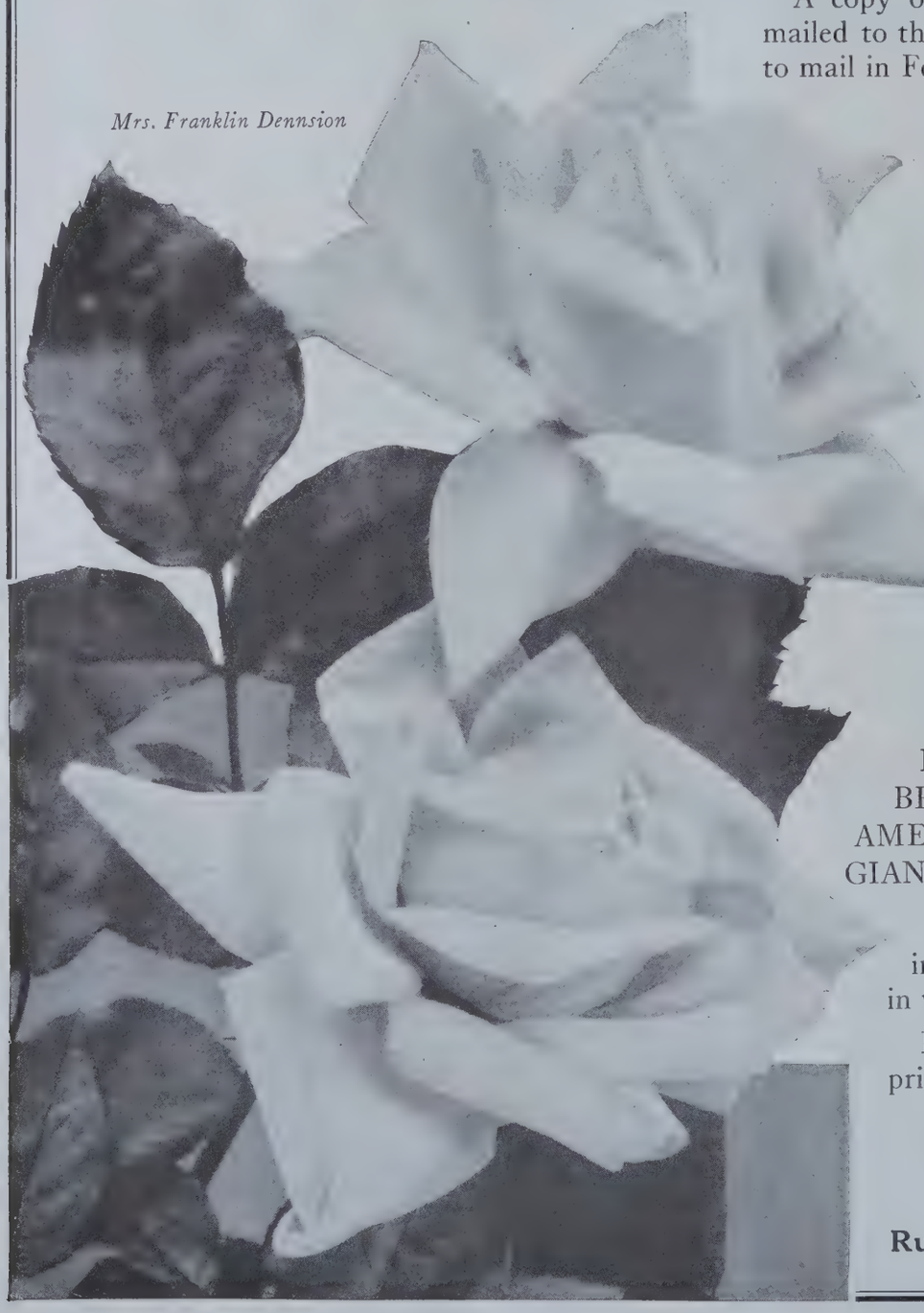

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The Garden MAGAZINE

Vol. XXXVIII, No. 6 — February, 1924

Mattie Edwards Hewitt, Photo.

"MY FLOWER-ROOM IS SUCH A LITTLE PLACE,
* * * YET IN THAT SPACE
I HAVE MET GOD; * * *
AND HE HAS SHOWN ME, IN EACH VINE AND FLOWER,
SUCH MIRACLES OF POWER
THAT DAY BY DAY THIS FLOWER-ROOM OF MINE
HAS COME TO BE A SHRINE."

Ella Wheeler Wilcox

Even winter in the city home may carry its own special cheer when the liberal use of potted plants continues the garden's message indoors. Breakfast room at Mrs. Thomas W. Lamont's town residence, New York City

Edwin Levick, Photo.

"THE OLD EARTH WAYS AGAIN,
TO STAY THE HEART AND BUILD THE HOPE OF MEN.
* * * A LUSTRE IN THAT LEAFY PLACE,
TOUCHED WITH CRYPTIC BEAUTY."

Edwin Markham

The gleam of Dogwood against Cedars is one of spring's recurrent miracles that never fails to stir the responsive spectator. A Laurel-lined woodland walk pleasantly broken just here by the little rockery which holds a more than usually interesting group of plants; in the garden of Mr. T. A. Havemeyer, President of the Horticultural Society of New York, at Glen Head, L. I.

R. V. Smutney, Photo.

"SEE THIS MY GARDEN,
'TIS NOT TOO LONG,
NOR YET TOO WIDE.
BUT SEE HOW HIGH!
IT REACHES UP
TO GOD'S BLUE SKY!"
John Oxenham

"The keener insight becomes in the tastes and perceptions of property-owners in general, the greater will be the understanding need for fine planning, the realization of which is as yet very new in this country" ("The Spirit of the Garden" by Martha Brookes Hutcheson, see page 361.) And nowhere is basically good design or the lack of it so evident as in the smaller gardens, consequently such a thoughtfully planned and planted garden as this of Mrs. Daniel E. Pomeroy at Englewood, N. J., carries particular satisfaction; Ruth Dean, Landscape Architect

THE MONTH'S REMINDER—FEBRUARY

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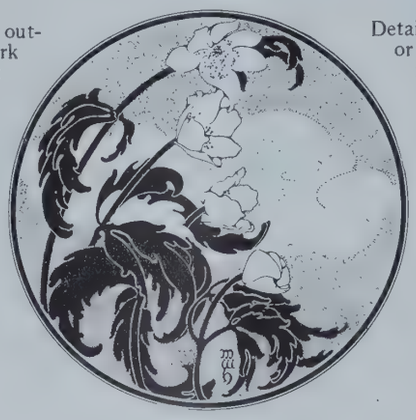
How to Use This Guide. When referring to the time for outdoor work of any sort latitude 40 at sea level (i. e. New York City) in a *normal season* is taken as standard; but at best dates can only be approximate. Roughly, the season advances or recedes fifteen miles a day. Thus Albany, which is one hundred and fifty miles from New York, would be about ten days later, and Philadelphia, which is ninety miles southwest, about a week earlier. Also allow *four* days for each degree of *latitude*, for each five degrees of *longitude*, and for each four hundred feet of *altitude*.



Details of *how to do* each item may be found in the current or back issues of The Garden Magazine—it is manifestly impossible to make each number of the magazine a complete manual of practice. References to back numbers may be looked up in the index to each completed volume (sent gratis upon request); and to further help the reader we have a "Service Department" which will be glad to cite references to any special topic, if asked for by mail, and also to send personal replies to specific questions; a stamped, addressed envelope being enclosed.

THIS is the last chance to get fully caught up with or a little ahead of your work, and anything done now will be a wonderful help during the rush periods of the next two or three months. Make a list of the various things that apply to your work, and check off as attended to.

New seed catalogues are now at hand and it is well to decide what we want and to send in orders promptly; it means quicker service and perhaps better plants, for if stocks are limited (all too often the case nowadays with Quarantine 37 tying things up so tight) the forehanded man is the winner.

With the first mild days oftentimes enjoyed in February we feel the urge to be actively at work out-of-doors. Here is our chance for any necessary pruning and spraying and for a survey of the garden, notebook in hand, making jottings of things to be done in advance of the real spring drive.

Making Ready for New Seedlings

Mix up soil for sowing seeds now. If it be at all heavy, use plenty of leaf soil and some sand to make it porous. If very dry, give it water and then store away in large boxes or barrels ready for use when needed. Get flats ready; repair old ones; make new. Wash old pots; order new supplies. Soak new pots in water before using. For sowing seeds impatient of transplanting use paper pots or bands.

Complete repairs and glazing of old sash as soon as possible, and give another coat of paint to any new sash soon to be used. Don't attempt to struggle along with too few sash. It is very convenient to have extra frames to accommodate the little seedlings from the hotbed.

Put sash on frames that have not been in use during winter so that the ground will get warmed up.

An Early Supply of Flowers

Hardy Herbaceous Perennials sown now will make large plants by fall that will winter outdoors.

For cutting during April, May, and June sow Candytuft, Calendulas, Stocks, Sweet-peas, Cornflowers, Gladiolus, and African Daisies. Annual Larkspur sown now will flower at the end of May, early Asters in June. Sow Dahlias now; last year's roots set in the bench will soon throw up cuttings for propagating purposes. Sow Canterbury-bells to transplant when large enough and set out in May for flowering next season. Sow Cobaea scandens. Sow Pennisetum longistylum for edging semi-tropical beds, and after potting off, grow cool.

Asparagus Sprengeri, Smilax, and Fibrous Begonias may still be sown.

Sow Annuals for spring planting, to be followed by another sowing later.

Vegetables To be Sown Now

Early Tomatoes will give strong plants for setting outdoors at the end of May.

Cucumbers, Melons, Tomatoes, Cauliflower, etc., for forcing indoors.

Cabbage, Lettuce, Beets, and Onions for later transplanting to coldframes.

Making a Hotbed

As a hotbed is indispensable for an early garden, get manure for it as soon as possible. Turn a few times to allow the rank heat to escape. For a gentler and more prolonged heat add a few leaves.

With no equipment on hand a hotbed may be had this spring. Secure manure as early as possible, and as soon as it is actively heating, pack in a low pile two feet longer and wider than the actual size of the frame, and from two to three feet deep. When the frame is placed in position on this, bank up to the top with leaves and manure. Frozen lumps of soil put into the frame will soon thaw; or flats of soil, with the seed sown in them, may be set on top of the manure inside the frame. It is well to place a covering of soil over the manure in any case.

Planting must not be done until the heat (as shown by a thermometer plunged in the soil) has reached 80° to 85°, on the decline. Lettuce, Beets, Cabbage, Cauliflower, and Carrots interplanted with Small-top Radishes may be sown during the month.

The hotbed thermometer is only one of several appliances that are real aids to early gardening. Double-glazed sash and protectors of various types used on cold nights permit planting outdoors one or two weeks earlier than would otherwise be safe and, used as forcers during the day, will hurry up crops verging on maturity while others left to themselves are just breaking ground.

CURRENT ACTIVITIES IN THE GREENHOUSE

April twentieth is Easter Day, and any bulbs wanted for that date should be brought in accordingly.

Shrubs intended for Easter holiday display should be in a temperature of 50°. Start Tuberous Begonias in a temperature of 55°.

Lilium formosum intended to be in flower for Easter should have the buds well set by the end of the month and will come on nicely in a temperature of 55°. Any that have not arrived at this state of development may be hurried along with more heat.

Roses will take more water now and feeding may be done more liberally as growth is more active. With the sun heat and the fire heat, conditions are favorable to red spider. Don't allow too great a difference between the night and day temperatures. Don't allow the temperature at midday to reach 90° or more and then have it drop to 60° late in the afternoon. Keep up the temperature in the afternoon and maintain 60° throughout the night.

A General Spring Clean-Up

With the lengthening days and increase of sun, plants are awakening to new life and it's time for a general spring scrub-down or clean-up.

Proceed with annual re-potting of such foliage plants as Palms, Crotons, Pandanus, Marantas, etc.

Cut up clumps of Cannas preparatory to starting into growth, and dust sulphur over the cut surfaces.

Pelargoniums in small pots will make by spring fine plants well covered with buds and flowers if potted into four-inch pots now.

Propagation of Crotons and similar foliage plants can be done in a close propagating frame with brisk bottom heat.

The bulbs of Calanthes to be rested after flowering in a dry place where the temperature does not go below 50°.

Give stock plants of Chrysanthemums a light position in a temperature of 48°. Take early cuttings.

Start Elephant-ears (Caladium esculentum) into growth in gentle heat.

Cinerarias require a cool temperature; 40° to 45° suits them best. Repot any plants that are pot bound to keep them growing, for the flowers require a setting of well-developed foliage.

Calceolarias for early spring flowering to have a position with northern exposure. They cannot stand direct sunlight, and are most im-

patient of heat, a temperature just above actual freezing suits them better than anything above 40°. On clear mornings spray lightly overhead.

Calla Lilies need frequent feeding to keep on producing first class blooms with long stems. Liquid cow manure is best, and twice a week is not too often; the soil must not be dry when the liquid manure is applied or burning of the roots may result.

Keep Genistas cool in a temperature that does not greatly exceed 45°, giving plenty of water; and liquid manure once a week.

With increased sun heat and longer days Orchids will show signs of active growth. Before the new growths of Cattleyas get too big is the best time to repot them, or give a top-dressing. Adequate drainage is an essential as is firm potting. Water with care at this time. Ventilation without cold drafts is important. As spring approaches a little shade is necessary.

Clumps of hardy Perennials lifted last fall and wintered in coldframes may be brought into a temperature of 45°.

Give Stevia stock plants a light place in a cool house.

Cuttings for a Headstart

Clean out old sand from the propagating bench and start with a new supply; or saturate the old sand thoroughly with boiling hot water before inserting cuttings.

Bouvardia root-cuttings to go into the propagating bench. Make the cuttings about an inch long; shade bench until top growth begins, then expose to full sunlight.

Select the best and sturdiest side growth from the Violets; they root readily in bench used for propagating Carnations. When rooted, box up and set in a light position in the Violet house until planted outdoors.

Put old plants of Lemon Verbena into a warm house to make growths which may be rooted readily in a warm propagating bench.

Take cuttings of double Petunias.

Stock plants of Salvias need temperature of 55–58° at night to produce material for cuttings; sow in a temperature of 50°.

Cuttings of Coleus. Achyranthes and all plants needed for bedding purposes to be propagated as material is available.

BEARBERRY AS AN EVERGREEN GROUND COVER

EDITORS' NOTE: "One of the best methods of protecting and preserving our native plants is to bring them into cultivation" says Dr. Edgar T. Wherry (President of the Washington, D. C., Chapter of the Wild Flower Preservation Society of America) in his foreword to a recently published book by Mr. Herbert Durand. "Successful wild flower gardening, however, requires the application of different methods from those used in ordinary gardening and no one should undertake the cultivation of the rarer wild flowers unless he is ready to supply their simple but imperative needs; for otherwise his experiments are likely to result in wild flower destruction rather than protection."

Sentiments to be heartily endorsed by all who care for plants and for the welfare of the human race so dependent upon plants, not alone for their free gifts of beauty and æsthetic satisfaction but ultimately for the sheer necessities of existence. Thoughtful perusal of Mr. Durand's timely and friendly little volume, "Taming the Wildings" (see page 359), will do much to obviate failures and make for successes in this type of gardening.

ONE of the most beautiful native evergreen ground plants we have, Bearberry (Arctostaphylos uva-ursi) effectively covers dry sandy places and dry rocky ones. It has a wide range, apparently encircling the globe in the northern half of the northern hemisphere. It is common in many localities in the Eastern states, being particularly abundant in the Cape Cod region of Massachusetts, and on Long Island. It is seldom to be seen in cultivation, however, possibly because it is a little bit difficult to transplant. People sometimes are misled apparently with the belief that, growing naturally under such dry and sterile conditions, it can't be killed anyway, so that there is no need of taking precautions about it.

In the garden at Nethermuir, Cold Spring Harbor, Long Island, a fair-sized area of it has been thoroughly established. This was done simply by taking up sods of it, about a foot square, and planting them. The sods were laid so that they did not quite touch each other. The tops were not cut back. There was, however, in this case one rather unusually favorable condition, in that the wild area from which the sods were taken had, apparently, been burnt over less than a year previous, so that the growths were short and stubby, hardly six inches long. This would tend to make certain, in digging a sod, that the roots in that particular sod belonged to the top on that same sod. When growing vigorously the Bearberry sends out fairly long runners which interlock and mat. If a sod is cut out of a rather young nest of this kind, there are apt not to be enough roots in it to enable it to stand the shock of transplanting, the vital, necessary roots being perhaps four or five feet away.

However, having had a hand in establishing a number of areas of Bearberry, I am quite sure that the unusually favorable condition described above is not necessary if a little care is exercised in digging the sods and cutting back the growths (giving them a hair cut as it were) if they are long. In fact, it is quite probable that dug up with bare roots, cut back to a stub, and planted it would grow. Nurserymen occasionally offer small pot-plants. If they are well established they give very good results. However, there never has been a steady supply of these nursery plants, so to depend upon getting them, is apt to lead to disappointment. A mistake often made in the treatment after transplanting is in not watering on the theory that, because it grows in dry places, it does not need water. It should be given a good soaking immediately after transplanting and occasionally thereafter until well established.

The Bearberry positively will not thrive in wet or even moist situations. It does not absolutely demand a situation as dried out as it frequently occupies when growing wild, but it must in no case be attempted under wetter conditions than ordinarily found in a well-drained garden in a light, rather sandy, soil.—HANS KOEHLER.

FERTILIZERS FOR THE VEGETABLE GROWER

In these formulas the figures refer to percentages of available nitrogen, phosphoric acid, and potash in that order.

WHERE mixed fertilizers are purchased for vegetables, the N. Y. State College at Ithaca says, the grower will make no mistake in selecting one of "high five." The 5–10–5 is the best all-'round mixture for vegetables on upland soil; and the 4–8–10 and 0–10–10 for muck areas. Where vegetables are manured, the 4–12–4 should be used, except under field conditions where acid phosphate may suffice. The 6–8–4 is for sandy soils or others very low in nitrogen and organic matter where manure is not being applied.

What sort of land it is, even more than what is to be planted, determines the fertilizer it will pay to use. A man who studies the texture, color, and lime-content of his soil often saves himself the purchase price of the wrong fertilizer. Texture, meaning fineness or coarseness, runs all the way from fine clays to coarse sands. In general, sand needs more fertilizer than clay, but less potash. Clays generally have considerable potash already.

Dark land, in general, is rich in nitrogen; light-colored land lacks in this. Soils in between, particularly grayish ones, underlain by a bluish-gray subsoil, need drainage more than anything else. Once air gets into them, the gray will oxidize into the natural yellows or reds of productive clay land.

Most red soils have plenty of nitrogen, and generally enough carbonate of lime. Yellow land is usually well-drained. The greatest limiting factor in the productiveness of some soils, as that of Ohio* for instance, is acidity, which can be corrected only by limestone applications. This, in addition, liberates other plant food elements, now bound up chemically with acid. Nitrogen, particularly, may be thus set free.

*A circular, written in plain language, giving hints on fitting fertilizers to soils has just been issued by the College of Agriculture, Columbus, Ohio.

MAKING A SMALL GARDEN LOOK LARGE

ARTHUR G. ELDREDGE
University of Illinois

Where Many Types of Wild Beauty Find Themselves at Home on a 100 x 300 ft. Lot Only Five Minutes by Trolley from the Business Center of an Illinois City

A VIEW OF ROCK RIVER FROM THE PORCH

The brow and side of the twenty foot bank is clothed with shrubs and vines while below a canoe waits in the Willows by the river path. Who would guess this placid, sylvan scene to be only five minutes by trolley from the business center of a city! Rugosa Roses frame the porch and Irises lift light bloom beside the stepping-stones (left); the relation of this bit of planting to the whole is shown in the accompanying plan

EDITORIAL FOREWORD

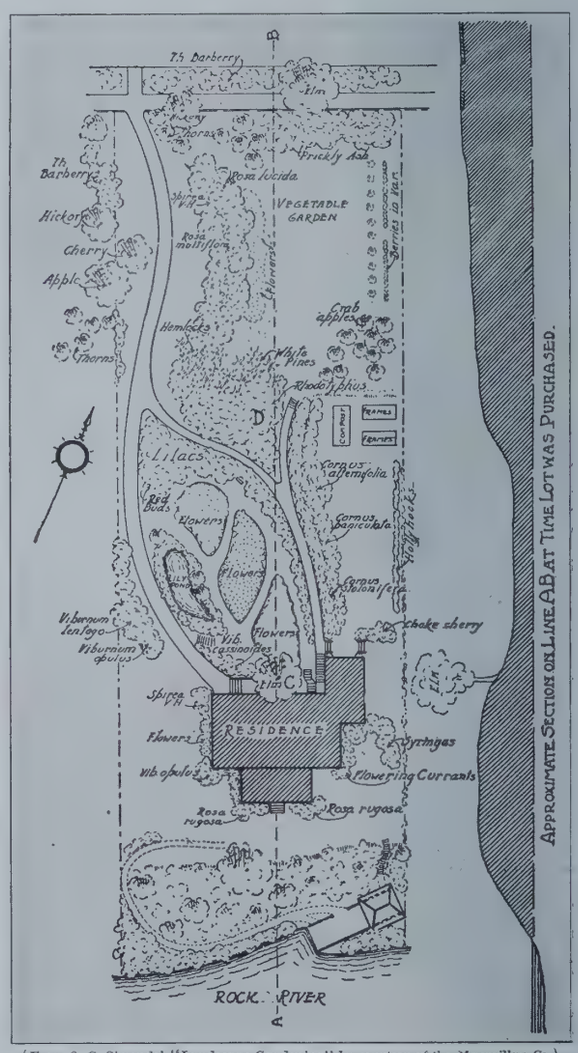
"MY FIRST attempt at gardening," writes Mr. Howell (owner and part creator of the delightful small garden with a large aspect here described in picture and text), "was to transform a little back yard on the place where I was then living. My enjoyment of the garden increased till thirteen years ago I bought the present lot. The day after the deed was closed I sent for Mr. Simonds. I had not met him up to that time but had heard of his work. We agreed on a plan. I was not to build the house for several years but set about at once to raise the plants needed to carry out the plan, from cuttings, nurseryman's transplants, and material collected from the wild. While the plants were growing, we were planning the house and when we built, seven years ago, the planting on the entire lot except where the house was to stand was in place and the plants which were to go near the house at its completion were growing in the vegetable garden ready for transplanting. It is an enjoyable experience. Having done practically all the work with my own hands, I know the habits and culture of the plants as a mother knows her children. It is a healthful pastime. During many years of indoor business life garden work has kept me without trace of troubles many suffer from through lack of proper exercise.

"I wish your magazine could impress upon the minds of clients the necessity of understanding the purpose and spirit of working in full sympathy with the designer's plans. It would save many disappointments on both sides."

We have quoted rather fully from Mr. Howell's letter because it stresses several often overlooked points of value to home owners and garden makers in general, and because the success of his plan and method of working furnish indisputable proof of its soundness.

The "garden first" idea is at all times a logical one for two essential reasons. First, because every house is inevitably linked with its setting and, no matter how great its inherent beauty, may be—and alas! too often unfortunately is—marred by an unharmonious environment. Second, because though shingles and mortar and iron may be successfully welded into a finished unit within a few months time, growing things measure their mellowness by years, spurning indecent haste and taking on loveliness with deliberation season by season.

Just now while building costs still soar, Mr. Howell's achievement comes with special force and stimulation for many a man who is holding a bit of land impatiently awaiting a drop in prices. Instead of being merely an aggravating reminder of his impotence in the face of present conditions, this bit of land is fraught with all the inspiration of a beginning actually at hand, the best sort of a beginning leading to the happiest of results—the leisurely, personal up-building of a permanent and beautiful home.



(From O. C. Simonds' "Landscape Gardening" by courtesy of the Macmillan Co.)

PLAN OF THE PROPERTY

The result of close and sympathetic coöperation between the owner, Mr. E. N. Howell, and the landscape architect, Mr. O. C. Simonds, by which the grounds (100 x 300 ft.) were completely laid out and planted over a period of several years preceding the building of the house. (See illustrations opposite, also on pages 334 and 335)

THIS is the story of how an unpromising city lot was developed into a unique garden and landscape. The property is 100 x 300 ft. extending from the city street to the Rock River. You will see from the plan that the contours are what many people would call undesirable. Sometime after Mr. Howell purchased the land someone said to him: "I always gave you credit for having sense, but now I know you have none. It will cost more to fill than the lot is worth."

BEFORE AND AFTER

This barren bit of ground was the starting-point of the completed garden picture above where Peonies, Iris, Larkspur, and Oriental Poppies have taken the place of mere sticks and stones. The big Elm which towers, a sheltering sentinel, above the house is the same tree seen in the small photograph (left)

The new owner proceeded to make a "bad" lot "worse," by digging the ravine deeper. In the workings of his imagination he decided that the types of wild beauty that he had found and loved on camping and fishing trips should be brought home to his dooryard. Here in hours of respite from business cares he could gain recreation and the enjoyment of intimate acquaintance with flowers, plants, and wild scenery which may come only from daily contact through the seasons.

By going to a competent landscape architect (Mr. O. C. Simonds) with his general ideas, a working plan was obtained. Mr. Howell says: "After going over the place we were so well agreed that practically no changes were made in the preliminary sketch. I then proceeded to carry out this plan to the letter with my own hands." He feels that most of the credit for success belongs to the architect while some is due himself for having the good sense to follow his advisor's plans and principles.

The first ideas called for a ravine with water, a White Pine grove, a sunny bank and a shady one, and development of the river view. The location and plan of the house were decided with great care, particularly its relation to the river and a large Elm already on the property.

A little nursery was started on the lot, using seeds, cuttings, and nurseryman's transplants to supply the plant material. This required a considerable digging into methods of plant propagation which in itself became a recreation, the by-products of which passed to neighbors' gardens. Mr. Howell says: "This has been of the very greatest benefit to me in acquiring knowledge of plants, their cultivation, their place in a landscape, and as a healthy interesting occupation."

There were six years of work on the landscape before the house was started. This gave time for careful consideration of all the problems. The result is a very successful one—from every aspect the house seems to be an intimate part of the landscape. The entrance door is inconspicuous, but your mind is so occupied

with the thing as a whole that lack of entrance display is not felt.

Intrusion of the garden on the river views is prevented by the contours supported by shrubs. Views of the river are well framed by trees and, although only five minutes by trolley from the business center of the city, too much of the city is shut off by friendly branches. You may sit on the ground-level porch at night enjoying the dancing reflections of the bridge lights yet most of the bridge is hidden. Looking up stream, a well framed portion of the river reflects the rising moon with an almost wilderness setting. The brow and side of the twenty foot bank is clothed with shrubs and vines while below a canoe waits in the Willows by the river path.

The garden is one that attracts the casual visitor and is doubly attractive to those who are fond of our native plants whose quiet beauty does not flaunt itself, yet speaks loudly to some. Here there is a subtle charm due to compositions loose in texture, flowing lines, quiet colors. Without the irregular shaped pool (see opposite page), much would be lost. It makes a perfect scale of plant material from aquatics to that of woodland shade and to dry rocks, with the intermediate plants which we usually think of as growing in watered regions. The pool also brings by reflection that blue of the sky for which there is no substitute, it also brings life, water life, with the song and flutter of bathing birds. There is a satisfaction in seeing wild birds confidently bathe within a few feet of you: catbirds with their varied song, the domestic robin, flashes of the blue jay with his mischievous ways, thrashers with pied breasts, and the wood-thrush, owner of those matchless liquid notes.

The Rock River flows here in a limestone region where flat faced and eroded cliffs record the water action of ages past. It was therefore fitting that a miniature cliff and water edge of limestone appear by the pool on one side of the ravine. I confess it deceived me the first day into thinking it had merely been uncovered in an original setting. Limestone steps of the moss-gathering kind lead out of the garden in two places. The soil here is, of course, hostile to ericaceous plants. In the region of Dixon there are areas where soft sandstone is dominant but the greater part of the region is limestone soil. There is a marked difference in the flora of these two soils. You will find, for instance, Lupins in the sandstone outcrops but they are scarce elsewhere; Campanulas, too, are always found in the crevices of sandstone cliffs, likewise Ferns such as Pellea atropurpurea, but not elsewhere.

A portion of the lot is used for vegetables without much disturbance to the landscape. Another portion, well hidden by shrubs, permits the small boy to experiment with things which concern only boys.

There is a circle of White Pines about fifteen feet high which have developed a good forest floor. You may sit within the dense shade and be reminded of the wonderful grove near by in Ogle County, the most southern Pines in this region. On one side of these Pines is a bank of Prairie Roses nearly ten feet high for which the evergreens are a good foil.

For a small place Mr. Howell's is extraordinary in its variety of contours and aspects, in the blending of the house with its setting, in the use of native stone and plant material and the introduction of water. The fact that its care—except for grass cutting—is well within the spare hours of a business man, affording recreation and healthful exercise, marks it as an example which many might profitably follow.

FRIENDLY SOLITUDE WITHIN FIVE MINUTES OF A CITY BUSINESS CENTER

Dogwood, Privet, and Prairie Rose behind the bench; backed by Pines which stand on a level several feet above. Mock-orange, Lilacs, Lemon-lilies, Iris, Poppies, and Forget-me-nots throw color and scent into the lap of this quiet, sunny spot

Arthur G. Eldredge, Photo.

THE LILY POND IN MR. HOWELL'S GARDEN AT DIXON, ILLINOIS

Meandering in outline, almost like a small stream, this pool is one of the attractive features of the garden. Hepaticas, Ferns (Cinnamon, Sensitive), Anemone (A. canadense), Iris, Lilacs, Button-bush, False Solomon's-seal, Trilliums, Jack-in-the-pulpit, and Rosa carolina play in beautiful variety about its margin

DOROTHY—PATRON SAINT OF GARDENERS

REV. JOSEPH JACOB
Rector of Whitewell, Whitchurch, Eng.

A Fair Maid of Caesarea Who Has Furnished Inspiration to Carvers, Playwrights, and Poets for Nearly Twenty Centuries—A Gentle Figure Offering To-day's Sculptor a Theme in Keeping with the Spirit of All Gardens

EDITORS' NOTE: Familiar to gardeners as an authority on Tulips, the Reverend Joseph Jacob has not confined himself to the purely practical aspects of horticulture, but as a student and collector of old books has become extraordinarily conversant with its literary traditions as well. Out of the fulness of such knowledge he has, at our request, prepared this vivacious and veracious little account of the gentle and courageous spirit for generations beloved of gardeners on the Continent but less well known in America where traditions have short roots.

IN WRITING about this Saint my purpose is twofold. In the first place to make a suggestion which I believe to be in harmony with the new gardening spirit of the age, if the number of exhibits of garden ornaments to be seen at the big flower shows is anything to go by; and in the second place to tell the tale of a Saint of whom no garden lover ought to be wholly ignorant, seeing that the apocryphal tales which have accumulated round her death have been for many ages the inspiration alike of carvers in wood and stone, playwriters, poets, and painters.

My suggestion is that Saint Dorothea would make a fitting subject for a garden statue in a Christian country. It would be an innovation to be sure, for in the olden days when statuary was considered "the O. K. thing" to place in all gardens of any size, it was only statues of heathen gods and goddesses that were to be found in the groves, near the canals and fishponds, in private cabinets, near the beehives, on the mounts, round the parterres, in the banqueting houses, and in orchards. In fact, into howsoever many parts a great garden was divided, there were appropriate gods or goddesses for each.

It always tickles me to read that one suggested for the flower garden was "Runcina, the Goddess of Weeding"! Evidently weeds are no new worry for gardeners! Why should we not have a Phocas or a Fiacre* as much as a Flora, a Ceres, and a Pomona? Why not a Dorothea every bit as much as Harpocrates, the God of Silence; and Mercury, the God of Eloquence, which quaint combination I find was suggested as appropriate for arbors or "private cabinets" which one imagines were the favored resorts of lordly lovers? It would be striking out a new line, but probably not more so than what Jean Franeau did when he chose as fitting subjects for the frontispiece of his "Jardin d'Hyver ou Cabinet des Fleurs" (published in 1616) the pictures of St. Dorothea and St. Theophilus.

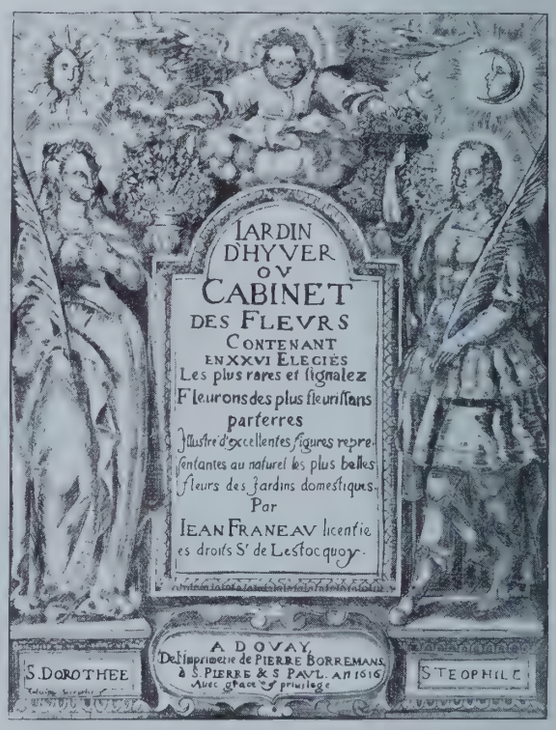
AND who is Dorothea? And who the Theophilus associated with her? Why should Fraternities of Flemish Florists, when more sober times came after the great Tulip madness of 1635 to 1637 had subsided, dedicate their brotherhood to St. Dorothea? Why is it that similar practises continue in Belgium to the present day, as in France we find benevolent Societies of Gardeners with their Patron St. Fiacre? Because she was a lover of flowers while she lived; and because she expected one of the joys of the Heavenly Paradise to be the lovely flowers and luscious fruit which she felt sure grew there. Expectation became certainty before she died, so the tale goes. While waiting for the executioner she saw beside her the angel messenger laden with a basket containing her promised gifts to Theophilus:

> But for the fair green basket that he had
> It was filled up with heavy white and red;
> Great roses stained still where the first rose bled,
> Burning at heart for shame their heart withholds
> And the sad colour of strong marigolds
> That have the sun to kiss their lips for love;
> The flower that Venus' hair is woven of,
> The colour of fair apples in the sun,
> Late peaches gathered when the heat was done,
> And the slain air got breath; and after these
> The fair faint-headed poppies drunk with ease,
> And heaviness of hollow lilies red.

This is from the "St. Dorothea" of that marvelous master of rhyme, Algernon Charles Swinburne. Lewis Morris, who includes St. Dorothea as one of the worthies in his vision of Saints, describes the same incident in a more simple way!

> In his hands he bore, so runs the tale,
> A basket, and, within, three golden fruits
> Of Paradise, of scent and hue divine,
> And with them three fair roses, sweeter far
> Than the twice-bearing Pæstine gardens bare,
> Summer and Autumn.

THAT the tale should appeal to two such different men as Swinburne and Lewis Morris need not surprise us when we remember how in pre-reformation England the figure of St. Dorothea was often found carved on the old rood-screens, for



A MEDIAEVAL RENDERING OF ST. DOROTHEA

As depicted on the frontispiece of a rare old flower book (A. D. 1616) "Le Jardin d'Hyver" by Jean Franeau

*A native of Ireland, St. Fiacre lived for many years in France, at Breuil near Paris, dying there about 670 A. D., celebrated as a worker of miraculous cures. The name of this early patron of gardens is kept green in rather amusing fashion: The Hotel de St. Fiacre, a little inn at Paris, being the first to institute the hire of carriages (about 1650 A. D.), the hackney-coach has ever since been known as a fiacre.

example, at North Elmham and Walpole St. Peter; that she has been the motif of a great play-writer like Massinger in "The Virgin Martyr"; of painters and engravers galore from 1418 down to Jacques Callot and Carlo Dolci, and much later still to the English Edward Burne-Jones; and that hard-headed and jealous florists should have placed themselves under her protection. The pit from whence all the many embellishments have been digged is just this:

Dorothea was born at Caesarea in Cappadocia in the time of Diocletian. She became a Christian. Fabricius, the Roman Governor, wanted to marry her when he became aware of her beauty. He used both persuasion and torture in his efforts to make her recant and return to the worship of the heathen deities and when everything failed, he condemned her to be tortured and beheaded, which event took place on the sixth of February, A. D. 311.

How far the incident of the good-looking young lawyer Theophilus taunting her as he watched her passing to her death is true, I know not.

> Fair maiden hastening to thy spouse,
> Send me, I pray thee, of the fruits, the flowers
> Of His celestial garden; for with us
> 'Tis winter, and no flowers or fruits are here.
> But only clouds and snows and bitter winds
> Scourging the naked fields. Send me of them,
> For fain am I to take them.

She promised, and before she died she knew her prayer was answered.

> For beside her stood,
> To comfort her, a youthful Angel fair
> With locks of gold and eyes as blue as Heaven;
> And in his hands he bore, so runs the tale,
> A basket.

She sent him to Theophilus.

> Fair Sir, this is my mistress Dorothy
> That sends you gifts; and with this he was gone.
>
> The youth's heart
> Was touched with awe and pity, and he rose,
> And his heart melted, and he seemed to take
> Of the celestial fruit, as one who takes
> The Eucharistic bread; and straight his soul
> Rose to new life, and held the Faith, and owned
> The Holy Name, bore like her his pain,
> And passed from pain to life, and gained the crown
> Of martyrdom, and is like her in joy.

With this knowledge the illustration is easily understood. It is a picture of the frontispiece of the rare flower book already mentioned, "Le Jardin d'Hyver."

There are the two figures of Dorothea and Theophilus, each bearing a Palm which is the pictorial way of representing a martyr. Between and above them is the Angel boy handing to Dorothea a crown of Roses and to Theophilus, a basket of flowers. No fruits are to be seen.

This, however, is only one of the many variants of the legend, which show its age-long popularity. Dorothea is often connected in some way with Roses to the exclusion of other flowers, as for example in an old Breviary of 1321:

> Paradisi de veridasio
> Rosas mittis notario
> Quem mortis cum salario
> Coeli jungis sacrario

Freely translated: "You send roses to the lawyer from the green fields of Paradise. He will join you there, when he too has died the martyr's death."

Again in an engraving of 1466 of the marriage of St. Catherine it is Dorothea who is handing the Virgin the wreath of Roses with which she is about to crown the bride.

So, if I may return to my first suggestion, it would seem that if a figure of Dorothea is in harmony with the spirit of every garden, there is a peculiar appropriateness in connecting her with those parts which are specially given up to the cultivation of Roses. Knowing something of the aims and work of the American Rose Society whose slogan is "a Rose for every American yard, and a dozen for every garden"; feeling sure that many of its members read THE GARDEN MAGAZINE I have somewhat exceeded the strict limitation of our Editor because I feel he will like his rose-readers to know that this Virgin Martyr has always been thought of in connection with this oldest and youngest of flowers.

PLANTING CHART FOR A FAMILY'S VEGETABLES

(*See following page*)

ADOLPH KRUHM

Formerly in charge of Vegetable Variety Tests for Leading American Seedsmen; Author of "The Vegetable Garden," and "Home Vegetable Gardening from A to Z"

THE home garden vegetable patch must not be worked on the plan of the farm fields. The family objective should be a regular succession of moderate quantity yields of high quality varieties, whereas the commercial ideal is the production of the largest crops with the least number of pickings. Quality, even at the expense of quantity, will better repay the labor of raising vegetables in your own garden, because the ordinary run of things, and what may be called bulk or field vegetables of ordinary kinds, can be had in the markets at reasonable prices. The home gardener's great advantages lie in being able to grow varieties of exceptional quality and in being able to pick his crops in perfect condition, i.e. while still young and tender, although, strangely enough, plenty of amateur gardeners don't seem to realize this, and are content to grow to the market standard and do not gather the crops while still perfectly young and tender.

The accompanying planting chart is designed to serve the home, not the market, and is based on twenty years' experience and experiment among vegetables. The variety selections given have as a whole proved the most dependable on a wide range of soils and regions, but, of course, express my personal preferences. The reader who has his own preferences may regard those here given as types, substituting preferred, or proven varieties which are more in accord with his own tastes.

As to dates: They are based on experience and actual records, but of necessity must be somewhat flexible in practice, varying with weather and other conditions. One thing, however, to be stressed is that it is unwise to defer a later planting because some crop in bearing has not actually yielded its maximum. Better by far to take it out after its "peak of production" is passed and utilize the space for a succession planting.

The time of harvest and estimate of yield are, of course, approximate, and allowances should be made for variations of soil, fertility, season, and weather. The chart is based on the assumed needs of a household of five persons and an assumption that the gardener will maintain average good garden conditions, and attend to all the growing needs of the crops as required.

WORKING TIME-TABLE FOR THE VEGETABLE SUPPLY

CLASS AND VARIETIES	SPACE TO BE PLANTED	SEEDS NEEDED	WHEN TO SOW	READY FOR USE	CROPS TO EXPECT	GENERAL CULTURE
Beans, Bush						
Bountiful (Green Pod)	30 ft. row 5 times	1 pkt. each or 1 lb. of any two	May 15th. and every other week up to July 15th.	60 days from date of sowing	About 1 quart of pods per foot of row	Rows 2 feet apart, drop seeds 4 inches apart; cover 2 inches deep. Hill slightly, never cultivate while wet.
Burpee's Stringless (Green Pod) or Sure Crop Wax (Yellow)						
Brittle Wax (Yellow)						
Beans, Lima						
Fordhook Bush	50 ft. row	1 lb.	June 1st.	100 days	25 qts. pods	Rows 2½ ft. apart, seeds 6 in. apart, eye down; cover 2 in. deep.
Leviathan Pole	25 hills	2 lbs.	June 1st.	120 days	50 qts. pods	Place 6 beans to hill, eye down; let 3 strongest plants grow.
Beets						
Detroit Dark Red Crimson Globe	50 ft. row each	1 oz. each	April 15th. 20 ft. row. Repeat every two weeks	60 days 75 days	3 dozen from 10 feet of row	Thin out plants to stand 3 inches apart in row. Use while young.
Cabbage						
Copenhagen Market	50 plants	1 pkt. each	March 15th. coldframe	110 days	As many heads as plants set out	Harden gradually and set out 2 feet apart. Apr. 15th. in rows 2½ feet apart.
Succession	50 plants			115 days		
Surehead	75 plants		May 1st. outdoors	125 days		Transplant into permanent rows, 2½ feet apart each way.
Danish Ballhead	75 plants			130 days		
Carrots						
Amsterdam Forcing	30 ft. row	½ oz.	½ April 15th.	60 days	1 dozen roots to 3 feet of row	Thin to 2 in. in row.
Chantenay	30 ft. row	½ oz.	½ May 1st.	75 days		
Danvers Half Long	50 ft. row	1 oz.	May 15th.	100 days		Thin to 3 to 4 in. in row.
Celery						
Easy Blanching	50 ft. of row	1 pkt. each	March 1st.	125 days	100 plants	Sow in hotbed, harden, and set outdoors in early June. Rows 3 feet apart, plant 6 inches apart in rows.
Fordhook Emperor	100 ft. of row			150 days	200 plants	
Corn, Sweet						
Golden Bantam	50 ft. row	½ lb.	May 30th.	85 days	18 ears from every 10 feet of row	Drop seeds in rows, 2½ to 3 ft. apart. Thin to stand 1 ft. apart. Hill to support stalks.
	50 ft. row	½ lb.	June 15th.	85 days		
Howling Mob	50 ft. row	½ lb.	June 1st.	95 days		
Country Gentleman	50 ft. row	½ lb.	June 1st.	110 days		
Cucumber						
Fordhook Famous	12 hills	1 pkt.	June 1st. and 15th. 6 hills each time	60 days	12 fruits per hill	Hills 3 ft. apart, 6 or 8 seeds to hill, reduce to 3 sturdiest plants.
Lettuce						
Black Seeded Simpson	20 ft.	1 pkt. each	March 15th.	60 days	1 head per running foot of row	March 15th sow in coldframe, to set outdoors April 15th. Other sowings outdoors. Rows 2 ft. apart, plants 8 to 12 in. apart in row, according to size of heads.
Wayahead	40 ft.		March 15th. April 15th.	60 days 60 days		
All Seasons	20 ft.		April 20th.	75 days		
Wonderful Crisphead	20 ft.		April 25th.	85 days		
Kingsholm Cos	20 ft.		May 1st.	75 days	2 plants per foot	
Onion						
White Silverskin	50 ft. sets	1 pint	April 1st.	60 days	200 scallions	Space rows 18 in. apart, Sets 3 in. apart in row. Cover seeds lightly. Thin out seedlings to 3 to 4 in. apart.
	25 ft. seeds	1 pkt.	April 15th.	85 days	15 lbs. bulbs	
Yellow Globe Danvers	50 ft. seeds	1 pkt.	April 15th.	85 days	60 lbs. bulbs	
Prizetaker	25 ft. seeds	1 pkt.	April 15th.	100 days	40 lbs. bulbs	
Peas						
Market Surprise	50 ft.	1 lb. each	March 15th.	55 days	6 to 8 qts. of pods for every 10 ft. of row	Rows 2½ ft. apart. Cover seeds 2 to 3 in. deep. These are dwarfs, but vines bear better if supported by wire or brush.
Little Marvel	50 ft.		April 15th.	60 days		
Thos. Saxton	50 ft.		April 15th.	65 days		
Potlach	50 ft.		April 15th.	80 days		
Radishes						
Rapid Red	40 ft.	1 oz.	April 15th. and repeat every week up to June 1st. 10 ft. row.	30 days	12 roots from every 2 to 3 ft. of row	Sow short rows often. Cover seeds ¼ inch deep. Thin out to stand 2 to 4 in. apart.
Icicle	60 ft.	2 oz.		35 days		
Chartier	40 ft.	1 oz.		45 days		
Spinach						
Long Season	50 ft.	1 oz.	April 1st.	30 days	1 bushel cut all summer	Rows 18 in. apart. Cover seeds ½ in. deep. Allow for 5 ft. of spreading.
New Zealand	15 ft.	1 pkt.	April 15th.	75 days		
Squash						
Cocozelle Bush	20 ft.	1 pkt.	June 1st.	60 days	25 to 30 fruits	Rows, or hills 2 ft. apart. Cover seeds ¼ in. Thin out Bush to 1 ft. Allow Hubbard 3 plants per hill.
Warted Hubbard	10 hills	1 pkt.		120 days	3 to 4 per hill	
Tomatoes						
Bonny Best	12 plants each	1 pkt. each	April 1st. in hotbed	90 days	6–8 lbs. per plant	Set plants 3 ft. apart each way, prune to 3 strongest branches, train to stakes 5 ft. tall.
Livingston's Globe				100 days	8–10 lbs. per plant	
Livingston's Stone				120 days	12 lbs. per plant	
Turnips						
Purpletop White Globe	50 ft.	1 pkt.	25 ft. April 1st. 25 ft. July 1st.	50 days 50 days	1 doz. to 3 ft. row 1 doz. to 3 ft. row	Rows 2 ft. apart. Cover seeds ¼ in. Thin to 4 in.
American P. T. Rutabaga	50 ft.	1 pkt.	June 1st.	100 days	1 doz. to 5 ft. row	Rows 2½ ft. apart. Thin to 6 in.

RAINBOW GARDENS

DOROTHEA D. DUNLEA

"Every hue unfolds,
In fair proportion, running from the red
To where the violet fades into the sky."

Brilliant Tints or Soft Hues in Bulbs, Perennials, and Annuals That Run the Gamut of Color for Gardens East, South, and West

A CURVING terrace is an admirable setting for a rainbow of flowers, for then the garden can take the shape of the bow and by its slope allow for each color to show, one row above another. A gentle slope presents the blended colors as effectively as a picture properly tilted for light and good vision, but if sloping land is not part of one's good fortune to possess, the rainbow garden can be made on level land. There must, however, then be careful selection of plants that vary in height or else are so uniformly small in growth that each color is afforded equal prominence, for no flowers like to sit in the back row unless they can look out over the rest and show their beauty too. The outline and form of plants, the shapes they assume in height, and their general growth is another important factor to consider.

Illustrative of these points, a row of Verbenas for blue in the rainbow would not make a good showing with Salvia that grows so luxuriantly in hedge-like masses. Plants have been chosen according to height as well as color in the accompanying picture of a Southern California garden where "wee sma' Pansies" make footlights for graceful Snapdragons which are backed by still taller shrubs and trees. This garden also illustrates the charm of curve which is a feature of the rainbow garden.

The rainbow garden may be fairy-like in the daintiness of colors that are chosen—lavender, blue, palest yellow, and delicate pink—a Watteau garden in reality; or it may be a vivid splash of color, harmonious blends of violet, indigo, blue, green, yellow, orange, and red; or it may be almost "jazzy" in effect, using only the vivid primaries, red, yellow, and blue. And in choosing color schemes, it is to be remembered that, with gay colors, distance lends enchantment and also spreads a softening gossamer veil of blue over them all, especially in the early morning or at dusk.

"THE CHARM OF THE CURVE"

"Wee sma' Pansies" make footlights for the graceful Snapdragons which are backed by still taller shrubs and trees. This garden (in Southern California) also illustrates the charm of curve which is a feature of the rainbow garden

As for the proper season to commence the rainbow garden—that must naturally depend upon what section of the country you happen to live in and which plants you select to create the desired effect.

Bulbs in Rainbow Array

A RAINBOW garden of bulbs is, generally speaking, best planted in the fall or, in Southern California, in the very early spring, about February and March. The following bulbs are suggested as having practically the same blooming season:

VIOLET, LAVENDER, INDIGO, AND BLUE:
- *Iris (German).* Bloom from April onward.
- *Iris (Japanese).* Bloom later in season and require plenty of water and dressing.
- *African Blue-lily.* Set in ground in early spring for summer flowering; California and the South.
- *Hyacinths.* Bloom from April onward.

CREAM, YELLOW:
- *Freesias.* Bloom in April and onward; California and the South.
- *Jonquils.* Bloom from April onward.
- *Daffodils.* Bloom from April onward.

YELLOW, RED:
- *Tulips.* Early and late-

flowering varieties bloom from April onward; require very light soil, almost pure sand for success in blossoming.

Calla (Yellow). Summer flowering; California and the South.

Amaryllis. Set in ground in fall or not later than April for summer flowering; California and the South.

PINK, ROSE:

Hyacinths. Bloom in April and onward.

Gladiolus. Set in ground in May for August and September bloom; March for July and August bloom in Southern California. Also in other delicate shades as yellow, lavender, etc.

For "Futurist" Effects

NEVER has gay color been more in vogue than now, or never so plentifully used in garden effects, but gay colors call for a background that will subdue and soften and for a foreground that will set off daring combinations. Such a garden can be well set on a hillside apart from other flowers, in a place where brightness is needed to relieve an otherwise dreary spot, and is especially attractive in southern California during the summer months when the fields have dried to a soft dull brown and the sky is a cloudless blue.

For the "futurist" garden of strong color splashes the following flowers are suggested:

BLUE:

Larkspur (deep blue). Tall hardy perennial, best for this collection as it attains height of several feet.

Salvia (Blue Sage). Perennial, grows 3 to 4 feet high.

YELLOWS:

Coreopsis lanceolata. Perennial; set plants in fall or early spring. Blooms profusely in summer and requires little care. Plants attain height of foot or more and grow in clumps.

Eschscholtzia. Annual; sow seed thickly in open ground in spring for summer flowering. Thrives in poor soil, and blossoms will attain size dependent upon amount of moisture; splendid for filling in large areas.

RED:

Geraniums. Furnish blooms almost the year through, but require constant pruning to keep in proper size and proportion to other flowers in this collection.

Salvia. Annual, sow seed in early spring in light soil. Requires little cultivation and blooms during summer months.

If You Prefer the Pastel Tints

THE group of old garden friends here listed offer some delightful possibilities of color combination when planning a rainbow garden.

VIOLET, INDIGO, BLUE:

Asters. Deep blues to lavenders; annual, sow seed from March to May in light soil, and, when plants have three or four leaves, transplant to rainbow garden. Rich soil and plenty of moisture required. Grow one and two feet high and bloom from July to late fall according to variety and region, early or late flowering.

Canterbury-bells. Deep blues and violets; biennial, sow seed early in fall for blossoms the following spring and summer. Height of plants about two feet.

Cornflower (Centaurea cyanus). Bright blue; annual; requires very little water and thrives in sunny exposure. Plants grow about 2 feet tall.

Forget-me-nots. Pale blue; perennial.

Foxglove. Shades of lavender; biennial; does best in cool shady location with plenty of moisture. Blooms in late summer if seeds are sown in early fall of preceding season.

Larkspur. Brilliant to palest blues; annual; sow seeds in light soil and transplant to rainbow garden. Blooms through spring and early summer.

Lupin. Pale blue; perennial; grows from one to three feet high in showy clumps.

Phlox (Drummond). Reddish purples to lavender-blues; annual; sow seed in rainbow garden in rows or massed effect. Requires little cultivation and plants grow from half a foot to foot high.

Stocks. Reddish purples to lavender-blues; annual (10 weeks). In southern California sow seed in sandy soil in August and September for winter blooming or later in winter for July flowers. When plants are few inches tall, transplant to rainbow garden; constant cultivation and plenty of dressing will produce wonderfully handsome blossoms.

GREEN:

Mignonette. Light green; annual; wonderfully fragrant, sow seed in rainbow garden in early spring for summer flowering. Does well in clay soil but needs plenty of moisture.

Ferns. Light greens; practically all Ferns require shade and plenty of moisture, and for this reason would be most effective in the Lily garden among the Gladiolus, for a suggestion. Should be set in rich soil with plenty of leaf-mold; are attractive banked with rockwork.

Dusty-miller. Grayish green; requires little moisture and is used for its odd soft color and uniform height of a foot or two.

YELLOW, ORANGE:

African Marigold. Deep orange; annual; sow seed in rows in spring; very showy plants about two feet high, blooming in summer and fall.

Centaurea (Sweet Sultan). Lemon yellow; annual; sow seed in February and March for spring blossoms in southern California.

Coreopsis lanceolata. See above.

Eschscholtzia. See above.

Goldenrod. Yellow; planted in fall or early spring blooms in August and September, varying in height from one to four feet.

Pot-marigold. Pale yellow to deep orange; annual; dwarf and tall varieties. Sow seed in small area and transplant to rainbow garden.

Snapdragon. Pale yellow; perennial; sow seed in early spring and blooms through summer.

Zinnia. Yellow to orange; annual; sow seeds in small plot and transplant to rainbow garden. Plants do well in sunny exposure and bloom in July through late fall.

RED:

Gaillardia (Blanket-flower). Dull reds; perennial; blooms through summer; flourishes in hot dry location and requires little cultivation.

Poppies (Shirley). Dark reds to scarlet; annual; sow seed in rainbow garden in well pulverized soil.

Salvia. See above.

Zinnias. Brick reds to crimson and magenta (See above).

All the flowers in this garden are good flowers to cut for use in the house and they blossom profusely. Careful selection from each group of colors will give combinations of plants that bloom at the same season, require practically the same care and exposure, and which will produce a garden of pleasing balance in size and color.

And if one believes in fairy tales, one may be tempted to plant a pot of gold at one end of the rainbow in the garden. It may be a nice little round bed of chubby Marigolds, a hollow filled with golden California Poppies or, in the bulb garden, a "host of yellow Daffodils!"

Where and How "Rainbows" Grow Best

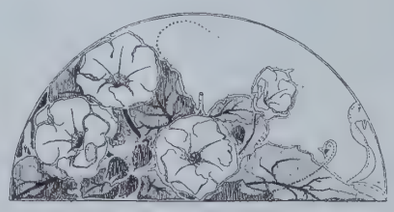
THE rainbow flower gardens, like all flower gardens should have a well located exposure, preferably east or south, and the land should be thoroughly worked, well dressed, and graded as desired. On sloping land, level terraces are excellent for each row of color.

One can have the rainbow garden sowed from seed exclusively or set with plants well started and bringing quicker results. Asters, Stocks, and Zinnias all do better for being transplanted after they have got a good growth rather than sown in the open ground and thinned. In setting all plants, plenty of space should be allowed between each, bearing in mind the size they attain when fully grown. Plants which wilt quickly, should be covered during the hot hours of the day with cones of paper or earthen flower-pots; and, in some cases, picking a leaf or two off each plant will help it to survive the sun's rays which are drawing moisture from the leaves.

In sowing seeds care should be taken to follow cultural directions exactly, for the success of germination is largely dependent upon the planting conditions, and directions for planting come on all seed packages. One should also buy the best quality seed obtainable if one wishes certain success.

Rich loam with a good mixture of sand is an ideal soil for flowers, though with study and care one can raise flowers in almost any kind of soil. If the soil lack humus, plenty of vegetable matter should be worked in to fill that need.

If dry weather comes on after the seeds have been sown, one must see that the garden is kept moist so that a crust will not form on the top soil, which makes it hard for many fine seeds to come up. When the seeds have come up, weeding and cultivation will give the flowers the best possible chance to grow.



COMBINATIONS FOR THE SUMMER FLOWER GARDEN

WILLIAM ROBINSON

Of Gravetye Manor in Sussex; author of "The English Flower Garden," "Home Landscapes," "The Wild Garden," "Parks and Gardens of Paris," and other books; founder and long editor of *The Garden* and *Gardening Illustrated*

EDITORS' NOTE: Tinctured with the strong tastes and distastes that mark the truly creative spirit which rejects the mediocre and the unsuitable, Mr. Robinson's notes ring with authenticity. We like a man who knows his own mind, particularly when that mind has spent itself during three decades in making visible the loveliness in which it believes. Simplicity and courage mark the gardening of William Robinson, who broke through the artificialities of his own era into a fine freedom of expression still eloquent in the gardens of to-day.

Mr. Robinson needs no introduction—gardeners on both sides of the sea know and revere him, and our own readers have profited by his terse and understanding articles from time to time (October and July of 1922; March, 1920, etc.), but we are always glad to welcome fresh comment by this distinguished doyen of modern horticulturists.

My Object!

To get rid of the cost, labor, and bad effect of the system of carpet-bedding gardening, mosiaculture, etc., in vogue for several generations because it:

1. Excludes the presence of the most admired plants—Rose, Lily, Clematis, and many others of beauty.
2. Encourages growth of tender plants of the tropics which must not be planted until early summer.
3. Leaves the garden desolate and ugly in winter.
4. Drives the flower garden work into a very short period at a season when other work presses, and prevents good work being done at all seasons as it should be in the flower garden.

IT IS clear that there is no reason whatever in uprooting a flower garden twice a year and that the best spring flowers may be grown in lawn, copse, lane, or orchard grass. The coarse plants that often encumber the flower garden, like the hardy Sunflowers, are best in the wild garden where they are not in the gardener's way and in due season give beauty among the most vigorous plants and with little care after planting.

The following tells the results of more than thirty years work to get a more natural and artistic garden in a northern land. The beds were all planted by the end of December, 1922, and it may be noted there are no spring flowers in the garden, save for some edgings of Snow-glories and Crocus planted deep; and these are followed by rock plants like the Wall Hairbell (Campanula muralis) which cover the ground in the summer. The beautiful annuals of the California flora (Collinsia and Nemophila) are hardy here and, sown in September, give a charming bloom. They last into rose time and are not a tenth of the trouble that the tropical weeds in the hothouse entail.

To get the full beauty of the flower garden in our northern summer it is essential that we should reject certain plants, showy but poor in color, and all devouring as to soil. Of such are the North American hardy Sunflowers—all well in their right place, the copse or the wild garden; Asters, best apart; Cannas, that never flower well in our country; standard Roses, always ungraceful and, in our country, killed in hard winters.

Tiring in late years of Heliotrope and other tender plants, and feeling sure that a garden ought to be in full beauty long before June, I resolved to give up all midsummer planting. It is a gain to exclude any flower which for any reason one does not enjoy in close view of the house. Plants that demand shade, like our beautiful Wake-robin (Trillium), will perish in the sun, so we've planted them beneath the Magnolias. My garden is for summer flowers only and the spring flowers are given to the fields around. The only spring flowers admitted to the garden are the Crocus and Snow-glory and these are planted rather deep—10 inches—so that they may be followed by annual or other plants that flower in summer days.

Roses Flourishing on Their Own Roots

A FLOWER garden without Roses seemed to me something like a body without a heart, and one of my first tasks was to get the Rose back to the flower garden. For several generations past the rule in these islands has been to put the rose garden away from the flower garden and house. How this came about was in part owing to the short blooming time of the old summer Rose. In any case, and even to the present day, landscape gardeners have practised this fatal mistake.

I began with all the best kinds of Roses — several thousand plants in all and planted for the most part in bold groups, so as to test the value and endurance of each. Broadly, the result of that trial was that quite one half of the plants died back on the Briar upon which they were grafted in the nurseries. It being impossible to buy own-root plants in our country, the best one can do is to put up with plants as they come in and scrape the stems above and around the graft, so as to encourage the plant to emit its own roots. The best Roses I have had—such as Marie van Houtte were so treated. We strike cuttings of Roses every September; and usually with good results, in the open in ordinary soil, and as far as may be on the highest ground near. The only excuse for grafting on the Dog-briar is that it is easy to handle the stock; the plant on its natural root is more fragile than Dog-briar. That being so, it is a wise plan to put the cuttings where the plant is to grow. For example, if we desire a favorite Rose—such as Mme. Leon Pain or Bouquet d'Or—we put the cuttings in at the foot of a wall on the north side and they will grow and keep in health for a life time.

Grafting the Tea or China Rose is a purblind and fatal practice if our aim is the endurance of the plants. We have here the hardiest China Rose known in Europe—Fallenberg. It has bloomed more than thirty years in the same place in perfect health in poorish, cool soil. A grafted plant must have died four times over and we should have had infinite trouble with the suckers in the meantime. The same has happened with my favorite China Rose—the tall Cramoisie, which climbs up Hollies on its natural root. But so banded is the trade against supplying Chinese Roses on their natural roots that it is only possible to get this fine Rose in that state from one nursery in Ireland.

There is some variety in the way Roses grow when grafted on the Briar. Of two such Roses planted in the same bed, one will perish in a few years time and another will linger on happily for several more years, but in the end the grafted Rose is overcome by the Dog-briar (Rosa canina).

The beds were dug in a cool shady soil to a depth of three feet. They were not manured. With three feet of good soil below, the

Roses were pretty safe as regards food. Instead of mulching I covered the ground beneath the plants with rock and other small plants, feeling that to cover the surface of the beds with life was not against the interests of the Rose—and so it proved. These are the plants for the surface, between the Roses:

Evening Primrose
Mignonette
Pansies (tufted)
Silvery Speedwell
Baby-blue-eyes (Collinsia)
Silvery Rockfoils
Anagallis grandiflora
Hairbells (dwarf)
Rock Scabious
Phacelia campanularia
Wild Geranium
Sand Pinks (Tunica)
The Greek Viola (V. gracilis)
Dwarf Toadflax (Linaria pallida)
Silvery Gypsophila
Blue Bindweed
Dwarf Thyme (Thymus Serpyllum micans

Being of a fragile nature, the surfacing plants are in need of frequent attention, they have to be transplanted and the soil refreshed while the Roses are not disturbed for years, and not packed close, but to allow of better growth are set a yard apart.

Pruning and Feeding of Roses

THE laws of the Medes and Persians were not so rigid as those that are laid down in the books as to pruning. So, feeling that I could not set myself against the rules without some proof of the futility of the common practice, my Roses were dashed about in storm and frost all the winter until April. When I saw proof that the plants gained nothing but injury in this way I gave it up and now all my Roses are put to bed before Christmas to do their true work of making roots. In this way the plants escape all inclement weather of winter and early spring. The idea was that if you pruned before the spring the bushes started too early. This, after many years' trial, we have found not to be the case. After their winter the Roses begin to shoot vigorously, forming shoots 6 inches or more long by mid-April. Then the plants are looked at to see if any sapless growths need removal.

As regards manure, which for some generations now has been spread over the surface of every Rose garden in Britain, it occurred to me that the excreta of animals of various kinds spread under the windows of a house was not desirable. I felt, too, that the depth and texture of the soil was of more importance than any benefit to be got by the addition of animal manures. The Rose on its natural root in three feet of good soil is in no need of any nourishment, and we have a sea of bloom all through the summer well into the fall.

The Grace of Clematis

THESE splendid climbers—the larger ones which come to us from China and Japan—have been shut out of the gardens of Europe and of America too, owing to the purblind practice of grafting them in nurseries on a native of our own hills, C. vitalba, a vigorous plant upon which they never thrive. After many years of struggle with these we have at last succeeded by planting only layers on the natural root. Then all sign of disease is seen no more, and we get the most graceful climber of the northern world in perfect health.

We layer the plants in March, and grow them on oak trellis at the back of borders, or as pyramids on stakes of the yew, not trimmed. A good way is to let them climb up shrubs and low trees like Magnolia, in which way, and without any pruning or other care, they do very well. We have more than thirty species and varieties in fine health; not all in the flower garden, however, as some are best growing up trees.

PLANT COMBINATIONS

SUGGESTED BY THE FLOWERBEDS AT GRAVETYE

(As Finished December, 1922)

1. Border against house, left of porch: A colony of Scabiosa caucasica, purple and white forms, edging of Linaria pallida, many years in place. On wall: Clematis, Roses Lamarque and Pauls Scarlet, Vitis Wilsoni, and Rhynchospermum jasminoides, Climbing Rose Mme. M. Soupert.

2. Bed to right of porch: Rose Marie van Houtte both in bed and on wall, ten years in same place; Rose Mermaid, and Clematis. Undergrowth: Missouri Evening Primrose, hardy here. Edging: Blue Windflower.

3. Border below and in front of pergola and with 4 ft. retaining wall of sandstone blocks in rear, filled with Californian Fuchsia, Shamrock Pea (Parochetus), Blue Bindweed, Alpine Phlox, and Linarias. Also old pink China Rose across one end, carpeted with the Horned Violet; and at the opposite end is a group of Gen. MacArthur Roses, Blue Sweet-peas. Edging: Sedum Ewersii and, planted deeply beneath, Crocus Sir Walter Scott. The Lily tank separates this and border bed and is surrounded by water-loving Iris.

4. Groups of Roses Frances Gaunt and Joseph Hill, carpeted with Tufted Pansies, clumps of red and pink Sweet-peas. A large mass of Lobelia fulgens at the west end. Edging of purple Crocus beneath Wall Hairbell.

5. Long border with Hugh Dickson Roses at one end and a mass of the Feather Fern (Struthiopteris) and Henry's Lily at the other. In the center a variety of large-flowered Delphiniums; edging of a broad belt of the Siberian Squill planted beneath Gypsophila muralis.

6. Roses (Zephirine Drouhin), Regal Lilies (Lilium regale) and Narcissus, with a carpet of Hungarian Hepaticas (H. angulosa) and mixed rock plants.

7. Collection of large-flowered Snowdrops, Crocus, Iris, and Pasque-flowers, succeeded by Baby-blue-eyes (Nemophila insignis) and Rhodanthe, sown in May.

8. Mixed bed of bronze-hued Roses on own roots and Gladiolus primulinus. Edging: Crocus beneath Silvery Rockfoils.

9. Has trellis background with large-flowered Clematis, Romneya trichocalyx, carpeted with Aquilegia glandulosa.

10. Rose Renée Wilmart-Urban; underneath: Silvery Rockfoils. Edging: Gypsophila, Jubaea.

11. Convolvulus tenuissimus. Border: Carnations. Edging: Alpine Scabious.

12. Incarvilleas, Carnations, and Violet Cress (Ionopsidium). Edging: Lady Knox Pansies. Trellis in rear covered with Roses and Clematis.

13. Rose Theresa, with undergrowth of Collinsia grandiflora.

14. Mme. Hector Leuillot and Nita Weldon Roses. Edging: Geranium lancastriense.

15. Rose Mme. Ravary, and Pansy True Blue.

16. Roy de Velous Clematis on rough yew stake; undergrowth of Rockfoils and Greek Violet (Viola gracilis).

17. Background of Roses and Clematis on oak trellis. In bed: Lady Hillingdon Roses, with undergrowth of Silvery Rockfoils and Horned Pansies.

18. La Tosca and Belladoria Roses, edged with White Swan Pansies. Undergrowth: Mauve Queen and Lady Knox Pansies.

19. Roses Pharisaer and Anna Olivier with undergrowth of the Prairie Primrose (Oenothera). Edging: Wall Hairbell.

20. Clematis on rough yew stakes with Roses C. Louis Breslau and J. C. N. Forestier. Undergrowth: Pansy Mosely Perfection. Edging: Blue Bindweed.

21. Rose Souvr. de Stella Gray. Undergrowth: Blue Flax. Edging: Geranium lancastriense.

22. Delphinium belladonna with a background of Clematis and Roses. Edging: Gypsophila muralis.

23. China Roses in variety. Edging: A broad belt of purple Crocus.

24. Collection of large-flowered Clematis on rough yew stakes and a group of Hugh Dickson Roses at one end, with an undergrowth of hardy Ferns, mostly evergreen, and the Great Chilian Evening Primrose (Oenothera aculis). Edging consists of a broad band of Snow-glories (Chionodoxa) which are followed in summer by some light annual, such as the Swan-river-daisy.

25. Rose Mme. Herriot. Undergrowth of Councillor Waters Pansy.

26. Roses Mrs. David McKee and Louis Leroy; Scarlet Turk's-cap Lily, and the Narbon Flax as an undergrowth.

27. Rose Zepherine Drouhin on own roots planted a yard apart, with White Phlox (Tapis Blanc) between. Edging: the blue Trebizond Muscari.

28. Rose Mme. Lambard. Undergrowth Phacelia campanularia.

29. Rose Irish Elegance, carpeted with Shamrock Pea (Parochetus). Edging of Corydalis cheilanthifolia.

30. Bright colored Phloxes. Edging: Thymus micans, with Crocus beneath.

31. Rose Mme. Leon Pain. Undergrowth of Inchmery Pinks. Edging of Gypsophila over Margot Crocus.

32. Golden Tea Roses in variety with undergrowth of Silver-leaved Speedwell (Veronica incana) and Horned Violet.

33. Collection of Tea Roses including Joseph Hill, Le Progres, also group of Irish Fireflame, with undergrowth of Chinese Meadow-rue (Thalictrum dipterocarpum). Edging: Gypsophila.

34. Clematis and Monkshood, with undergrowth of Pentstemon heterophyllus. Edging: Coronation Pinks.

35. Rose Mlle. de Kerjégu, undergrowth Scabiosa graminifolia. Edging: Wall Hairbell.

36. Rose Christine de Pisan. Undergrowth: True Blue Pansy. Edging: Sand Pink (Tunica).

37. Rose Mrs. Aaron Ward, with edging of Pinks.

38. Clematis Nellie Moser on rough stake, undergrowth of Linum Lewisii and Nemophila insignis. Edging: Mosely Perfection Pansy.

39. Convolvulus althaeoides, Chinese Meadow-rue (Thalictrum dipterocarpum). Edging: Helichrysum bellicoides.

40. Sun Roses, mixed; Grey-leaved Senecio; Rose K. of K.; Lilium Szovitsianum; and Perovskia atriplicifolia.

41. On rough yew stakes, Rose Billiard et Barré, and in bed a mass of Marie van Houtte and Mme. Abel Chatenay. Planted between the Roses: Delphinium belladonna. Edging: G. Wermig Viola.

42. Collection of Lavender interspersed with a variety of Gladiolus. Edging: White-flowered Thrift.

43. Large-flowered Clematis on rough supports. Undergrowth of Oenothera speciosa and Delphiniums.

44. Rose Grande Duchesse Marie-Adelaide with an undergrowth of Pinks in variety.

45. Large-flowering Clematis with undergrowth of Columbine (wild species).

46. A collection of large-flowering Clematis on rough yew supports. Undergrowth of hardy Agapanthus (A. Mooreanus minor), and Tulips. Edging: Thrifts.

Reproduced from Mr. Robinson's book "Home Landscapes," Plate I

THE HEATH GARDEN AT GRAVETYE MANOR

Sound sense and a sympathetic understanding of nature's ways characterize Mr. Robinson's work and in consequence his landscape pictures are really pictures and all his gardening is imbued with genuine artistic quality. Gravetye is literally embedded in beauty; the summer flower garden, described in the accompanying article and here hidden from view by intervening shrubbery, being only one of its many lovely features. Of the making of this Heath garden Mr. Robinson says: "This ground, now so clear and airy, when I began was covered with small trees and the mixed shrubberies which were without meaning or value. Below it were clipped Spruce hedges—hard lines which hid the view of the house from this point of view. The trees were cleared away and a bowling green formed, which secures besides its other advantages an unplanted surface. A piece of rough ground lay above this, and having no advantages in other ways, it lead to the planting of a garden with the Heaths of Britain and Western Europe, which have been a joy ever since, in midwinter as well as midsummer. In this way the views both to and from the house became clear, and the picture tells the rest. Any conifers near we did not allow to feather down as they usually are allowed to do, as we want the view beneath and moreover it is the natural way of the great Pines"

In the South Garden

1. Roses Mme. Leon Pain, La Tosca, and Golden Emblem, also Pentstemon barbatus, the whole having a carpet of Tropaeolum polyphyllum. Edging: Campanula muralis and Gypsophila muralis used alternately. The background to this bed consists of Lonicera sempervirens, Clematis coccinea, and Trachelospermum jasminoides.

2. Contains Souvr. de Gustave Pratt Roses with an undergrowth of Carnations. Edging: mixed Crocus beneath Rock Scabious.

3. Princess de Sagan Rose; undergrowth of Swan-river-daisy (Brachycome). Edging: Crocus.

4. Rose G. Nabonnand, Gladiolus primulinus. Edging: Blue Bindweed (Convolvulus mauritanicus).

5. Roses Lady Waterlow on rough stake, and President Carnot with an undergrowth of mixed varieties of Pinks. The background to this bed consists of Clematis lanuginosa, Clematis Comtesse de Bouchard, Japanese Wisteria, and Horse Briar (Smilax rotundifolia).

6. Rose Ophelia. Undergrowth of Platycodon grandiflorum Mariesi.

7. Rose Red Letter Day, Perovskia atriplicifolia, with an edging of Encrusted Saxifrage.

8. Rose Prince de Bulgarie, Lilium speciosum magnificum, carpeted with Tufted Pansies Councillor Waters and White Swan.

9. Madonna Lilies in groups. Late red Dutch Honeysuckles; ground-work of Pentstemon heterophyllus. Edging: purple Crocus beneath white-flowered Thrift.

10. Border, right of porch. Small collection of Iris, Belladonna Lilies, Sweet Verbena, and China Roses. Undergrowth: Campanula muralis. Edging: Carpathian Snowflakes and Rockfoils. On wall in rear of border is Trachelospermum divaricatum, Abutilon vitifolium, Clematis, Rose, and Jalap Plant (Exogonium purga).

11. Long, narrow border, left of porch, contains white Caucasian Scabious at one end, edged with Pink Princess Mary, also Campanula muralis, Sternbergia lutea, Kaffir-lily, Amicia, Nerine Bowdeni, Belladonna Lilies, Iris tingitana, Iris stylosa, and Sweet Violets. Trained to the wall behind is the Japanese Wisteria, Rose sinica Anemone, Rose Lamarque, and L' Ideal; Magnolia grandiflora, Solanum jasminoides, Phygelius capensis, Pomegranate, and Lonicera sempervirens.

12. Rosemary in variety carpeted with Lady Knox Violas.

13. Tritoma excelsa and Madonna Lily with an edging of Blue Bindweed.

Some Tools

GETTING AT THE UNDER SIDE OF LEAVES

This many-purpose Standard Spray Pump is so simply and strongly constructed that the veriest tyro cannot put it out of kilter, and by merely changing nozzles and container (bucket, barrel, or knapsack as desired) serves for all sorts of garden and tree spraying. (Armstrong Manufacturing Co.)

"A STITCH IN TIME"

Preventive spraying is the slogan of the twentieth century gardener who is keeping abreast of scientific method. A practical and readily handled device is the Hydro-chemical Sprayer which is worked by water pressure; attach to your hose and let the town or city water power do the rest. A small tube enters the side of the sprayer nozzle (so constructed as to maintain a constant ratio between water and chemical), the chemical being drawn from the tank by the velocity of the water passing through it. (Naylor Mfg. Co.)

IF PLANTING ON A LARGE SCALE

Any one working a half-acre or more for full crops will find this Set Onion Planter a serviceable substitute for hand labor as it does the work of ten men effectively. Equipped with a shoe that makes a very narrow row, it drops the set and covers; may be used for any kind of small bulbs, and can be readily adjusted to the planting of large or small sets as well as planting sets close or far apart in a row. (Schutter & Hartz)

KEEPING THE SOIL IN CONDITION

Thorough cultivation is a prime essential to success, and the Planet Jr. Star Pulverizer is particularly useful in the flower garden and wherever plants are close together as the width of the cut is only 7½ inches. This easily handled tool does away with the necessity of stooping, and not only breaks up lumps but simultaneously cuts off weeds and levels the ground. (S. L. Allen & Co.)

FOR UP-TO-DATE GARDENING

A unique new wheel outfit which, through a special slip-on connection, is easily and quickly convertible into any one of six desirable implements. The attachments (shown at right) include a tooth cultivator, plow, rake, scuffle hoe, furrow opener, and a tool for closing furrows. (J. E. Gilson Co.)

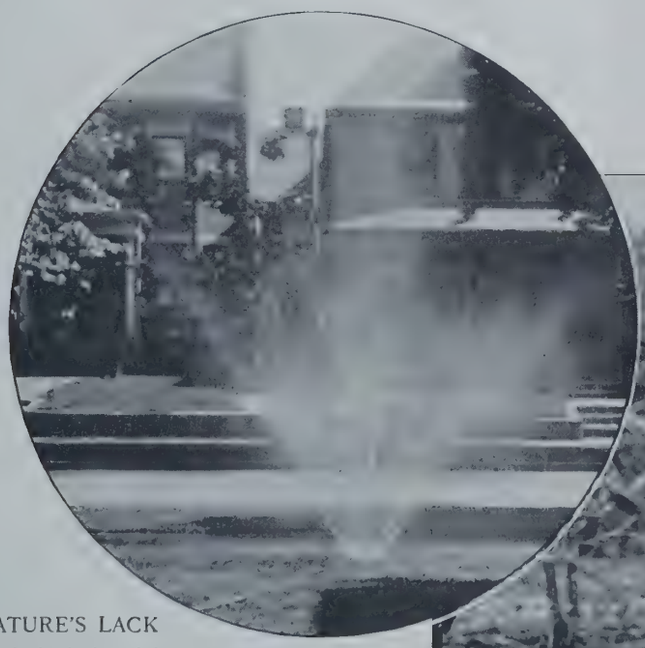
That Lighten Labor

SPEEDING-UP MOWING AND OTHER BIG GARDEN OPERATIONS

Ideal for large sweeps of lawn on private estates, parks, and golf courses is the Acme Jr. Mower Tractor which cuts a 30-inch swathe, is built for endurance (every working part inclosed, dust proof, and running in oil) and equipped with a heavy, well seasoned wood roller. This tractor is also a power cultivator with a wide range of set-ups suitable for gardening on a large scale, has seeder, hoeing or weeding, furrow making and other useful attachments, as well as a power pulley always ready for portable or stationary work. (Acme Cultivator Co.)

WHEN TRIMMING YOUR HEDGE

Strongly fashioned with special notched blades that catch and hold the twigs, and a wide cutting surface, the Simplicity Hedge Trimmer and Pruner insures a neat job even in the hands of an inexperienced amateur. It has force enough to shear through stems as large as half an inch in diameter and every motion tells, as the blades cut both ways with the opening and closing of handles. (Trenton Mfg. Co.)



SUPPLYING NATURE'S LACK

A very simple and practical solution of the watering problem is this Mist Spray Lawn Sprinkler attachable to the ordinary hose and which may be had either in the full circle (as here shown) or in a semi-circle especially designed for places where city ordinances prohibiting the wetting of sidewalks prevail. (Armstrong Mfg. Co.)

WHERE THE CHILDREN GARDEN

A new tool, well made and especially designed to meet the needs of the child, is the Planet Jr. Juvenile Garden Cultivator (shown at right), weighing only 6 lbs. and with extra attachments if wanted of hoe, plow, and wide teeth. (S. L. Allen & Co.)

WHAT NATIONAL GARDEN WEEK MEANS IN DES MOINES

MRS. ADDISON PARKER

President of the Des Moines (Iowa) Garden Club

Constructive Suggestions for Garden Clubs and Communities Everywhere by An "Up-and-Doing" Group of Western Women

EDITORS' NOTE: Soon after the successful inauguration of National Garden Week last spring by THE GARDEN MAGAZINE with the enthusiastic and effective coöperation of the General Federation of Women's Clubs and other clubs and individuals, a prize ($50) was offered by the magazine for "the best article illustrated with adequate photographs on what has been accomplished in some one place as a result of the stimulus of National Garden Week."

Among the considerable number of manuscripts which had reached us by October first, the closing date of this competition, unfortunately none completely met the requirements, particularly in the matter of illustrations which were for the most part inadequate and unsuitable for reproduction.

Nevertheless, the judges, appreciating the spirit of earnest endeavor thus shown, selected the account of the Des Moines Club for a special honorary award ($25) and are now presenting this account in the hope that it may initiate similarly generous and practical action in other communities during the National Garden Week just ahead, April 20th to 26th.

PARTICULARLY fortunate in its location, Des Moines is situated at the junction of two rivers along whose banks grow hardy native Oaks and Elms as well as the lovely flowering Hawthorn, Crabapple, Dogwood, etc. We found that in some of our city parks, many of which are veritable woodlands, these trees were being thinned or injudiciously cut merely to supply logs for cabins. We protested against this destruction and brought sufficient pressure to bear so that the cutting was discontinued. This protest brought a good deal of publicity which we followed up by a "Save the Trees" campaign, made possible through the generous coöperation and interest of our local press.

Making a Christmas Tree City

THROUGHOUT the year our club has been endeavoring to create a sentiment in Des Moines for the planting of evergreens for permanent Christmas trees, to "Make Des Moines the Christmas Tree City," in order that we may aid the nation-wide movement to stem the wanton destruction of evergreens during the holiday season as well as add to the beauty of our city. To increase public interest in this project we arranged to have a film run in six of our leading picture theatres with a picture captioned "Des Moines Observes National Garden Week by Planting Live Trees for Christmas Trees," accompanied by a brief explanatory verse. The film itself showed the method of planting an evergreen.

CARTOON BY JAY DARLING (DING)

A quick and effective way of getting the conservation idea over to the public. (Reprinted by courtesy of *The Des Moines Register*)

Conserving Native Wild Flowers, Flowering Shrubs, and Bird Life

THE Civic Committee of our Garden Club which worked out the Conservation Program for our observance of National Garden Week was allowed fifty dollars from the club treasury. With these funds, placards were printed and placed in the schools during National Garden Week urging the conservation of native wild flowers and flowering shrubs, and bird life.

With the coöperation of the Campfire Girls and the aid of the teachers, the subject was brought to the attention of all the school children in Des Moines. It was pointed out that merely picking the flowers does no harm, but the ruthless pulling up of flowers by the roots, and the breaking of branches of flowering trees and shrubs permanently destroys them. To bring this thought home to the public imagination our cartoonist, Mr. Jay Darling (Ding), made the cartoon shown below at left.

The Boy Scouts we interested in the cause of conservation of bird life and they, too, coöperated splendidly.

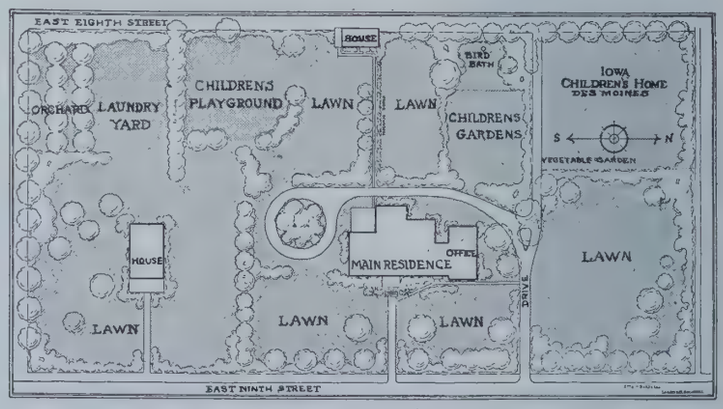
At our final meeting of the year (October) we further pursued the subject with a talk on "Bird Conservation" by the Rev. T. Weeks, a well-known authority on birds. At the same time an exhibit of bird-feeding trays, boxes, etc., for winter feeding, was arranged by one of our members, who has done a great deal in awakening among the school children of Des Moines an interest in the study and preservation of these friendly little visitors and residents of our city.

Through our "Save the Wild Flowers" campaign, we became interested in the permanent conservation, if possible, of an acreage of native prairie about ten miles from the city.

It may not be generally known that there is very little native prairie left in the state of Iowa. The plows of the pioneers and their successors have converted it into great fields of Corn and Wheat. Many of the beautiful wild prairie flowers and grasses are nearly extinct. If we succeed in saving just a little of this prairie for our children, it should be a great heritage.

Landscaping and Planting the Children's City Home

AT THE beginning of our club year last February, it was decided that the Des Moines Garden Club should attempt a piece of constructive garden work, and for this project the



PLANTING PLAN FOR THE IOWA CHILDREN'S HOME

Made by Miss Etta M. Bardwell, L. A., member of the Des Moines Garden Club which carried through this fine bit of constructive civic gardening as part of their National Garden Week program as described in the accompanying text. (Reprinted by courtesy of *Farm and Garden*)

grounds of the Iowa Children's Home were chosen. When THE GARDEN MAGAZINE announced its plan for National Garden Week, we resolved to do our planting on these grounds during Garden Week.

The general plan and planting plans for the grounds were made by one of the Garden Club members, Miss Etta M. Bardwell, Landscape Architect, and all plant material as well as the necessary labor connected with the planting was donated by other members of the Garden Club. More than six hundred trees and shrubs were donated. Much beautiful material was given from private gardens, including French Lilacs and choice Iris and Roses in variety. Perennials and seeds, both flower and vegetable, and tools for the children's gardens were given by club members. Delivery wagons and trucks were commandeered to collect donated material, and under the efficient management of the chairman of the Plant Material Committee, Mrs. Harry Rollins, all material was on the grounds when Planting Day came.

The work of planting, under the supervision of the president and a committee of members, was practically completed in one day. Everybody fell to—men, women, and even the children of the Home doing their bit with rake and hoe. One small boy was overheard saying to his fellows:

"Gee! I hope I get to stay here all year, so'st I kin finish my garden."

The caretaker of the grounds had another angle of vision: "Now these boys'll have somethin' to do this summer—they won't be into mischief all the time."

The Superintendent, Miss Taft, arranged with the boys and girls to purchase for the use of the Home all the good quality vegetables which they could raise. A plot of ground 60 x 80 feet is reserved for the children's gardens. Here each child has his individual plot where he can raise flowers and vegetables. Prizes were offered for the best kept children's gardens. The value of this work to the children of the Home, furnishing the necessary interesting occupation and out-of-door life, can hardly be over-estimated.

And another pleasant feature of such plantings is they may have more than local meaning—let me quote from a letter received in August by Mrs. Russell Tyson, of the Women's National Farm and Garden Association, from a Kentucky "garden neighbor":

> I have found several helpful suggestions for my present problem (a garden connected with a Community House) in the article about the Iowa Children's Home, done by the Des Moines Club. The people here (Elizabethtown, Ky.) have already responded most generously to a call for shrubs and plants, but the matter of collecting them had troubled me. The method used by the Des Moines Garden Club has cleared away that difficulty, will solve the problem, and save great expense. We have no park in Elizabethtown, a place of three thousand people, and we want the garden space to fill a double purpose of park and garden. It means, therefore, a garden border of shrubs and trees and plants, and open spaces for benches and play.

Our club is eager to support and coöperate in the observance of National Garden Week another year. We feel our efforts during the past year have stimulated a city-wide interest in gardens and gardening. All success to National Garden Week of 1924!

"FLOWER TIME AND DOWER TIME"

HAZEL HARPER HARRIS

THE sudden birth of mothered seeds, so glad to stretch and grow;
The rush and push of little plants for places in the row,
Where gay-frocked they can wave to me from joyous breeze-blown lines;
The hurrying
And scurrying
And frolicking of vines!

In day-time, gay-time, play-time how my little garden laughs,
And runs and suns and dances, while at night dew wine it quaffs.
Plants grow on tiptoe by the moon, and clap their hands for morn,
For flower time
And dower time
So glad that they were born!

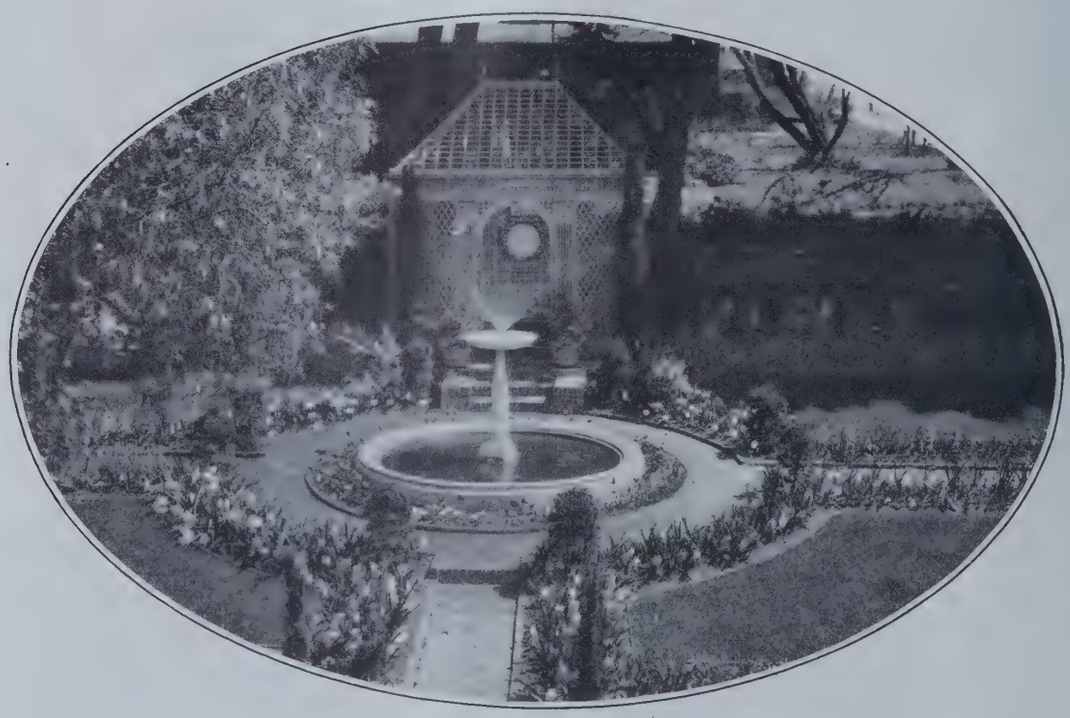
Then comes the low, slow undertone of mellow summertide:
Green pepper pods flaunt parasols, red beet hearts throb in pride,
And butter beans fill purses green with coins flecked rose and blue;
In fruited flush
Ere seeded hush,
My garden dreams anew.

A little poem, too, is born of seedling thoughts, love-sown,
In sunny places in the soul where it may dance, glad-grown,
Until it flowers in the light of understanding's art,
And bravely sings
Th' eternal things
That satisfy the heart.

Spring in a Western Garden

Formal Flower Garden at Alanoke, the Home of Mr. and Mrs. Allen G. Freeman, Berkeley, Cal.

Designed by Allison M. Woodman

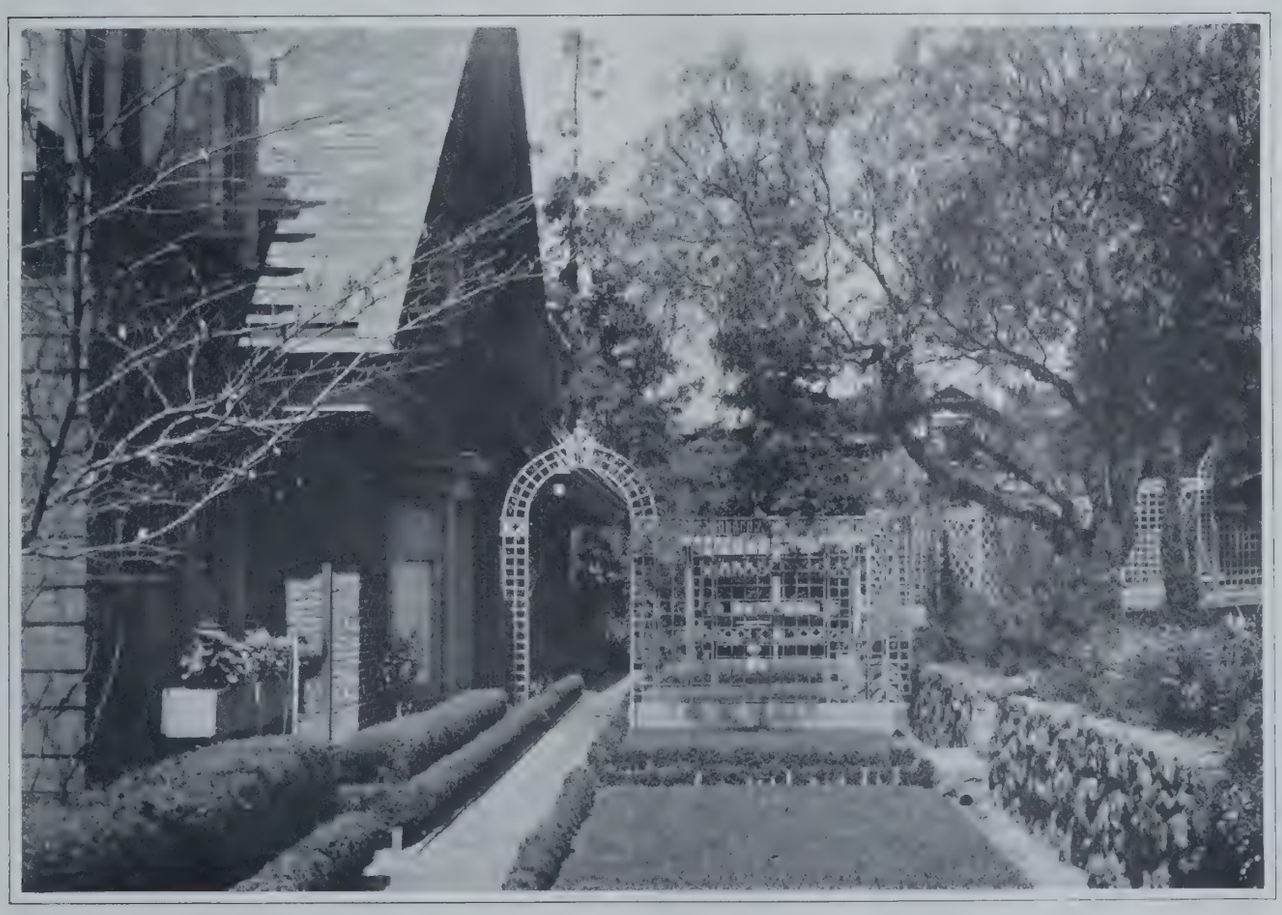


A POOL RINGED WITH COLOR

Hyacinths, Tulips, Narcissus, Anemones, Jonquils, and Freesias brilliantly outline pool and walks (see also upper picture) with Japanese conifers to furnish dark accent; the somewhat crisp formality of this garden (on a 140 x 50 ft. lot) being relieved by the fluffy foliage of a good-sized Pepper-tree (left)

FRUIT TREES AND HAWTHORNS JOIN THE FLOWERY PAGEANT

With literally thousands of spring-flowering bulbs brightly bestrewing the ground, and the rose, cream, and dawn-pink of fruit flower overhead, "Alanoke" in spring takes on a veritable fairy-land aspect; at the left a California Big-tree stands like some dark-clad gnome watching a gay procession



WHERE FORMALITY AND INFORMALITY DOVETAIL

A retaining wall of highly colored native rock from the neighboring Berkeley Hills holds the garden in and the landscape out, separating demureness from disorder, as it were. After spring has passed, summer's story is carried on by Gladiolus, Snapdragons, Dianthus, Phlox, and other standbys of a garden planned for a succession of bloom

ASPARAGUS IN THE HOME GARDEN

Supplying the Table with Fresh Stalks for Ten Weeks Season after Season —How to Make the Initial Start and Maintain Success at High Level

CULTIVATED for two thousand or more years and known to old Romans of epicurean taste, Asparagus—a native of Europe—needs far less skill for its growing than the ubiquitous Potato. One of the most delicious of vegetables as well as one of the most healthful, there is not the ghost of a reason why it should not be lifted out of the luxury class and added to the group of commonly found vegetables in every home garden.

To be sure it demands some space and a bit of patience and thoroughness at the start, but the old adage, "Whatever is worth doing, is worth doing well," applies to Asparagus more than to any other crop, and "if you take good care of your Asparagus bed," says a gardener well-qualified to know, "it will take good care of you for ten weeks in each and every year," and it will endure indefinitely.

Site and Preparation of Bed

TO BE sure of an abundance of the choice early stalks that are always so particularly enjoyed choose a well-drained spot preferably exposed to east or south. Asparagus flourishes best in a loose and mellow soil well supplied with vegetable matter.

As soon as practicable in the spring plow the land a foot deep and, if possible, land that has not been in sod but already worked somewhat. Plow under a heavy dressing of manure (six inches or so) and harrow the soil well. Or if the bed is to be a smaller one, spade the soil deeply, spreading stable manure all over the patch and working it in thoroughly. Or double trench to a depth of 2 or $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet—the deeper the better.

Plants and Planting

FOR a household of six, get 100 plants not less than two years old but preferably four. In early spring—but if you must, in light well drained soil even in autumn—set out in rows spaced 3 feet apart, with 18 inches to 2 feet between each plant. Set plants in the furrows on a little mound of soil, spreading the roots carefully in their natural direction; cover with mellow soil to the depth of a few inches, treading firmly except on the crown. If the weather be dry, soak the plants well before setting out and water thoroughly after. Gradually, over a period of several weeks, fill the furrows even with the level of the ground, using for this purpose, if available, fine old compost, wood's earth, leaf-mold, or any other loose rich material.

The space between the rows may be utilized to advantage for Lettuce, Radishes, Beets, Beans, Peas or in fact any annual crop for the first years, anyhow. Thus does the gardener with a limited area at his disposal "kill two birds with one stone," for the Asparagus itself actually profits by the hoeing and cultivation incident upon such inter-cropping.

Varietal differences are so slight in the Asparagus family as to be practically negligible, variations in color, etc., being due rather to culture and environment than to any inherent characteristics. Nowadays the green tips are much in vogue and justly so, it seems, for their superior tenderness and flavor. However, those who prefer the white stalks can readily satisfy their taste by the simple process of blanching (i.e. covering deeply with earth so that growth is made underground). The common practice is to cultivate lightly until the first shoots appear, when a ridge or mound of soil is thrown up over the row, perhaps 18 inches wide and 8 or 10 inches high. While the Asparagus is growing up through this, if weeds appear, use a board set with nails and draw, harrow fashion, along the top of the mound.

Cutting and Care

DO NOT cut the first year after setting out and only very moderately, if at all, the second; it is really better to wait till the third season when a full supply may be enjoyed without fear of injury to the plants. Once thoroughly established, an Asparagus bed will last indefinitely as long as properly fed, although in a generation it may become quite elevated, as the tendency of the plants is to rise, and they must be kept covered.

For cutting there are specially devised knives though any ordinary sharp table or kitchen knife may be used, care being taken not to injure the crown by cutting too deeply. Take the growth while tender, from five to seven inches is long enough and avoids the necessity of much banking. Also bear in mind that a very important secret of continued success with Asparagus is not to cut to the limit of its endurance but always to leave some shoots to develop vigorously at the end of the cutting season.

Salt discourages weeds and does not hurt the Asparagus, in fact improves the crop, sprinkled liberally over the surface of the bed two or three times during the growing period.

Continue to cultivate and water as needed during the summer, keeping the ground mellow and free from weeds. Late in the fall after the tops turn brown and are killed by frost, cut out and clear away; then top-dress the patch to three or four inches with well-rotted manure free from straw so that it will dig in nicely in the spring. As soon as the ground is dry enough in spring and before the young shoots appear, carefully spade over the bed and dress heavily with nitrate of soda, ground bone, or any good commercial fertilizer.

Remember that Asparagus is an exorbitant feeder, that shoots are produced in proportion to the food stored up during the previous season, and that a frequent cause of failure is lack of sufficient nourishment (to build up strength in the crown) after the cutting for the season is done.

ESSENTIALS OF SUCCESS WITH ASPARAGUS

1. **Leave some shoots to develop—don't cut to the limit of the plants' endurance!**
2. **Feed heavily and water well all summer to build up reserve for next season's crop—next year's crop depends on this season's growth!**

A LATTICE MOTIVE OF DELICATE DISTINCTION

"There is a psychological as well as a practical aspect to the screening of a garden with lattice for the imagination is aroused in picturing the step beyond." This motive is carried throughout the garden of Mrs. Alonzo Woodhouse at Easthampton, L. I., even forming the posts for tennis enclosures

THE DECORATIVE USE OF TRELLIS

ESTELLE H. RIES

Author of "Gardens and Sculpture Charm Together" (Aug., 1923, G. M.), "Just Outside the House" (Jan., 1923, G. M.), "When the Gardener Builds His Home" (Jan., 1922, G. M.) and other articles

Selecting Patterns in Structural Harmony with Tea-house, Sun-porch, and Wall—The Elaborate Treillage of French Pavilions and the Sturdy Simplicity of Colonial Lattices

IT WAS among the pastoral and rustic scenes of the countryside, where low, white houses stood back from elm-shaded roads, and simple gardens lay at the doorstep, that the trellis support for growing vines was first extensively used to beautify the modest homestead. In the earliest days of domestic tranquility in this country, our fathers felt the intimate charm of selected vines—knew that they blended the house with its setting and provided color and animation where there was none before. While lattice had been well known before this time, yet nowhere had it been used with the refreshing directness that was employed in rural architecture during our Colonial period. Here it was recognized as a necessity, and not as the elaborate adornment of luxurious estates. And just as simplicity and dignity marked the efforts of early American craftsmen in other fields, so did this branch of design conform to that same spirit. The lattice arbors and porches at this time were dominated by like standards.

Since those times, lattice, then but a simple makeshift, has become more ornamental in design and intricate in character. Not only does it better serve its original purpose, but many new uses for it have been devised. It has become affixed to the house as part of its decoration, and has also become an interesting element in its interior adornment. On the grounds, too, we find it combining pleasingly with structures of stucco, brick, frame and other customary building materials.

To the gardener, lattice in one form or another is almost indispensable, and may be used in a variety of places where it combines utility and beauty with full deference to both.

Before your vines have time to grow, lattice may be constructed on a barren wall where it will be used as a clinging surface. Here it affords decorative interest at the very start, and provides color and life as the development of the vine proceeds and partly conceals it. Lattice also serves a useful purpose on an open porch by providing semi-privacy for the occupants without interfering with their view beyond. Many a porch has doubled its charm and convenience by this simple expedient. Placed around a window, lattice may be used to improve a defect in proportion, as well as to support vines, and it is also well fixed in front of a window-sill, fence-like, to prevent plant pots from toppling over. It may do much to disguise a long stretch of blank wall, either on the house, or the garage. In these cases it is not necessary to grow vines over the lattice, but it is entirely possible to do so.

I know of at least one case where lattice was placed on the

ACHIEVING SOME MEASURE OF SECLUSION

Cool looking, decorative, and in harmony with the dwelling this lattice of simple design makes a successful screen and offers support for Roses, Clematis, or other flowering climbers. Home of Mrs. Elon H. Hooker at Greenwich, Conn.

left wing of a house to balance a glassed-in porch on the right wing. The small panes of glass were excellently supplemented by the pattern of the lattice. Here it was not intended to grow vines upon the lattice, but purely to serve an architectural purpose. Lattice is often used to emphasize the architectural divisions of a façade, or of the interior of a room, by means of contrasting color and body. In these instances it is constructed in panels or arches over doorways and window openings or other structural features. These architectural uses of lattice will commend themselves to every real lover of nature who has sacrificed the ready-made advantages of the city for just a small place in the country.

One of the most important of all its exterior functions is that of shutting out from the street view or living quarters, the inevitable unsightly places about the premises. The alternative adornment of the backyard and service portion is essential to any harmonious garden scheme. Lattice fences, pergolas, and gateways are admirable here, serving perfectly their purpose and adding their unique decorative quality. If it is not desired to have the fence entirely of lattice, distinction may be had by adding a finish of lattice at the top. The depth of this should be in pleasing proportion to the height of the fence. Usually two feet or less is agreeable, and the diamond pattern rather than a right-angled one has a more decorative effect. Another pleasing procedure is to build lattice all along the surface of the plain board fence but about three inches away, to permit vines to be trailed over it. This again makes virtue of necessity and is entirely worth any effort that may be expended upon it.

There is a psychological as well as a practical aspect to the screening of a garden with lattice if it is judiciously done. By partially concealing some portions of it from immediate view, imagination is aroused in picturing the step beyond that is coquettishly tempting the interest of the spectator. And, of course, a measure of privacy and quiet seclusion may be made possible. As one gardener tenderly puts it, even the flowers and shrubs enjoy the retreat, for they luxuriate in the shelter and their sweet fragrance is not dispersed by rude winds.

Lattice seats and arbors are well known. A wide arch, some two feet wide, with lattice at the sides and back and a comfortable low seat across, is all that is necessary to provide a good covered seat. An arbor is somewhat more effort. A popular type consists of two arches several feet apart according to the desired size. These are connected with horizontal joists and then all covered with lattice. Seats are readily located inside using the lattice as the back.

You can also unite the house with the garage, either by an actual lattice fence or pergola, or simply by repeating a decorative lattice motive that both structures will have in common. The lattice motive proves an excellent device for a large estate, taking its place in turn over a garage, an arbor, a pergola, a bath house, the outlying farm buildings, and even in the post for tennis enclosures, making each one identified with the entire group instead of seeming to be independent isolated structures.

THE use of lattice work in this country, while novel in its simplicity, was not a new idea. Wherever wood construction has been in vogue, lattice has been used the world over. China, Japan, India, and Burmah each has its characteristic treatment worked out with wonderful elaboration and finish. Its highest development was seen in France in the middle of the eighteenth century, when it flowered out in architectural glory unmatched by anything before or since. The same minds that laid out the wonderful gardens of those extravagant days, also created arbors, retreats, pavilions and all manner of charming treillage structures for those gardens. They were either of green, blending in a concealing color with the foliage, or white and gay in vivacious contrast.

The English mean by treillage much what we designate by the word lattice in its simplest form: a fence or screen composed of posts, connected by a rail at the top aud at the foot, and filled in between with a diagonal trellis and to be hidden as quickly as possible by Ivy or some similar creeper of thick growth. In France it is quite different, and the feeling there is that any skilful carpenter can erect lattice, but treillage is a matter for the professional architect. In France, treillage is one of the conspicuous architectural features of the garden executed with fine detail. If covered at all, it is given delicate vines of fine foliage which will reveal rather than conceal the woodwork. The garden pavilions in the classic mode so popular in eighteenth century France underwent little change in their transition from stone to an expression in lattice work. An American architect bewails this lamentable lack of imagination and finds therein a mind wearied by excess, and an artistic sensitiveness unaroused by any real need. Here, unlike our Colonial carpenters, they found the latticed arbor not a necessity at all, but as one more adjunct to a life of gaiety and pleasure.

Elaborate trellis pavilions, each containing a statue, often found themselves conspicuous elements in French gardens. The statue was generally the God of Love, and their settings were called Temples d'Amour.

Not only in the gardens of France was treillage used so extensively, but in the homes themselves. Especially in conservatories, corridors, balconies, glass-houses, and wherever it was desired to retain a garden-like or outdoor effect indoors, its use was quite general. One of its unique uses results from its adaptability for perspective effects. By placing the strips cleverly, a flat panel may be made to look like a recess, and thus add to the apparent size of the room. Its use indoors where the weather

does not affect it makes possible still finer and more elaborate detail. The French treillage was fanciful, something of a plaything, and not made to endure. To use it for the structural purposes set forth above, there must be more solidity and strength to fit it for its greater responsibility.

ANY device which introduces decorative interest into so many diverse and important household requirements has possibilities for development that command attention. When attached to the house, either inside or out, lattice assumes an aspect of permanence and has therefore become structural in the best interpretation of that word. When used detached and out-of-doors, it is equally permanent because it supplies support for vines that in the course of time become heavy and large. Lattice is therefore no longer treated as a temporary thing, and architects and builders considered it within recent years as sufficiently important to perfect methods of construction that combine artistic interest with permanence and stability. If lattice is to withstand the deteriorating influences of the elements and carry the heavy weights of the rapidly growing vine, it must not only be ornamental, but staunch and strong as well.

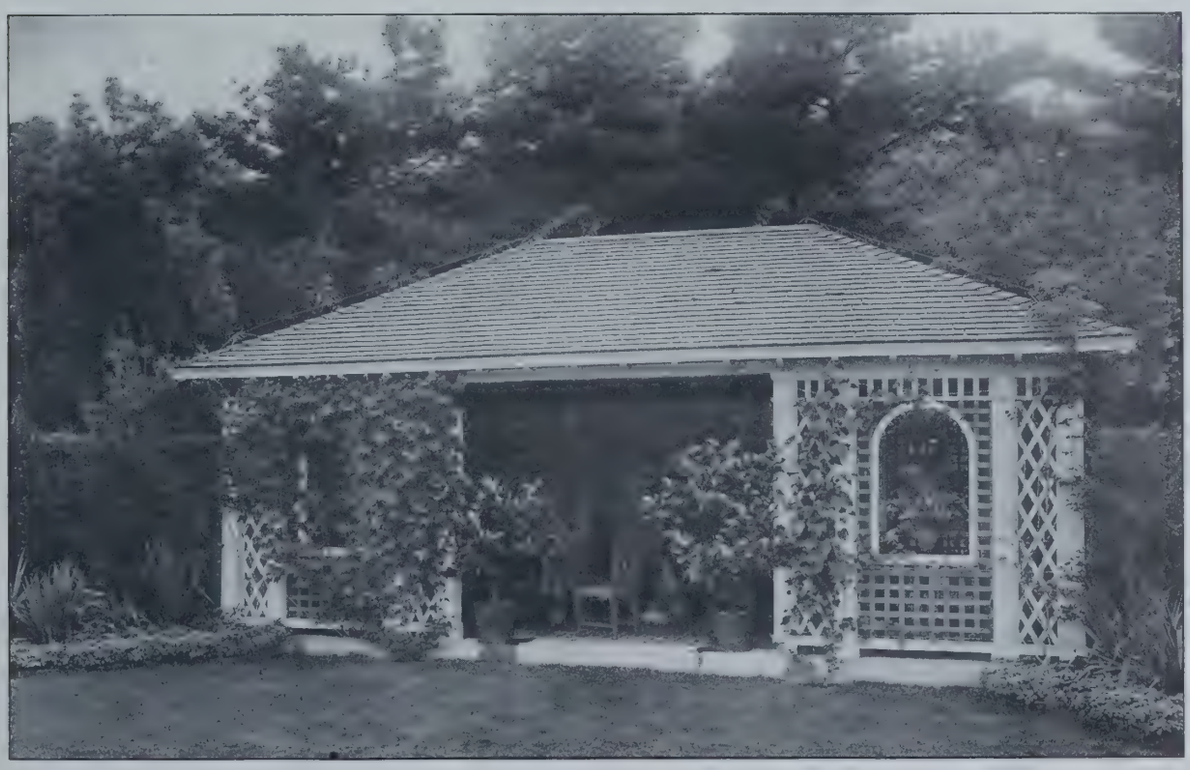
Due to the lightness of its construction and its constant exposure to weather, lattice is probably more perishable and short-lived than any other part of building construction. Dry rot and decay are constantly at work, and this emphasizes the need of caution in proceeding with the construction. Cypress, white pine, and other soft woods are recommended as the proper material. These woods hold their shape better, do not warp to the same extent that harder woods do, and will not crack at the time of erection. Especially if it is proposed to introduce scroll work or fine pattern where close cutting is necessary, soft wood should be selected, as the points and projections left are less likely to break or chip—such preliminary precautions pay in the long run.

CREATING A GARDEN-LIKE EFFECT INDOORS

Lattice has great possibilities for interior decoration, being especially appropriate for sun-rooms and breakfast porches where the suggestion of outdoors is desired. The work at the left shows the use of lattice to suggest perspective—this panel is really flat but is cleverly designed to convey the appearance of a recess. Breakfast room at Mrs. William P. Hoffman's Riverdale (N. Y.) home; Dwight J. Baum, Architect

If lattice is wanted solely as background for vines and growing plants, the decorative effect need not be so seriously considered. The matter of chief importance is that structurally the lattice should be sufficiently strong to carry the weight imposed. Simple lines should be sought, and strips placed a considerable distance apart, while little or no effort is made to form designs or figures.

Owing to the excessive dampness which



TEA-HOUSE IN MRS. LANE'S GARDEN AT "THE CHIMNEYS," MANCHESTER, MASS.

The lattice summer-house seems somehow singularly in keeping with the lightsome spirit of a garden and presents the practical advantage of uniting shelter with airiness

necessarily exists for a great part of the time, the lattice should not be put together with wire nails. The only safe selection is copper screws. This is slower and more expensive, because each hole must be drilled before screws are inserted in order to prevent splitting, but only by this way can the result desired be obtained. If for any reason copper screws are not used, copper nails may be employed, and in the case of cheaper work when the strips are only wired together, copper should be used for the wire.

In all cases where lattice is placed against the building, it should be made free-standing and from four to six inches away to afford free circulation of air so that it may become dry at the back almost as quickly as its exposed surface will. This is absolutely essential, for if this is not done, not only will the lattice soon rot and fall apart, and the vine be thrown to the ground, but the safety of the structure will be impaired and passers-by endangered.

While it is not possible to say what size of members should be used for lattice, more is constructed of strips $\frac{3}{8}$ by $1\frac{1}{8}$ inches than any other. It may be bought in several standard sizes, and economy of result is had if special sizes are not required. When putting lattice together, special attention must be given to such parts as will in any way serve to retain water or will not readily shed snow and melting ice. The general shrinking of lattice will cause little harm if it is in a position to dry thoroughly in good weather, but the slightest amount of standing water in crevices or on projections will cause decay very quickly. Wood naturally tends to warp, and this tendency will be accentuated at the point where strips cross one another, for between the two surfaces of the wood, small pockets will form. To avoid this it is possible to notch the strips at these points and later paint them to fill up any crevices.

The painting should be done very thoroughly, all cracks and openings being cared for as well as the surface. Three coats of paint are customary, one before the strips are assembled, one after they are assembled, with special emphasis on the joints, and a final coat when the work has been completed.

The color selected for lattice is largely a matter of securing accord with the surroundings. For trellis purposes, green is often found because it approaches the shade of the foliage. Where lattice is used for gateways, interior porches, or exterior trim, the general color of the building or its surroundings will of course be the deciding factor. White is extremely effective and charming, sufficiently neutral to harmonize with almost anything, but distinctive too. It must, however, be kept white and not permitted to look shabby or worn, lest it lose its decorative value. When it is used structurally it should have the same substantial character that the house has, and should receive similar care in overhauling and repair.

In planning lattice, those architectural considerations should be taken into account that properly govern any structural additions made to a building or its grounds. Classic pattern in a pergola is out of accord with a rambling bungalow. Do not overdecorate with lattice unless there is a real service for it to perform. Do not build a pergola apropos of nothing if there is no logical place for one, just to exploit a fancy for lattice. There are ample places in even the smallest house and garden for lattice to be useful. In winter, too, lattice bridges the interval and carries pleasant messages from the last season to the next.

LATTICE AS A PART OF THE ARCHITECTURAL PLAN

When attached to the house lattice assumes an aspect of permanence and has therefore become structural in the best interpretation of that word. Elaborate and yet dignified, this trellis structure supplies an admirable background for driveway planting; Armsea Hall, the home of Mrs. Charles F. Hoffman at Newport, R. I.

Travel Tales of a Plant Collector

E. H. WILSON

Assistant Director of the Arnold Arboretum

Author of "Romance of Our Trees," "Aristocrats of the Garden," "A Naturalist in Western China"

XII. THE TROPICS OF THE NEW WORLD

Mexico's Gift of the Gorgeous Poinsettia—West Indian Plants that Make Men Dumb—A Water Flower from the Orinoco with Leaves Five Feet by Six

EDITORS' NOTE: Preceding articles in this series, which is now brought to a conclusion, will be found in issues beginning with January of 1923. It is hoped that an additional series of articles, dealing with the history of plant discoveries in the temporate New World and Europe may appear at a later time.

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IN THE tropics of the New World the land area is much less than that of the Old World but the climatic conditions are virtually the same. The vast valley of the mighty Amazon and those of other only slightly lesser South American rivers are regions of magnificent forests. The insular areas are much less than those of Malaysia alone, but are none the less equally rich in luxuriant vegetation.

The wonderful forests of the Amazon valley and those of other parts of the American tropics have been ofttimes described in books and he who will may read the story. The major trees have the usual gigantic trunks often buttressed at the base and bear aloft wide-spreading crowns. Huge climbers interlace them into one vast canopy and the branches are laden with multitudinous variety of epiphytic growths. From the trees dangle the rope-like stems of huge climbers; there is an understory of Palms, Tree-ferns and other shade-loving plants, and the forest floor is similar to that of the forests of the Old World tropics. In general character and luxuriance the vegetable growth of the tropics of the two hemispheres is singularly alike. The aspect of the forests and forest scenery present no striking contrasts though the forest elements are specifically distinct and as a rule the genera are also different.

Of plants of economic importance the tropics of the New World have given a goodly quota to the world. They include the indispensable drug, quinine, obtained from the bark of certain species of Cinchona; Para Rubber (*Hevea brasiliensis*) now abundantly planted in Malaysia and elsewhere and the rubber producing tree above all others; the Avocado Pear (*Persea gratissima*); the Brazil-nut (*Bertholletia excelsa*) most familiar of tropical nuts; the Pineapple (*Ananas sativa*); Cassava (*Manihot utilissima*) from which is obtained, by special preparation, tapioca, the well-known foodstuff; and also the Potato, Sweet-potato and Maize.

Though the land area is so much less, the American tropics have contributed largely to our hothouses and to the parks and botanic gardens of the tropics in general. One American tree, *Jacaranda mimosifolia*, has been planted in great plenty throughout the warmer parts of the world. It is a rather small tree with finely divided Mimosa-like leaves and terminal panicles of violet-blue, foxglove-like flowers. In South Africa and Australia it is much used as a street tree and is entitled to rank in the forefront of the world's most lovely trees.

Of Palms and Flowering Climbers

THE Cocoanut Palm (*Cocos nucifera*), universally found gracing tropic strands, is considered to be of American origin, having spread over the world through its fruit being floated by ocean currents. Among all the great Palm family there is none so useful to mankind nor more beautiful than the sea-loving Cocoanut, the king of the Palms. Moreover, it is the only Palm whose edible fruit is known to the multitudes who live in temperate lands. Another American Palm (*Oreodoxa regia*), the Royal Palm, is everywhere to be seen planted in the tropics. This noble, rapidly growing Palm with its stout, smooth, gray trunks and long, dark green, plume-like leaves is a wonderful avenue tree and is much used for this purpose in many lands. (See page 378 of the August GARDEN MAGAZINE, for an avenue of Royal Palms at Honolulu). One of the finest avenues I have seen of this Palm is in the Botanic Gardens, Calcutta. The Coquito Palm of Chile (*Jubaea spectabilis*), which will grow in quite cool lands, is also much planted. This Palm has a massive trunk and fine crown of pinnate leaves. Though the American tropics are rich in Palms of great variety very few are familiar tenants of our greenhouses. One, however, *Cocos Wedelliana*, with its slender stem and finely pinnate leaves is a popular favorite, though less so to-day than formerly.

Of climbing plants the American tropics have been generous to our greenhouses. The most commonly and widely cultivated are *Bougainvillea glabra*, *B. lateritia*, and *B. spectabilis*, though the last two are seldom seen flowering in northern gardens. The first-named, of which there are several forms, is in spite of its harsh-colored bracts a popular plant with our florists and their customers. Allamanda with its gaudy yellow flowers is much planted all over the world, especially varieties of *A. cathartica*. These handsome plants are found in greenhouses under such names as *A. Schottii*, *A. Hendersonii* and *A. Williamsii*. Less frequently seen is *A. violacea*, well distinguished by its reddish purple flowers. Another favorite climber is *Solanum Wendlandii* with dark green pinnate leaves and large clusters of blue flowers. This plant is native of Costa Rica and was introduced into cultivation in 1882. A very pleasing yellow-flowered climber is *Stigmaphyllum heterophyllum*, native of Brazil, and sent to Europe from Buenos Ayres in 1841. The foliage is bronzy green and the genus derives its name from a curious green appendage to the stigma.

Planted almost everywhere in the tropics is the lovely *Bignonia venusta* whose wealth of orange colored flowers presents a never-to-be-forgotten sight. It is fairly vigorous-growing and loves to ramble over fences, buildings, and old trees draping them with green foliage, and, in season, with gorgeous trumpet-shape blossoms. As it thrives in Honolulu, Hongkong, and elsewhere, there is no more lovely climbing plant. It is native of Brazil and has been known in gardens since 1815. Very pretty and pleasing is *Antigonum leptopus* with festoons of pink or white blossoms wreathing buildings or fences. This is also a favorite plant in tropical gardens where it is often known as the Honolulu Creeper. Wayward in habit under our northern skies it is the princess of its family, that of the lowly Polygonum and Rumex.

Old favorites in our stove-houses and whose successful culture is looked upon as a test of the gardener's skill are the various species of Dipladenia which hail from Brazil, Bolivia, and other parts of South America. One of the finest species is the white suffused with pink flowered *D. splendens* introduced in 1841. Others are *D. acuminata* with large, deep rose-colored flowers, *D. boliviensis* with white yellow-throated flowers, *D. atropurpurea*, and the salmon to purple flowered *D. urophylla*. The curious genus Aristolochia is wide-spread in both hemispheres and includes many tropical species with large and remarkable flowers,

A SOUTH AMERICAN PALM IN THE BOTANIC GARDENS AT SINGAPORE

"In general character and luxuriance the vegetable growth of the tropics of the two hemispheres is singularly alike and the climatic conditions are virtually the same" as this flourishing specimen of Attalea cohune, so far from its native habitat, amply testifies

The most extraordinary species is *A. gigas* var. *Sturtevantii* native of Guatemala, with enormous vagina-shaped flowers white without, cream color splashed and mottled with velvety maroon-purple within, with a long caudex hanging from the lip. The flowers are pendent on long stalks and are from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft. wide, from 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft. long, with a tail over a yard long. They emit a strong foetid odor and are fertilized by flies and other carrion-loving insects.

From Peru, in 1847, came *Cantua dependens*, a greenhouse climber, with long, drooping, orange-colored flowers of great beauty and known to the Peruvian Indians as the Magic-tree. There are other species of Cantua and many other climbers of great merit, but the above will serve to illustrate clearly our indebtedness to American tropics for hothouse climbing plants.

Some Favorite Foliage Plants

TO THE great family of Aroids our hothouses owe many of the finest foliage plants they possess and not a few with striking flowers. Among them no genus has contributed more splendidly than Anthurium which is wholly American. Of the many handsome species in cultivation *A. Veitchii*, native of Colombia, has the noblest foliage. The leaves are of extraordinary appearance, often attaining a length of five feet with a breadth of over a foot; the principal veins are sunk and the waved appearance thus caused is further enhanced by a deep glossy green color and a brilliant metallic lustre. Very beautiful too is *A. Warocqueanum* another Colombian species with leaves from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft. long, deep green with prominent pale-colored veins. Another splendid species with round, heart-shaped dark green leaves and white veins is *A. magnificum*. A striking inhabitant of our hot houses is *A. Scherzerianum*, the Flamingo-plant, with a brilliant scarlet bract and twisted, protruded spadix and relatively narrow, dark dull green leaves. It is very floriferous, lasts in bloom a long time and always excites admiration. Very similar is *A. Andreanum* with paler, lustrous green, rather longer leaves, larger bract and a straight orange-yellow spadix.

These, among other tropical Aroids, are epiphytes and some of them begin life as climbers sending down whip-like aerial roots into the humid air of the forest, which on reaching the ground develop a branching root-system, become stretched taut and resemble hempen strands. A fine example of climbing Aroid is *Philodendron Andreanum*, native of Colombia. This species has leaves resembling those of *Anthurium Veitchii* which are often from 4 to 5 ft. long and are deflected vertically from a stout erect foot-stalk. When young, the leaves are scarlet tinged with brown; when older, bronzy red-brown finally changing to velvety green; the mid-rib and primary veins are whitish through all the stages of leaf-development. In this species the leaves are simple and entire, in others they are pinnated or curiously incised and often full of round holes. Most remarkable in this connection is the related *Monstera deliciosa* the fruit of which is edible. When very young the leaves of this plant are entire, but as it develops some of the tissue between the veins ceases to grow, becomes dry, and tears away, thus leaving holes between the ribs.

With smaller, thinner leaves than the Anthurium we have many species of Dieffenbachia with bright or dull green leaves mottled and striped with white or yellowish color. Among those most frequently seen in cultivation are *D. Bowmanii* and *D. picta* from Brazil, *D. Jenmanii* from British Guiana and *D. Pearcei* from Ecuador. The stems of these plants contain a very acrid principle, and one species (*D. seguine*) is known as the Dumb-cane of the West Indies, since it renders speechless any one chewing a piece of the stem. It was formerly used in torturing slaves.

Cannas and the Gorgeous Poinsettia

NO SPECIES of Banana is native of America, but there are very many members of closely related families with handsome foliage. Such for example are Calathea and Maranta, which have simple leaves, purple on the underside, dark green mottled or blotched with dark brown and paler green on the upper side. One of the finest species is

Calathea Veitchiana with leaf-blades 14 inches long and 9 inches broad on erect petioles $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. tall. From the thickened rootstock of *Maranta arundinacea* West Indian arrowroot is obtained by grinding and washing to free the starch. But from a garden standpoint the most important American genus of this group is Canna, from the various species of which have been derived the wonderful race of Cannas our gardens boast to-day. The wild types are very ordinary looking plants with red or yellow flowers and it is difficult to realize that they could have produced by hybridization and selection the brilliantly colored plants we know as Cannas. The common *C. indica*, now naturalized in many parts of the tropics of both hemispheres, is familiarly known as Indianshot from its hard, small, round seeds.

One of the most gorgeous flowering plants of our southern gardens is the Poinsettia (*Euphorbia pulcherrima*) which is a gift of Mexico. The so-called flower of this plant is really an inflorescence of many flowers, and the showy part is the surrounding whorl of scarlet bracts. Familiar as we are with this plant in our greenhouses and florist shops, its real size and brilliancy is best seen in tropical lands. Quite naturally such an exceptionally showy plant is abundantly planted throughout hot countries. It is often used as a hedge-plant though more usually it is accommodated in beds and borders. The finest I have ever seen grew in the Botanic Gardens, Brisbane, the capital city of Queensland.

A pretty flowering plant is *Amasonia punicea*, native of British Guiana in which each shoot terminates in a raceme of many white tubular flowers each an inch long and subtended by a bright red bract which persists for a couple of months after the flowers have fallen. Very pleasing, too, are the various species of Aphelandra, native of Brazil, Peru, and elsewhere. Among the best are *A. nitens*, with dark, lustrous green leaves and terminal spikes of orange-scarlet flowers and *A. variegata* whose large orange-yellow bracts, from which bright yellow flowers protrude, are closely imbricated and form a stout spike resembling a fir-cone. Closely related is the genus Sanchezia from Ecuador, of which one of the best known is *S. nobilis* introduced to gardens in 1863. This has clear yellow flowers in dense terminal racemes with bright red bracts. The form *variegata* with the midrib and primary veins of the leaf colored yellow is more generally cultivated than the type. Even finer is *S. longiflora* with rich vinous-purple tubular flowers in drooping panicles.

A useful greenhouse plant is *Streptosolen Jamesonii* from the mountains of northern Peru and Colombia where it was discovered by William Lobb in 1846. It has orange colored flowers and may be grown either as a bushy plant in pots or as a climber. Very handsome too, are the various species of Tibouchina with their broad dark blue to violet-purple blossoms of which *T. macrantha* is perhaps the most widely grown.

THE BLUE AMARYLLIS
(Hippeastrum procerum)
A very handsome species aptly named the Empress of Brazil, introduced into France from Brazil about 1863

Popular Plants Which Furnish Food

THE familiar Nasturtium or Indian Cress of our gardens (*Tropaeolum majus* and *T. minus*) are natives of South America. They are much used as annuals wherever gardening is practised, and in places their buds and young fruits are employed as a condiment instead of capers. There are several other species, of which mention may be made: *T. umbellatum* with clustered not solitary flowers; and *T. violaeflorum* with blue flowers and tuberous roots; another species (*T. tuberosum*) furnishes a farina from the tubers which mixed with molasses is made into a jelly and eaten by Peruvian Indians. The gem of the genus is *T. speciosum* which is native of Chile.

TIGER-FLOWER
(Tigridia Pavonia)
Also known as Shell-flower, this native of Mexico and Guatemala with its copiously spotted orange-yellow blooms is familiar in greenhouses and in the summer flower border

Our greenhouse Fuchsias are largely the progeny of *F. speciosa* which is supposed to be a hybrid between *F. magellanica* and *F. fulgens*. The first-named is native of Peru and southward and is said to have been introduced to Kew Gardens in 1788 by a Captain Firth. *F. fulgens* is Mexican and reached England about 1838. There are several other species of Fuchsia in the New World, some of them in the more temperate parts, and one or two outlying species occur in New Zealand.

The waters of the Amazon and Orinoco rivers have given us the *Victoria regia* which has the largest leaves and flowers of any aquatic plant. The floating leaves of this plant are round, from 5 to 6 ft. in diameter, and the edge is turned up to a height of from 4 to 6 inches; on the lower side the ribs project very far and are armed with formidable spines. The fragrant flower is like that of a Water-lily but 15 in. across, white with a pink center and lasts for a day only. This noble member of the vegetable kingdom was discovered in 1801, but was not introduced until 1846, when Thomas Bridges successfully brought home seeds in wet clay.

Though perhaps less interesting than the Old World family of Nepenthes that of Bromeliads is worthy of notice and is peculiarly American. The bulk of the species are tropical, but one (*Tillandsia usneoides*), the Old-man's-beard, is abundant in Florida and Louisiana, hanging from the trees in long gray festoons. Though many are epiphytes of the forests, especially those of the Amazon Valley, quite a few are terrestrial plants growing among rocks, often in dry situations. The best known member of the whole family is the Pineapple,

now universally cultivated in tropical countries. Most of the species have a short stem bearing a rosette of leaves, often fleshy and channelled on the upper surface, their bases fitting closely together so that the whole plant forms a sort of funnel which is usually full of water. The leaves may or may not be armed along their margins, are often pleasingly mottled and barred with different hues, and in some the upper leaves are brilliantly colored. The inflorescence usually rises out of the center of the funnel and is furnished with closely imbricated bracts, often brightly colored, which add to the conspicuousness of the flowers. Among the more common members of this family in hothouses are species of Bromelia, Billbergia, Aechmea, Tillandsia and Ananas. The Pineapple is among the finest of tropical fruits, and other members of the family are valuable fibre-yielding plants.

Bringing the Amaryllis to Perfection

IN BULBOUS and tuberous plants the tropics are not rich, since these plants are adapted to live where climatic extremes obtain. Nevertheless types with such underground storehouses do occur in the tropics and from South America our gardens have obtained several conspicuous ornaments. The chaste Eucharis-lily (*Eucharis grandiflora*), with dark lustrous leaves and pure white flowers with erect chalice and spreading segments, is one of the finest greenhouse flowering plants. There are several other species, all natives of Colombia, but the above is the best known and also the finest.

The greatest gift of tropical America among true bulbous plants to gardens, has been the various species of Hippeastrum, from which by hybridization and selection has been evolved the marvellous race of plants popularly known as Amaryllis. Quite a number of species of Hippeastrum are known, some for more than a century, but though nearly all have been employed by the hybridist only a few have proved specially valuable. The first introduced seems to have been *H. reginae* which was growing in England in 1725. In 1777 *H. reticulatum* and in 1769 *H. vittatum* were introduced and another, *H. equestre*, is said to have been introduced into England from the West Indies by William Pitcairn in 1778. In 1814 *H. psittacinum*, and in 1821 *H. rutilum* flowered in England, and in 1866 the beautiful *H. pardinum* was sent home by Veitch's collector, Richard Pearce, from Peru; later from Brazil came *H. aulicum*. A remarkable species named *H. solandraeflorum* with a greenish white tube and almost regular segments was introduced about 1820, but most valuable of all has proved *H. Leopoldii* which flowered for the first time in England in 1870. The flowers of the last named species are large and widely expanded, the tube is short and the segments broad and of much substance, and as a parent this species has exerted the most influence in the production of the race our gardens enjoy to-day.

The first cross made was between the species *H. vittatum* and *H. reginae* by a Mr. Johnson, a shoemaker, or, according to others a watchmaker, of Lancashire in 1811, and the hybrid received the name of *H. Johnsonii*. In the same year Dean Herbert, an enthusiastic horticulturist and churchman, made the same cross and named it *H. regio-vittatum*. The good Dean's name is indissolubly associated with our garden Amaryllis. He labored long at the genus and assiduously cultivated and experimented with every species he could procure, from time to time publishing the results of his investigations in the periodicals of the period devoted to horticulture and botany. He did magnificent work in plant-breeding in many fields, and in doing so incurred no small amount of reproach from his contemporaries for tampering with nature. Dean Herbert is indeed entitled to be called the "Father of plant-hybridizing." As early as 1824 the Dean recorded thirty-five hybrid Hippeastrums, thirty of which had been raised by himself.

The first hybrid *H. Johnsonii* or *H. regio-vittatum* was remarkable for the length of time it retained its character under cultivation and its potentiality over other species and varieties when used as a breeder greatly influenced the offspring. In 1850 Messrs. Garraway & Sons of Bristol flowered a plant obtained by crossing *H. aulicum* with the hybrid *H. Johnsonii* which they named *H. Acramannii pulcherrima*. This was undoubtedly the finest hybrid raised up to that date, and is of great interest as one of the parents used by Messrs. Veitch some years later in the production of the first Hippeastrum raised at Chelsea. The work of improving this flower was carried on for thirty-five years by Messrs. Veitch, and their success is shown by the some two hundred certificates of merit awarded the beautiful forms produced by them. Soon after the appearance of *H. Acramannii pulcherrima*, Louis van Houtte and other horticulturists in Belgium and in France took up the culture of these plants and produced many fine seedlings remarkable for brilliance of coloring though usually lacking form, having narrow, pointed petals of unequal size. The Leyden house of de Graaff afterward surpassed van Houtte's productions especially with one named *H. Graveana*. Later this plant crossed with a dark form of *H. psittacinum* produced the well-known H. Empress of India, still in cultivation. The advent of *H. pardinum* in 1866 with flowers nearly 7 inches across, each with a very short corolla-tube, broad, recurving and spreading segments, spotted all over with vermilion on a yellowish ground as in the skin of a leopard, gave a new impetus to the cultivation of Hippeastrums. Yet with all its fine qualities *H. pardinum* did not realize expectations, and with the introduction of *H. Leopoldii* it was virtually discarded as a parent. The work of the breeders mentioned above has been supplemented by those of many firms, notably Messrs. Kerr & Sons of Liverpool and such amateurs as Sir George Holford and Sir George Kendrick and many others, with the result that our gardens now possess a race of plants with gorgeous colored flowers of every hue and shade of red, crimson, almost pink, and white—flowers of perfect form and wondrous substance.

Although it has apparently had nothing to do in the production of our garden Amaryllis, mention must be made of *H. procerum* introduced into France from Brazil about 1863, which from the color of the flowers is called the Blue Amaryllis. It is a very handsome species and often goes by the name of Empress of Brazil.

This account of true bulbous plants may well close by mention of the old Jacobaea Lily (*Sprekelia formosissima*), native of Mexico and known in European gardens for centuries. It is figured by Gerard in his *Paradisus* 71 (1629) and reached England by way of Spain somewhere about 1590.

The Most Beautiful of Begonias

AMONG tuberous plants we owe our present-day race of Gloxinias to Brazil. These are not true Gloxinias but Sinningias and appear to have been derived by crossing and selecting from *S. speciosa*, which was introduced into England about 1817, and forms of it like var. *macrophylla* whose advent was about 1841. This species has hanging purple flowers spotted and striped within the corolla tube. By patient selection the races with upright flowers and with flowers at right angles to the peduncle, and of all colors, has been brought into being. The first hybrid is said to have been with *S. guttata*, a leafy upright plant with white spotted with red flowers, but neither this species nor the hybrid appears to have had any marked influence on our present-day race of "Gloxinias." The true Gloxinias have no tubers and differ somewhat in the structure of their flowers. It is doubtful if any are now in cultivation in North America.

The most important race of tuberous garden plants we owe to South America is the Begonia. The genus itself is universally distributed in the tropical and warm-temperate regions of the earth, but from the Andes came the species from which have been evolved that most popular section known to gardeners as Tuberous-rooted Begonias. The story of the production of this most valuable race is a fascinating one but too long to be told in detail here. Seven species, all natives of the Peruvian Andes, have been employed in the production of the modern summer-flowering Tuberous Begonias. Two of these (*B. Clarkei* and *B. cinnabarina*) were introduced into England by E. G. Henderson and five (*B. boliviensis*, *B. Pearcei*, *B. rosaeflora*, *B. Veitchii* and *B. Davisii*) by Messrs. Veitch, the first four by their collector Richard Pearce in 1865-66. The flowers of all are shades of red, except *B. Pearcei* which has bright yellow flowers. The first hybrid Begonia was raised by Messrs. Veitch's employee, John Seden, the result of a cross between *B. boliviensis* and an unnamed Andean species. It flowered in 1869 and was named × *B. Sedenii*. Working on the seven species mentioned, some eighteen hybrids of sterling merit and many seminal forms were raised by Messrs. Veitch and the foundation of the Begonias of to-day was well and truly laid. Since then many hybridists and breeders in all parts of the world have been engaged on the work of improvement and the result is familiar to every gardener and plant-lover the world over.

The mating by John Heal, also an employee of Messrs. Veitch, of certain Tuberous Begonias with the curious peltate-leaved *B. socotrana*, native of the forbidding and barren island of Socotra in the Indian Ocean, resulted in a race of winter-flowering Begonias of great merit but not easy to grow. This same *B. socotrana* mated with the South African *B. Dregei*, by Lemoine, gave to the world × *B. Gloire de Lorraine*, perhaps the most all round useful and beautiful Begonia ever raised —but that is another story.

Horticulture's Debt to Pearce

AND now this tale of our indebtedness to the tropics of the New World must end. It is scrappy, incomplete, and disjointed; but it is difficult to compress into a few pages what a thick volume could not properly set forth. Very many men have labored and given their

lives to enrich our hothouses with the jewels of the New World tropics. The name of Messrs. Veitch is inseparably connected with this exploration work, and this article may fittingly end with a few words about their collector, Pearce, one of the greatest of all plant introducers.

Richard Pearce was born at Stoke Devonport, England, and in February 1859 entered into engagement with Messrs. Veitch to visit South America and collect plant material. The first expedition lasted three years and was renewed in 1863 for a similar period. His first expedition was mainly to Chile and the temperate regions to the south and does not directly concern this article, though in 1862 he traveled in Peru and sent home a number of good things including the handsome *Calathea Veitchii*. His second trip was confined to the tropics and the results were more than satisfactory. Among the many fine plants he introduced mention may be made of *Sanchezia nobilis, Aphelandra nitens, Mutisia decurrens, Hippeastrum pardinum, H. Leopoldii, Begonia Veitchii, B. boliviensis, B. Pearcei* and *B. rosaeflora*. In 1867 he agreed to travel and collect in South America for Mr. William Bull, but arriving in Panama he was taken ill on July 13th and died on the 17th of that month, of a bilious remittent fever. His name is indissolubly connected with the history of the Tuberous Begonia and with the present day Hippeastrums, and his untimely death was a great loss to the world of horticulture.

This is the concluding article of the present series begun in January of last year.

THE GARDENER'S BOOKSHELF FOR 1924

Taming the Wildings (G. P. Putnam's Sons) by *Herbert Durand.*

It would really be difficult to over-praise so timely and constructive a presentation of vanishing wild plant life, its relationship to gardening, and its great possibilities of development under sheltering surveillance. Very practical and readily followed are Mr. Durand's comprehensive lists of flowers, shrubs, and trees, grouped according to their varying soil requirements and their suitability for different uses.

With "more than seventy-five per cent. of the planting material used to-day in American landscape work of foreign origin" and Quarantine 37 clamping the lid ever tighter, this "book of cultural information for lovers of our wild flowers, wild bushes, and Ferns who desire to grow them for landscape and garden effects" comes as a godsend. We like, too, the emphasis on protection running all through, the spirit of care for our fields and our forests, as in Chapter VII—an especially interesting chapter, by the way, with its descriptive lists of some hundred and eighty-four perennials.

By a happy combination of imagination, feeling, and knowledge has Mr. Durand lifted his undertaking out of the mere manual class into the realm of definitely constructive writing. It seems rather in the nature of an anticlimax to add that 24 color plates and more than 150 cuts from photographs, showing plants in their natural haunts, contribute toward an attractive and serviceable whole.

The Cultivated Evergreens—A Handbook of the Coniferous and most Important Broad-leaved Evergreens Planted for Ornament in the United States and Canada (Macmillan Co.)—Edited by *L. H. Bailey.*

At last, we have a hand-book on a group of essential garden plants that have been hitherto treated only in magazine articles. This volume greatly simplifies the identification of these valuable planting materials—coniferous and broad-leaved.

It is significant that in two such wholly dissimilar books as this and Durand's "Taming the Wildings" similar strong warning should be struck. On the very opening pages, Prof. Bailey says: "the forest has a place in the association of the human race that must not be overlooked, and in these later times, when the great forests are constantly receding, we should make a special effort to keep green the memory of the woods."

Well, fortunately for us all and for the nation at large, Prof. Bailey has brought together in this comprehensive handbook the findings of a group of men whose scientific training has been supplemented by the knowledge born of practice, such men as John Dunbar, the able Assistant Superintendent of Parks at Rochester (N. Y.), W. T. Macoun, Dominion Horticulturist, Ottawa (Canada), Alfred Rehder of the Arnold Arboretum, and a dozen others highly qualified to speak.

Evergreens for the little garden, evergreens for park plantings and reservations—giant Pines and the diminutive Daphne—all come in for their share of discussion. Identification, cultivation, propagation, and a most interesting chapter on the "Adaption of Conifers,"—solid nutriment well worth digesting, an indispensable addition to the reference shelf of garden clubs and of individual gardeners who appreciate the poetic quality of this great race of plants, their stability, their patience, and their promise—"trees that will give a man joy as long as he lives and carry his memory to his children's children."

Botany, the Science of Plant Life (Harper & Bros.) by *Norman Taylor,* Curator, Brooklyn Botanic Garden.

This title (selected to conform with the other volumes in The Modern Popular Science Series to which it belongs) with its dry-as-dust implication unfortunately gives no inkling of the dramatic story unfolded under its egis—the long romance of plant life lifting itself slowly skyward eon by eon out of the slime, the plant life upon which we humans—all unconsciously in our arrogance—depend for our very existence. "Certain plants like wheat, corn, cotton, jute, rubber producers, and tobacco have so shaped the life of the people, so absolutely dictated the development of whole regions of the earth's surface that their stories are part of the history of mankind."

Fascinating to let the imagination play over the vast linking of all forms of life and their interdependence, and Mr. Taylor has managed to convey this fascination in a fashion sufficiently simple and direct to reach even a child or the man who reads as he runs—and this without any slurring of the scientific verities though with considerable welcome modification of the ordinary scientific diction—an achievement for congratulation, opening, as it does, the door to many who would never otherwise find this kingdom at all but, having once discovered it, may be tempted to stroll further.

The Spirit of the Garden (Atlantic Monthly Press) by *Martha Brooks Hutcheson.*

"Every example of good planning and true beauty which exists to-day will go far toward establishing a greater knowledge in the achievements of to-morrow. All the planting material in the world is of little value if a sense of basic principles be lacking."

Sententious phrases which strike the keynote of Mrs. Hutcheson's teaching—sound teaching backed by many years' practical accomplishment in her chosen field of art, landscape gardening, and here portrayed by pleasurable picture and word—words so pleasurable that it is hard not to indulge in liberal quotation. When good gardening unites with good writing as in "The Spirit of the Garden," few of us care to miss it—an altogether delightful book delightfully illustrated with gardens of Granada, Italy, and India, as well as a dozen or more of the author's making on this side of the sea.

The Melody of Earth—An Anthology of Garden and Nature Poems From Present-day Poets (Houghton Mifflin Co.)—Selected and arranged by *Mrs. Waldo Richards.*

All the colorful and miraculous pageantry of gardens, their serenity and stir are mirrored here for the permanent pleasure of gardeners; and what strikes us most in going through this book (now in its fifth edition) is how deeply and how intimately a part of the poet's consciousness the garden has become. Not superficial sentiment or the desire for pretty symbols of comparison characterize the verses of these moderns, but a keen and sympathetic understanding of the ways and moods of nature rings through the work of the hundred and eighty-five authors represented in this anthology. And the heartening significance of this is, of course, that gardens have woven themselves into the vital life of people at large, for poets are, after all, the spirit of a nation made articulate in song.

AMONG OUR GARDEN NEIGHBORS

EVERY GARDEN MEANS A HOME

WHAT'S IN A NAME?

EVER since the beginnings of man's interest in plants there must have been a related interest in what they were called. Some people seem to think, unfortunately, that identifying plant names is an annoyance to be disregarded at the convenience and whim of the individual. But as a matter of fact proper names for plants are a real necessity of gardening if gardeners are to be able to convey to each other a definite idea as to the identity of objects that they are discussing. This proper naming of plants is indeed a serious matter alike for the student, collector, dealer, and customer; and in fact the entire business in plant material turns upon knowing what the other fellow is talking about.

Gardeners, or horticulturists, have to a very large degree taken their names from botanists, but there is some confusion as to how far gardening and botany are related. The scientific name of a plant is indeed the business of the botanist, and for convenience such terms have been accepted by the gardener, but just the same gardening is not botany any more than pharmacy is chemistry. Indeed these parallels suggest the true relationships. The botanists seem to enjoy the sport of naming and re-naming plants according to codified though arbitrary laws of nomenclature for their own guidance; but such laws concern the actual cultivation of plants not at all.

The keen enjoyment of rediscovering old names and giving them authority under the "law of priority" is all very well from the botanist's viewpoint but is mighty confusing for the man who is growing plants for their intrinsic qualities and not for their identity's sake.

QUITE a number of well-intentioned people from time to time become somewhat infuriated at the thought of any plant being known by a scientific name, feeling that inasmuch as the plant is accepted for its utilitarian and esthetic value in our everyday existence it should be labelled in a commonplace everyday manner.

As a matter of fact the old-time garden and wild plants have been long accepted under "popular" or "English" names, and it would be a delightful thing if it were practically possible to have such labels for all our favorites, but the fact is new plants appear too quickly and the old-time popular name has become attached through association of one sort or another and may have no actual significance. Again, many such names are purely local and vary in each country with differences in language, whereas the scientific name has the great advantage of being universally the same when adopted into any living language.

Gardeners have long felt they have a right to the label by which a plant becomes popularly or commonly distributed in the craft; and there is a good deal to be said from the practical standpoint for any name that actually identifies. Let the botanists proceed with their rectification by all means, but let the facts simmer down slowly for common use among gardeners.

SUCH confusion has existed among plant names that it became a matter for serious consideration by a number of associated societies which appointed the American Joint Committee on Horticultural Nomenclature with Mr. J. Horace McFarland as Chairman and Mr. Harlan P. Kelsey as Secretary. This committee, representing six national organizations and in coöperation with several special flower societies, and such like, has produced a volume, "Standardized Plant Names," which is a catalogue of approved scientific and common names of plants in American commerce and is a conscientious effort to give the plant cultivator a definite standard that will endure for a given term of years. It is suggested that the names here given should be accepted for at least five years. In practice it will probably be found that ten will be better. Five years is a very short period in which to turn around on such an undertaking.

The book is designed to simplify matters so that everybody will know what anybody else is talking about. It is indeed to be hoped that the trade, generally, will adopt the code of this book even though it may not follow it typographically in all cases. There may be some individual objection to some of the steps which are more or less radical as, for instance, the decision to do away with the capital letter in the spelling of personal species names, as in "Berberis thunbergi" and also in those troublesome instances where a whole genus has been moved into another giving "nouns in apposition." Other forms advised will be familiar to those who have followed the general style of THE GARDEN MAGAZINE in recent years.

Briefly the other important innovations are: Doing away with double words for common names of plants so as to make the name a unit as, for instance, Daylily or Day-lily (as preferred)—an obvious improvement on Day Lily because the plant so described is not only not a Lily but doesn't even belong to the Lily family; the dropping of the possessive apostrophe in common or popular plant names as has long been the practice of the pomologist; and reducing to a single letter the terminal in such words as Drummondi. Hereafter we are to speak of Wier Maple and Harrison Yellow Rose, if we are to be quite consistent. Why not? The possessive is clumsy.

The amateur gardener will find the book specially valuable as an index of the popular names and as an authoritative catalogue for the spelling of the names of garden varieties in such multitudinous groups as Peonies, Dahlias, Irises, etc., all of such lists having been compiled with the coöperation and authority of the several special societies.

Insomuch as it is an honest effort to bring a practical basis of understanding to what has been a chaotic muddle, "Standardized Plant Names" deserves the serious attention of all who are interested in the identities of the plants they buy and grow. The book comprises 546 pages and is published without profit at $5.00 by the committee at Salem, Mass.

A prize of $50 is offered by Mrs. Chas. H. Stout for the best short lyric on the Dahlia. Details will be found on page 291, Jan., 1924, G. M., or may be had upon application to the Editors.

THE OPEN COLUMN

Readers' Interchange of Experience and Comment

The Danger That Lurks in Seeds

To the Editors of THE GARDEN MAGAZINE:

ON PAGE 231 of your December, 1923, issue appears a letter ("Does Danger Lurk in Seeds?") from one of your readers in which he states that "since April last" the Federal Horticultural Board "has decreed that no seeds of trees or shrubs or hardy perennial plants shall pass through the garden gate. This is an additional clause of Quarantine 37."

Your correspondent has misunderstood the quarantine.

Regulation 3, Item (5) of Quarantine 37 provides that seeds of fruit, forest, ornamental and shade trees, seeds of deciduous and evergreen ornamental shrubs, and seeds of hardy perennial plants not governed by special quarantines may be imported from countries which maintain inspection under permit upon compliance with the regulations.

The fourth paragraph of the introductory note to the quarantine explains that these permits are open permits, valid until revoked. About 900 of such permits have been issued and are now effective.

No change whatever has been made in this item since the quarantine first became effective June 1, 1919.

Importers of seeds under Item (5) frequently desire to bring them in small quantities for which freight or express transportation is less economical than is shipment by mail. To meet this need, on January 1, 1922, the Federal Horticultural Board arranged with the Post Office Department for a special method of mail shipment of such seeds. Such shipments are inspected at Washington, D. C., or San Francisco, Calif., without extra postage or extra charge, and require a special designating tag. Such special arrangements for mail shipments are made necessary by the system long used by the Post Office Department in handling parcel post packages. They interfere in no way with the importation of tree seeds, but in fact tend to expedite such shipments and to make their entry less expensive.

Plant diseases and insect pests are known which affect tree seeds and a risk accompanies every importation, but in general the seed is the safest form in which such plants can be imported and their entry in this form is therefore permitted under continuing permits in unlimited quantities.—R. KENT BEATTIE, *Pathologist in Charge, Foreign Plant Quarantines, Washington, D. C.*

A Novel Valentine for the Friend Who Is Ill

To the Editors of THE GARDEN MAGAZINE:

SO OFTEN when our friends are ill we want to send them something that will not only please them but something that will express a certain amount of individuality. An invalid's room is usually a miniature conservatory. Flowers are indeed lovely and we can not have too many, but a change is welcome—hence the convalescent basket (see accompanying photograph), a pleasing arrangement of fruit, flowers, and ribbon with a basket setting.

Select a basket that is not too large and is pretty enough in itself to be kept and used for other things. In making or ordering a convalescent basket, always consider the color scheme—be sure that the ribbon, fruit, and basket all harmonize. Always arrange to have the green predominate—green is always restful. Choose flowers of delicate fragrance—strong odors are to be eschewed in the sick room.—JANE LESLIE KIFT, *Philadelphia, Pa.*

Who Grows Perennials for July?

To the Editors of THE GARDEN MAGAZINE:

AGAIN I ask, won't some one give a list of perennial plants that bloom in July, *not* June or August! And please give the botanical and catalogue names so that I can surely find them. I don't know what "Creeping Jenny" is—will some one please tell me? I find that the perennial Anchusa winters all right and seeds itself, but have had only one plant really worth growing —that was a beauty. The annual Anchusa, similar to Forget-me-not, is much better to my way of thinking.—CORA JEWELL, *Darlington, Ind.*

—Creeping Jenny (Lysimachia nummularia) is a member of the Loosestrife family and is also popularly known as Moneywort and Creeping Charlie. A native of Europe, it is easily cultivated in moist situations. The garden variety L. aurea, with leaves wholly or partly bright yellow, makes a good ground carpet in shady places, and is useful for rustic vases and baskets.—ED.

Gardens of Spain

To the Editors of THE GARDEN MAGAZINE:

WITH all the wealth of material on French and Italian gardens, it is strange that there are almost no available books or articles on Spanish gardens. The little book called Santiago Rusinol, the name of a Spanish painter and containing thirty-two reproductions of his paintings, is very welcome. The text in Spanish consists of laudatory remarks of the painter and his work by his friends. They all describe him as a man fond of the noise and crowds of the city and at the same time cultivating the quiet haunts and corners of old gardens slowly becoming ruins.

The book is very original in its makeup, with a cover in color printed by hand from wood blocks. The photographs of the paintings are each pasted in to the book separately. They represent scenes from the gardens of Barcelona, Mallorca, Aranjuez, and Granada, and pictures of the countryside of Spain. They give one the same sense of peace, sadness, and aloofness as the originals do. For any one interested in the gardens of Spain this is a book well worth owning.—HELEN MORGENTHAU FOX, *New York.*

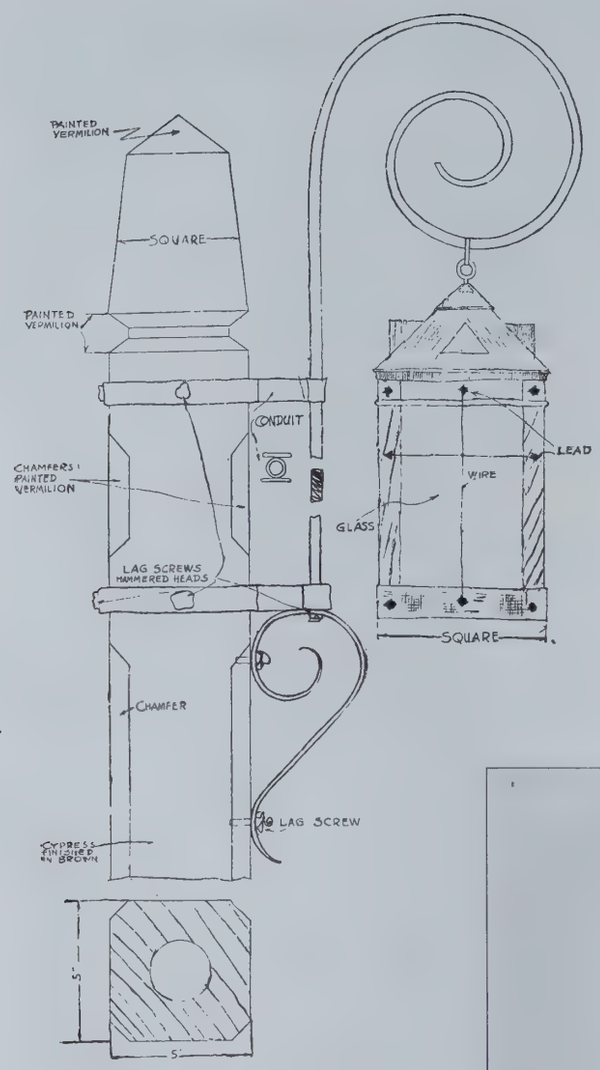
Credit Where Due

—The gateway on page 269 of the January, 1924, issue is in the garden of Mrs. W. G. Oliver, member of the Oak Park Garden Club, Illinois.

—The Massachusetts Garden appearing on pages 276–277 of the January, 1924, magazine was designed by Loring Underwood, Landscape Architect.

A VALENTINE WORTH GETTING

Flowers and fruit attractively combined to gladden the eye of an invalid



A LAMP POST TO MATCH

Even the most utilitarian objects can become decorative features instead of merely necessary adjuncts if treated with a bit of imagination. A good type of post (cypress, stained brown) for individual or community use designed by William Pitkin, Jr., Landscape Architect, and Clement R. Newkirk, Architect, to harmonize with the home (shown at right) in English cottage style of Mr. Richard U. Sherman at Utica, N. Y.

The "Rosy-fingered" Double Flowering Plum Withstands Dakota Cold

To the Editors of The Garden Magazine:

SOME time ago a writer in your columns recommended Prunus tomentosa as a flowering shrub that would prove hardy for the northern high plains and far into Saskatchewan and Alberta. However, Prunus tomentosa seems to be very difficult to obtain, and I wish to bring to the attention of your readers in this territory a worthy substitute in the form of Prunus triloba, or Double Flowering Plum. The latter beautifies the springtime in Riverside Park in Minot, North Dakota, and I have a fine specimen in an exposed situation on my grounds six miles from the Saskatchewan border and close to the Montana line; so it is apparently hardy as far north and west as one cares to go.

It is really a lovely shrub. The branches are literally wreathed, before the leaves appear, with double rosy blossoms. Seen against a background of green grass the effect is charming, and I know of nothing else that so well deserves the Homeric epithet of "rosy-fingered."

The next best thing to it, Amygdalus japonica or Flowering Almond, does not appear to be very hardy north of southern Minnesota, and we in this region must forego the lovely Bechtel Crab, so you will make no mistake if you pass them both by and plant Prunus triloba instead.

I wish to thank the Editors for the caption, "Mr. Truax. Take Notice!", in the June number, and also Polly Anthos, T. A. W., and Joseph Jorgenson for their kind replies to my queries about the culture of Lupinus polyphyllus. I wish to say to Polly Anthos that things which are "easy" in New York may be far from easy here in a region of scant rainfall, high and incessant winds, and sudden and extreme variations in temperature. T. A. W. kindly bears me out, however. It is a fallacy that L. polyphyllus is a "lime hater," for who ever saw a legume yet that did not crave lime or actually demand it? If yours are not doing well, give them partial shade, a rich limy soil, and plenty of moisture and you will succeed.—A. L. Truax, *Crosby, N. Dak.*

Acknowledgment.—The photographs used to illustrate the article "Garden Spots in Old New Orleans" on pages 153, 154, 155, 156 of the November issue were made through the courtesy of Mr. Whitsell of New Orleans, an active supporter of the New Orleans Garden Society and prominent in local gardening activities. It is unfortunate that this acknowledgment should have been omitted at the time of publication.—Ed.

The National Garden Association

President: Leonard Barron, F.R.H.S.

Honorary Vice-Presidents: J. Horace McFarland, Mrs. Francis King, Mrs. Russell Tyson, Mrs. Thomas G. Winter, Mrs. Samuel Sloan, Mr. Frederick Newbold, Mr. Robert Pyle, Mrs. John D. Sherman.

Coöperating Societies: National Plant, Flower and Fruit Guild; American Dahlia Society; American Iris Society; Ontario Horticultural Association; American Forestry Association; Women's National Farm and Garden Association; Wild Flower Preservation Society; National Horticultural Society; The Agassiz Association; The School Nature League.

IN THE December issue the Association cast a very small pebble into the wide ocean of public affairs. Our protest against objectional billboards was a small stone, but large enough to arouse nation-wide interest and to bring direct results—the first was a letter from the President of the Glens Falls (N. Y.) Club giving in detail the following constructive program already started by this organization.

"Banish the Billboards—Save the Scenery"

THE natural beauty of our highways is doomed unless immediate action is taken. Legislation against billboards is a slow process. Public opinion has greater power. If we can register with the national advertisers protests from all over the United States against signboard advertising, we shall create a decided check on this nuisance.

The Plan As Adopted Is Simple: Each State Federation of Clubs to appoint a State Billboard Chairman. Each club to appoint a committee of at least four. Each member to be responsible for one letter of protest each week. The State Chairman to advise each club monthly of four national advertisers to receive the letters. Convince the advertiser that billboards make his goods unpopular and he will use no more billboards.

The Spirit of the Campaign
Dignified — Courteous — Kindly
Wage a local campaign against billboards in your own community!

States Which are Saving Their Highways

WISCONSIN has declared its most famous scenic highway a memorial highway. It is to be cleared of signboards.

New Jersey has more than 50 committees at work on the protest-by-letter campaign.

In Massachusetts the Cape Cod Chamber of Commerce is working earnestly to abate this nuisance locally.

Florida has removed more than 5,000 billboards.

In response to the local Glens Falls campaign, the following national advertisers agreed to keep their advertising off the Lake George Highway: The Goodyear Tire Co., Kelly-Springfield Tire Co., B. F. Goodrich Tire Co., Fisk Tire Co., Supreme Gulf Oil Co., Armour's Butter, and Kirkman & Son.

And as a further result of this club-activity, a National Anti-Billboard Society has been formed.

The Right Kind of Advertiser

UPON learning of the coöperation of these nationally known firms, The National Garden Association at once wrote to them for a definite statement of their points of view. The replies received from the Kelly-Springfield Tire Co., and from Kirkman & Son evince such genuine love of country, coupled with broad-minded business idealism that we take pleasure in quoting from them; they are letters that every roadside advertiser would do well to ponder:

"As the (bill) boards of advertisers began to multiply along the roads, we sensed a strong and growing objection (to them)and about two years ago, we began to let the contracts for all our boards lapse as rapidly as they ran out.

We took this step, first: because there were so many boards on the roads that we believed this sort of advertising had lost much of its value. Second: because we felt that the medium had been abused to an extent that made complaints on the part of the public justifiable.

(Signed) *Kelly-Springfield Tire Co.*

"It gives us great pleasure to quote the following instructions issued to the poster companies on December 7th, 1921: 'We do not wish any Kirkman & Son posters placed either on locations which might be in any way construed as spoiling a rural vista or on locations which are so located as to be objectionable to the residents of the community in which they are situated.' Mr. Kirkman, who issued the order embodied in this quotation, was thoroughly in sympathy with the idea that has since been given so much momentum, even at a time when so far as our knowledge went, the Women's Clubs had not even started any propaganda. When we first heard from the Glens Falls Woman's Club, July last, we immediately issued instructions that any of our posters which might have been placed along the Lake George and Bolton Highway were to be removed. Since then we have received letters from the various other organizations, and Mr. Kirkman has reaffirmed his original stand.

We are only too happy to be able to coöperate in a movement which is now rapidly reaching national proportions, and we are in full sympathy and accord with it, and will be very happy to see the day when the natural beauties of our landscape are not marred by unsightly signs of any description."

(Signed) *Kirkman & Son*

Available Lectures and Bulletins

IN THE observance of National Garden Week last year, one of the greatest needs of many communities was for illustrated lectures on gardens and garden work. It is with the keenest pleasure, therefore, that we announce to clubs and communities of New York State that the Agricultural College at Ithaca has prepared lectures and lantern slides on the following topics:

Insect Pests of the Garden	Community Buildings
Birds in Their Relation to Agriculture	Community Play Grounds
Rural Landscaping	The Family Garden
Public Road Improvement	What to Grow in the Family Garden

Requests should be made at least two weeks in advance and should be sent to: New York State College of Agriculture, Extension Service. Visual Instruction, Ithaca, New York.

Of interest to every gardener are the following booklets which may be had on request:

Weeds and How to Control Them	The City Home Garden
Growing Fruit for Home Use	Community Bird Refuges

Raspberry Culture

For the gardeners of Indiana:

Shrubs and Roses — Fruit for Indiana — Beautifying the Home Grounds

Send all requests for bulletins to The National Garden Association, Garden City, N. Y.

National Garden Week for 1924, April 20th-26th

A Now Hint For Then

This is the way it generally happens; each year when the outdoor roses are frost bitten and the flower shops are filled with resplendent showy Chrysanthemum blooms, then it is that flower lovers come to us all out of breath, and want us to build them a greenhouse *at once.*

All of a sudden they seem to awaken to the fact that the outside garden is done for and they must have one of our Glass Enclosed Gardens.

As far as building it quickly is concerned, we can do that. But a whole year must go by before it will yield roses and 'mums.
To have them next fall you should therefore be planning now for your greenhouse to be erected in the next two or three months.
That's why we are hinting *now,* about *then.*
So let's start *now* talking things over together.
On your suggestion one of us will gladly call.

From the middle of September to the first of December the kingly Chrysanthemum holds court in the inside garden.
But the plants have to be started in the early spring. So build your greenhouse now and be ready.

Lord & Burnham Co.

Builders of Greenhouses and Conservatories

IRVINGTON New York — NEW YORK 30 E. 42nd St.
BOSTON-11 Little Bldg. — ST. LOUIS 704 E. Carrie Ave.
BUFFALO Jackson Bldg. — TORONTO Harbor Comm. Bldg.

EASTERN FACTORY Irvington, N. Y. — WESTERN FACTORY Des Plaines, Ill. — CANADIAN FACTORY St. Catherines, Ont.

PHILADELPHIA Land Title Bldg. — CHICAGO Cont. Bank Bldg.
CLEVELAND 407 Ulmer Bldg. — KANSAS CITY Commerce Bldg.
DENVER 1247 So. Emerson St. — MONTREAL 124 Stanley St.

HENDERSON'S SEEDS ARE TESTED SEEDS

Henderson's "cut-flower" collection

15 packets of garden annuals for Regular Price $1.75

$1.00

Fresh cut flowers daily on your tables indoors! With Henderson's new collection of cut-flower seeds you can keep your garden blooming from early summer to late fall—Asters, Calendulas, Sweet Peas, Carnations, Nasturtiums, and ten other favorite varieties.

Years of experience by Henderson horticulturists have wonderfully improved the dependable varieties in this group. To-day their blooms are larger, more graceful, and their colorings more exquisite than ever before. Each flower in this collection is beautiful in itself—altogether they make a flower garden to delight the most particular gardener's heart!

This new collection of cut-flowers is offered to you for the first time at a special introductory price of $1.00. Ordinarily you would pay $1.75.

Henderson's seeds are tested seeds

Since 1847 Henderson's tested seeds have been the standard by which all other seeds were judged! 77 years of experience in successful seed raising is back of every packet of Henderson's seeds!

It doesn't pay to take chances with seed. Scientific methods of testing are rigidly followed in the preparation of all Henderson's seeds for market.

These famous tested seeds are being used by an ever growing number of people because they know from experience Henderson's seeds bring results.

Peter Henderson & Co.

35-37 Cortlandt Street New York City

PETER HENDERSON & CO.
35-37 Cortlandt Street, New York City

Enclosed is $1.00. Please send me the following:
Henderson's "Cut-Flower" collection of 15 flower annuals—price $1.00—together with catalogue "Everything for the Garden."

Name .....

Street .....

City ..... State .....

Henderson's "Cut-flower" Collection—15 Varieties

ASTER—Semplis Mixed — Begin blooming about September 1st. Large, double flowers on long stems.

ANTIRRHINUM—Tall giant mixed, an improved variety of "Snapdragon." Blooms in July and continues in increasing proportion until frost. Flowers are nearly double the size of older variety.

CALENDULA—Orange King. Henderson's improved Calendulas form bushy plants 1 foot high and are literally covered with large, double flowers. Intense golden orange color.

SCABIOSA—Maxima Plena Mixed. New double, large-flowered type. Flowers measure 6-8 inches in circumference. Long stems. Fragrant.

GAILLARDIA—Single Annual Mixed. Very strong annuals. 1 to 2 feet high. Large flowers. Produce blooms from early summer until frost.

GYPSOPHILA—Paris market. Improved, large-flowering variety with branching plants about 2 feet high smothered all summer long with clusters of snow-white flowers.

SWEET PEAS—Giant flowering Spencer Mixed. Extremely beautiful, the fairest formed and largest Sweet Pea ever grown. Exquisite colors.

DIDISCUS COERULEA — "Blue Lace Flower." Extensively grown. The lovely, umbel-shaped flowers are composed of a great number of small florets. Color is beautiful clear coerulean, or heavenly blue —a rare shade. Produces from July to October.

HELICHRYSUM MONSTROSUM —Mixed. Produces abundantly during the summer. The dried flowers are prized for interior decorative purposes during the winter months.

CARNATION MARGUERITE—Mixed. Flowers often measure 3 inches across. Colors include, white, blush, deep pink, salmon, scarlet, dark crimson, maroon. Flowers in about 12 weeks' time.

CENTAUREA IMPERIALIS—Mixed or "Imperial Sweet Sultan"—a beautiful giant flowering variety—long stemmed, exquisitely fringed blossoms, 3 to 4 inches across. After cutting last 10 days in water.

CHRYSANTHEMUM—Double Annual—Mixed. An improved variety which forms bushy, compact plants about 18 inches high. Flowers abundantly.

DIANTHUS CROWN OF PERFECTION—Mixed—unrivalled for brilliancy and rich variety of color. Double flowers average 6 inches in circumference. Produce in great numbers all summer and autumn. Wide variety of colors.

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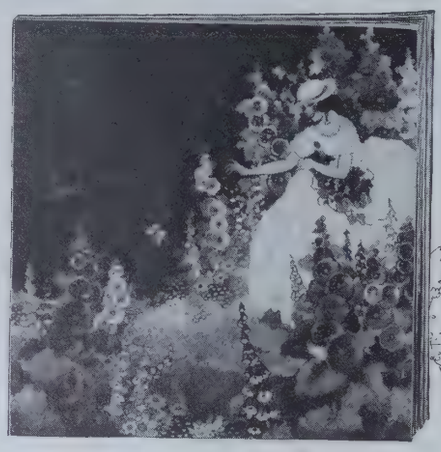

Whatever You Do Don't Put Off Sending for This Catalogue of Flower Seeds and Hardy Plants

Don't put off sending, because when you do, we may not have one to send. Instead of printing a large number of the usual kind of catalogue, that the woods are full of, we reduced the number and made it distinctly different, and decidedly better. Different in arrangement, contents and realistic color treatments.

One thing you will particularly like is the unique way four pages open up before you, all at a time.

You will like the way we have grouped in an-easy-to-find-way, all your old true and tried flower seed and perennial friends. Likewise, the choice selections in the promising new ones. Not too many of them, but—just those which are absolutely dependable—say, ten or so.

The grouping of things by tens, which was so welcomed with open arms when we first did it, is still a feature. Likewise, the common sense way of pricing, that entitles you to 7 when you buy 5; or 14 when you buy 10, and so on.

Never have our flower seeds been more painstakingly selected. Their high germination has been carefully tested and proven. The perennial plants are all strong and thrifty, and have that uniform abundance of roots only possible the special way we grow them under irrigation.

Satisfaction, *entire satisfaction*, we guarantee. Anything short of that we invite the opportunity of making good on. What could be fairer?

Send for the catalogue—that's the important thing right now.

Julius Roehrs Co
At The Sign of The Tree
Box 10 Rutherford N.J.

Kills Plant Lice

THE only way for the effective control of Aphis or Plant Lice is to wage war vigorously upon the *very first* invaders! Look for these pioneers early and often. As soon as you discover them, even if only a few, kill them with

LOTOL
REG. U. S. PAT. OFFICE

The Complete Concentrated Contact Insecticide in Jelly Form

Lotol stands for *Spraying Simplified*—No fuss, no muss! Just squeeze out a teaspoonful from the handy tube, dissolve in water and spray. Lotol being scientifically compounded, spreads and sticks correctly. Tube, costing 35c, makes 6 gallons of spray solution. Ask your dealer for LOTOL. If not obtainable, we will mail, 1 oz. tube for 45c; 3 oz. tube for 85c; 1 lb. can—a season's supply—for $2.50 delivered.

Descriptive folder and price list on request.

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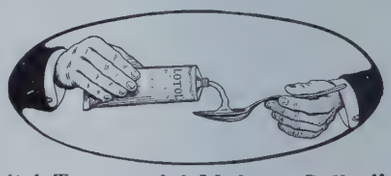

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$4.35 Dahlia Collection for $2.50

One good tuber "King of Autumn," "Bianca," "F. A. Walker," "Pierrot" and "Attraction."

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Special mixture of 25 named Prim. hybrids and 25 selected standards including "Le Marechal Foch."

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12 Kunderd and Diener varieties prices at from $5 to $10

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In the Hickory Hill Dahlia collection you will find practically all of the World's Best Dahlias.

They are grown under conditions peculiarly favorable to give them drought resistance. The long season gives us large, well matured tubers—full of vitality.

We are especially strong on the high class exhibition varieties such as Champagne, Dixie, Modesty, Darkeye, Emperor, Grizzly, Henry F. Michell, Dr. L. C. Bosher, Dakota, and scores of other favorites. *Send name for 1924 Catalogue.*

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J. S. BOSHER,
The South's Foremost Dahlia Specialist
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For the Price is the Best and Cheapest
Fertility Maker
for vegetable, flower, lawn, shrub and tree
$5.00 for 5, 100 lb. bags, f. o. b. Stanhope, N. J.
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If your garden or orchard is infested with field mice, write us and we will send you a free booklet telling how to destroy them without the use of traps or virulent poisons.

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BUT—

What about your health? What about the several quarts of water your physician prescribes as a daily need? What about the dangers that are apt to lurk in every drop of water carried through miles of pipes before it reaches you?

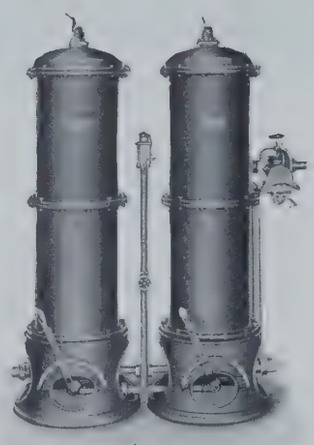
All this need not have the slightest concern for the man whose home is equipped with *the*

Loomis-Manning Filter

The Authorities Show No Record of Sickness or Disease Traced to Water where Filtered Water was used.

Unfiltered Water from Mountain Springs in Pennsylvania caused one of the greatest Typhoid Epidemics on record.

Freshly filtered running water at every faucet creates that sense of security characteristic of Loomis-Manning Owners. Since 1880 they have served a nation-wide need. No home should be without this essential safeguard of the family's health.



A Loomis-Manning House Filter

Water is absolutely essential to Human Life. All Water should be Freshly Filtered for Domestic Use for then it is Clean and Safe to use for all purposes.

A Filter in your Home constitutes the best type of health insurance.

If you are building, ask your architect to make provisions for installation; if you are settled, be sure to investigate the ease with which Loomis-Manning Filters are installed.

Let our free Booklet tell you more.

Trade Mark

"OWNERS EXPERIENCE A SENSE OF SECURITY"

TWO RECENT TESTIMONIALS

Mr. Frank Lyon, Washington, D. C., writes under date of May 11th, 1923, as follows:

"I am writing to advise that the filter arrived last Saturday and has been installed and is now in operation. So far as I can judge it is operating perfectly. I herewith enclose my check in payment. The report of Dr. Cox (Director U.S. Public Health Service) is that the water is all right in every respect."

Mr. George S. French, Alexandria, Va., writes under date of November 17th, 1923, as follows:

"The filter has filled a long felt want. I regret I did not know of its existence twelve years ago. I have been cursed with the worst water for domestic use imaginable. Water now is everything that can be desired."

LOOMIS-MANNING FILTER DISTRIBUTING COMPANY

Established 1880

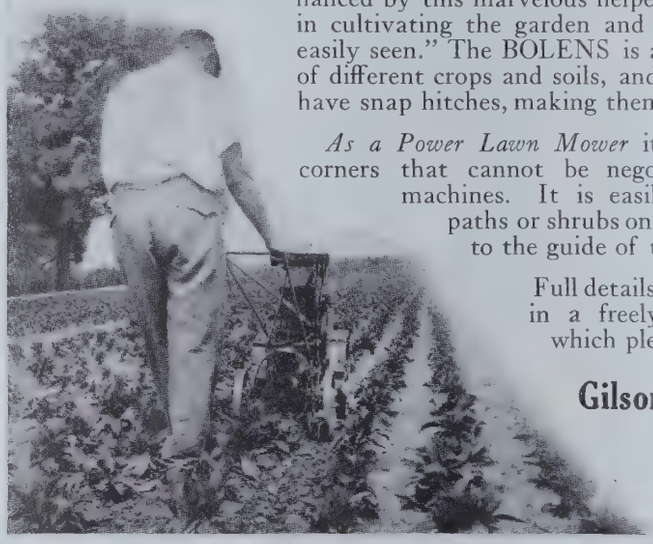
1450 South Thirty-Seventh Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Yours for a Better Day's Work

With your hands on the handles of this responsive power plant, the old jobs of cultivating the garden, sowing seeds and mowing lawns, have truly turned into a joyful pastime. You can do the most delicate kind of cultivating, more rapidly than ever before with the help of

BOLENS Power Hoe and Lawn Mower Tractor

As a motorized wheel hoe it does the accurate work which must otherwise be done with hand implements, does it more rapidly and better. One user writes:—"The pleasure of growing 'glads' as a hobby is greatly enhanced by this marvelous helper. Now there is real joy in cultivating the garden and the beneficial effects are easily seen." The BOLENS is adapted to a great variety of different crops and soils, and its tool attachments all have snap hitches, making them quickly interchangeable.



As a Power Lawn Mower it gets into the nooks and corners that cannot be negotiated with cumbersome machines. It is easily turned, hence winding paths or shrubs on the lawn are not annoying to the guide of the BOLENS.

Full details of the BOLENS are given in a freely illustrated booklet, for which please write,

Gilson Manufacturing Co.
205 Park Street
Port Washington, Wisconsin

The New
SIBERIAN WALL-FLOWER
A Rare and Delightful Perennial

THIS beautiful, new *emigrée* from a land of mystery and romance has been welcomed with open arms by the few who have seen it and is destined to be a highly prized permanent resident in the hardy-perennial bed of the flower-lover.

Its golden clusters of an *exquisite orange yellow* are borne in profusion all summer above a crown of closely tufted, glossy dark green foliage and when massed against a harmoniously contrasting color background such as Delphinium Belladonna or Phlox Miss Lingard, the effect is gorgeously beautiful—a true high-note for your garden! Blooms the first year; averages 15 inches in height, and will survive the severest winter—What more could one ask?

"A word to the wise" —We have just 2,000 of these rare plants for distribution this season. When these are gone——!

ONE DOZEN $5.00 ½ DOZEN $2.75
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N. B. May we put you on the list for our new Spring Bulletins?

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Hardy Perennial Plants. Field grown in finest "all hardy" assortment. Several new items exclusive with us.

Gladioli. Not too many. Selected from the best of our 500 varieties.

Annual Seeds. From the world's best sources. Many novelties.

Seeds of Perennial Plants. Separate list. Longest issued in America. Many items not obtainable elsewhere.

Ornamentals. *Home Grown* Hardy Azaleas.

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Of *Double Flowering Blue and White Delphiniums*

Long Spurred *Columbines*

The Latest Imported English Hybrid *Lupins.*

Over *200* of the World's Best *Old and New Irises.*

At Greatly Reduced Prices for 1924

All these are described and priced in my new *Iris Price List.* My new booklet on *"Delphiniums"* will show you my finest named Hybrids in natural colors, and tells you everything you want to know about the successful growing of this lovely *"Blue Queen"* of the Hardy Garden. I am sure you will prize a copy of it. *"I only grow the finest things for the garden—yours and mine!"*

O. M. PUDOR, Iris and Delphinium
Grower and Breeder
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WE GROW 1500 DIFFERENT VARIETIES OF
DAHLIAS!

The best only, and the largest selection in the U. S. A. Our Catalogue containing about 800 of these, at attractive prices, will be issued in December. In the meantime, send us your list of wants, for prices and be sure of getting what you want by ordering now.

INDIANA DAHLIA FARM New Albany, Ind.

Winter Dream Gardens

It used to be said of an old braggart around these parts that he could "cradle more grain in the winter and chop more cordwood in the summertime than any other man around."

Well, that is the way I do most of my gardening I think sometimes, in my imagination. Anyway I can always plan more things to do in February than I can accomplish all the rest of the year.

If you are afflicted that way too, let's get acquainted. Send for my little catalogue, "Hardy Plants for the Home Garden." Free to any address. Not so large as some but it is interesting.

W. A. TOOLE
Garry-nee-Dule **Baraboo, Wis.**

Spring Surprises in the Garden

It won't be long before you will be looking for the first flowers of spring—pussy willows, snowdrops, forsythias. You will have some joyous minutes, too, when you find that the new plants and shrubs set in winter are full of life and breaking into leaf and bud—*particularly happy will you be if these new plants are from Hicks Nurseries.*

A recent visitor, who has carefully studied our list of plants, told Mr. Hicks that we had *more rare and unusual plants* than any other firm of his acquaintance. So we began to check up the list—here it is.

New type of ***Yew*** (Taxus cuspidata Hicksii), ***Berberis*** aristata, B. gagnepanii and B. verruculosa (Evergreen Barberries), ***Cotoneasters*** in variety, ***Lonicera Henryi*** (which Prof. Sargent says is the best hardy evergreen vine), ***Galax*** aphylla, ***Cornus dunbari*** (Dunbar's Dogwood), ***Enkianthus*** (Japanese Bell-flower), ***Styrax*** obassia, ***Evodia, Symplocus*** (Turquoise Berry), ***Ledum*** (Labrador Tea), ***Kurume Azaleas, Abelia***—but why go on? Wouldn't it be better for you to come to the nursery and see these rare plants?

Drive Out Some Day Over Snow-clean Roads

All evergreen vines, shrubs and trees are just as beautiful in winter as in summer, and almost any day you can get about the nursery without difficulty. Long Island is warmer than the mainland.

Our catalogue comes next to a visit. This describes all the rare plants named, tells about Hicks' big shade trees and evergreens and how they can be moved at any time. Plan to visit the nurseries—but get the catalogue anyway.

HICKS NURSERIES
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Hitchings Greenhouses

A Suggestion for You

OVER in England, the home of greenhouses, they locate them either directly adjoining the residence, or right handy by, so their pleasures are always available.
It's a good idea, don't you think?
Here is an attractive little group that is scarce a half stone's throw away.

Are you interested?
Let us send you some particulars along with our printed matter.

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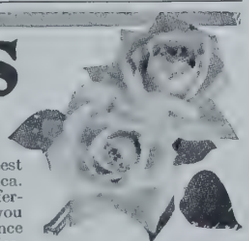
A few dollars will buy seeds of the World's Choicest Alpine Plants.
Rare 1923 Alpine Seeds from one of the largest and choicest collections in Britain, sold at most reasonable rates. Lists free. Sample packet containing twelve distinct varieties, $1.00. Thirty varieties, $2.00.
Rev. J. A. Anderson, Glenn Hall, Leicester, England

ROSES *of New Castle*



Are the hardiest, sturdiest, freest blooming rose plants in America. Grown on their own roots in the fertile soil of New Castle. We give you the benefit of a lifetime experience and the most select list in America. Every desirable rose now cultivated in America is included in our immense stock—and the prices are right.

Our rose book for 1924 ROSES OF NEW CASTLE tells you how to make rose growing a success. Published and elaborately printed in actual colors. Send for your copy to-day—a postal will do. Address

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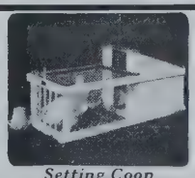
Laying House



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No. 4 Poultry-house for 200 hens—5 units

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Hodgson poultry-houses are made of red cedar, strong, sanitary and weather-proof. Send for our catalog X. It gives prices and complete information about Hodgson poultry-houses, also bird-houses, dog kennels, etc.

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Wallflowers

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In the Sutton Catalog and Horticultural Guide there are many suggestions for your grounds. This catalog, profusely illustrated in color, will be mailed for 35c (international money order) which is refunded on first $10.00 order. Send for your catalog to-day.

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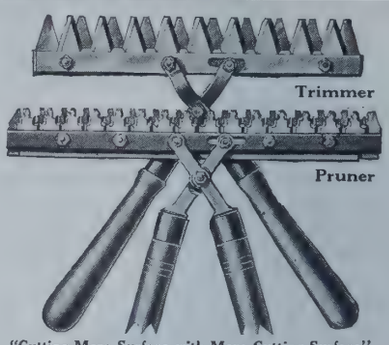

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Just as "the man with the scythe" has found his primitive implement laid aside for the more modern machinery, "The Mowing Machine," likewise the SIMPLICITY has come to do away with the slow and laborious method of hedge trimming.

Simplicity Hedge Pruner and Trimmer

With it you can trim as much hedge in one hour as would require four hours with the ordinary hedge shears. It cuts both opening and closing—every stroke counts! Perfectly balanced for easy operation, this three pound tool brings into action 31 fluted, keen-edged teeth that clip a clean path, 16 inches wide, through any hedge. *Price,* $7.50. West of Mississippi, $8.00.

The Simplicity Hedge Trimmer is intended for use on new growth only. Greatest tool for trimming Privet, Barberry, etc. Cutting width, 12 inches, with finest highgrade carbon steel blades. *Price,* $5.00. West of Mississippi, $5.50.

Ask Your Dealer about the "Simplicity." If he cannot supply, order direct. Descriptive Circular on Request.

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The Glen Road Iris Gardens

SPECIALIZE IN RARE AND FINE VARIETIES OF BEARDED IRISES

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For beautifying the home grounds, our "Will Grow" plants will measure up to your highest expectations because they are well-rooted and full of growth-compelling vigor. Beautifully illustrated catalogue containing a fund of useful information on how, when and what to plant—free.

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We carry a good line of perennials, deciduous and evergreen trees and shrubs and WE SPECIALIZE in new and rare plants such as

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I have the largest collection of Hardy Plant Seeds in the World to offer you.

I go anywhere to advise, or build Rock-Gardens.

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Plan Now

for that IDEAL GARDEN which you have had in your mind for so long a time.

THEN ORDER some of the FAMOUS CHERRY HILL QUALITY of NURSERY STOCK which WILL MAKE YOUR DREAM OF YEARS COME TRUE.

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Styles for every room in the house

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MODERN
WALL COVERING

The background of your rooms is of supreme importance

The treatment of the walls is fundamental in decoration. No furnishings, however beautiful, will appear to advantage against a background that is inappropriate or out of harmony.

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Sanitas is made on cloth, machine-painted with durable oil colors that can be kept clean and fresh by wiping occasionally with a damp cloth. It does not crack, peel, tear, blister, or fade. It can be applied over any flat surface, perfectly hides cracks properly filled, is ideal over wallboards, and can be used on new walls as soon as the plaster is dry.

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See the new styles of Sanitas Modern Wall Covering at your decorator's.

Samples of Sanitas, and a booklet, illustrated in full color, telling about Sanitas, will be sent on request.

Enamel Finish
plain colors and tile and mosaic effects, for kitchens, bathrooms, laundries, etc.

Flat Finish
plain tints, that can be hung as they come, stenciled, frescoed, or Tiffany blended.

Decorative Patterns
floral designs, and reproductions of tapestry, grass-cloth, leather, and fabrics.

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320 BROADWAY, NEW YORK
DEPT. 30

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The Correct Murphy Finish Will Live for Generations ~ ~

WE HEAR occasionally of the transplantation of some particularly beautiful and well-preserved woodwork. Many new American structures have been artificially mellowed in this manner. It is in the venerable surfaces of this old wood that its charm reposes—surfaces which are the ideal of modern craftsmen.

But there are MURPHY-finished interiors in this country as rich and beautiful as anything the world has ever produced. There are floors finished with Murphy Varnishes that exceed in perfection anything that was possible before the Murphy Varnish Company set its standards.

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We are publishers of "THE BOOK OF DECORATION," well known among professional decorators. Your check (or cash) for half a dollar will bring this book by return mail. With it we will send free a new book on Washington's "Home Sweet Home"—"A NEW NEIGHBOR TO THE WHITE HOUSE."

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THE DOUGALL VARNISH COMPANY, Limited, Montreal—*Canadian Associate*

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New English Irises

The Latest Creations

I wish that you could have seen the new Irises in bloom in my nurseries last summer. They are the best of those originated by Bliss, Hoyt, Denis, Yeld, Vilmorin and Dykes. The wonderful creations of these men are the aristocrats of the modern Iris.

I Imported More Than 150 New Varieties in 1920-1921

which have increased sufficiently so that I can offer a few plants of each at very substantial reductions, many at 10 per cent of the original high prices. Every Iris lover will want them; no Iris garden will be complete without some of them. Send for a list of varieties available for distribution.

These new varieties will be described in the new edition of *Better Plants by Farr*, which also describes the more desirable perennials and shrubs, particularly the Iris, Peony and Lilac varieties—it's free to garden lovers.

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For That Flower Garden

To grow flowers, any flowers, lots of flowers, seems to be the greatest ambition of the majority of women gardeners. It is an ambition easily gratified if you just exercise caution when buying the seeds, bulbs, or plants that are to materialize into your coming flower garden.

For 86 years it has been the main object of the House of Dreer to help its customers get the most out of every cent invested in the materials that make the garden grow and bloom. The cumulative experience of these 86 years has been incorporated in

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America's Foremost Guide to Better Gardens of All Kinds

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We will send to each one who includes 10c with their request the famous Capitol Collection of seeds as follows:
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Fine Hybridized Dahlia Seeds

50 cents and $1.00 per package

The first complete monograph on dahlia growing in hot climates, $1.00. Everlasting *aluminum* tags, with names embossed to your order, 50cts. dozen. Dahlia Catalog and literature on request.

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Dignified, Exclusive Profession not overrun with competitors. Crowded with opportunity for money-making and big fees. $5,000 to $10,000 incomes attained by experts. Easy to master under our correspondence methods. Diploma awarded. We assist students and graduates in getting started and developing their businesses. Established 1916. Write for information: it will open your eyes. Do it to-day.

American Landscape School 77G Newark, New York

Hardy Water Lilies Easily Grown

Deliciously fragrant blooms, 2 to 6 inches across, in white, yellow, and various shades of pink to dark red *in your garden*. Why not? Anyone can grow them; all they need is rich soil, full sunshine and water.

Nothing Expensive
Nothing Difficult

It is an intensely interesting hobby. The sooner they are planted, the more blooms this year. Send at once for a copy and make preparations for greater garden pleasure this summer. Our 1924 catalogue tells just how easy it is to have beautiful Water Lilies.

Independence Nurseries Co.
Box M Independence, Ohio

You Can't *Buy* Berries Like These

You Must Grow Them Yourself

—and it's easy if you get the real nursery grown blueberry plants. Yes, old fashioned blueberries—just like Dad had on his old farm down East."

The joy of growing, picking and eating blueberries from your own land—the pride of offering them to your guests—only those who know it can appreciate.

The Mayo Nurseries offer sturdy blueberry plants grown in the heart of the Berkshire Hills. They are hardy, rapid growers and heavy yielders, bearing usually the first year—not the ordinary small seedy huckleberry but large full fleshed *blueberries* that taste—well, *delicious*.

A corner of your ground can be filled with blueberry bushes, a pleasing spectacle with their brilliant foliage reddening the landscape till late frost.

Raspberries—Yellow, Red, White and Black—new varieties that a few words cannot attempt to describe.
Currants—on charming little trees—an ornamental novelty that will yield heaps of clean, delicious red fruit.
Grapes—Extra fine Bearing Age vines with heavy root systems and fruiting canes for quick results.
Fruit Trees—Peaches, Pears, Cherries, Plums, Apples and Quinces with wonderfully developed fibrous root-systems. These are well grown Trees—soon to bear fruit.

New 1924 Fruit and Berry Catalogue

Beautifully illustrated in colors now ready for gratuitous distribution. Write for it.

This catalogue does not contain a confusingly large number of varieties but offers a selection of fruit trees and berry bushes which our experience has proved to be the most satisfactory because of their hardiness against climatic changes, prolific yielding, delightful quality of fruit and early bearing.

To those interested in the beautification of their grounds, our Landscape Service will take entire charge of Plans, Plants and Planting.

Mayo Nurseries, Inc.

Nurserymen and Landscape Architects

Executive Office: 804 Ellwanger & Barry Building, Rochester, New York
Nurseries at Rochester, New York and Southwick, Mass.
New York Office: 331 E National City Building, 42nd St. and Madison Ave.

A Rainbow Garden of Vaughan's Gladioli

GROWN on our farms in Central Michigan, where long days, cool nights, and friendly soil unite to produce brilliant coloring and healthy vigor. Each bulb contains flowers which will blossom for you. We choose our famous **Rainbow Collections** from the finest named varieties. Planted from May 1 to June 15th, large bulbs will flower in about twelve weeks. If you can grow but one flower, let it be this. It is surest to grow, lasts longest when cut, and presents the widest color range in flower beds and borders.

Vaughan's Rainbow Collections

all large bulbs, 1¾ to 1½ inches in diameter, prepaid to 600 miles from Chicago or New York.

G-1—13 best kinds, each different $1.00
G-2—3 sets of **G-1** (39 bulbs).. 2.50
G-3—100 bulbs of twenty varieties 5.00
G-4—**Homewood Collection** 50 medium bulbs, all of flowering size though blooming later, not less than 5 colors 1.00

If you live more than 600 miles from Chicago or New York, add 10 cents for each dollar's worth ordered.

For the admirer of the gladiolus we list the most complete collection of named varieties offered in the world—all grown on our farms, where we have 1,500 varieties. Ask for our catalogue,

Vaughan's Gardening Illustrated for 1924

which describes and illustrates everything desired or needed for the garden. Sent FREE.

Vaughan's Seed Store

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Let The Acme Jr. Do the Work

Modern gardening makes use of *Motor* Power. Why push a wheelhoe or a lawn mower, when gasoline plus inventive genius will do it for you? The Acme Jr. will weed, plant, cultivate, disc, harrow, etc.

Of Perfect design, correctly built of best material

The Acme Jr. has proven its value in all parts, on all soils, from the standpoint of reliability, long life, economy of operation and low cost of upkeep.

Send for freely illustrated circular

Before investing in Motor cultivators, familiarize yourself with a score of points in favor of Acme Jr. Our confidence in this labor saver is best expressed by our slogan: *The Acme Jr. makes good or we will.* Circular on request.

The Acme Cultivator Company
Leetonia Ohio

Let The Acme Jr. Solve Your Help Problem

"QUEEN of THEM ALL"

That is the way one prominent grower describes *Mrs. Carl Salbach.* What a tribute! There are so many exquisite flowers in the world of Dahlias, and *Mrs. Carl Salbach* reigns wherever she goes —in all climes, under all conditions.

Gathered about *Mrs. Carl Salbach* in our "Blue Book" is our selection from the blue-bloods of the dahlia and gladioli world.

Our catalog lists the latest dahlia creations and newest gladioli—our own and other originators'. There is a copy for you—for the asking.

We invite correspondence on quantity prices. *Mrs. Carl Salbach* is excellent for massing.

(*Field-grown bulbs and tubers guaranteed to be true to name*)

Carl Salbach, *Grower*

6086 Hillegass Ave. Oakland, California

We grow Nursery Stock to suit every requirement

We have a complete stock of Evergreen and Deciduous Trees and Shrubs, as well as Roses, Vines and Perennials. A small section of our Evergreens is shown above. A copy of our "Handbook of General Information on Trees and Hardy Plants" will be gladly mailed upon request.

THE BAY STATE NURSERIES
W. H. Wyman & Son, Proprietors
NORTH ABINGTON, MASS.

TWO VINES OF RARE BEAUTY

Climbing Hydrangea

(*Schizophragma hydrangeoides*)

Wonderfully effective. It climbs up tree trunks and covers stone, brick, or stucco walls with dense, handsome, bright green foliage from early spring to late fall, and with great showy clusters of white blossoms, resembling Hydrangea, in midsummer. Clinging like Ivy, it will eventually reach a height of 30 feet or more. Grows well in partially shaded places; vigorous and unusually free from pests and diseases.

Special Introductory Offer

Strong pot-grown plants,
$1.00 each, 3 for $2.50

Chinese Fleecevine

(*Polygonum auberti*)

Quick-growing, free-blooming, unusually hardy and reliable under all conditions, this ornamental climber from Western China twines about any form of support, growing with great rapidity to a height of 25 feet and covering a large space. Covered in September with graceful sprays of snowy white flowers. Follows and is better than *Clematis paniculata.* Clean, healthy foliage, attractive all season.

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Strong plants
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Free ELLIOTT'S SPRING NURSERY BOOK — a complete guide to Hardy Flowers, Trees, Shrubs, Evergreens, Roses, and Bulbs for spring planting, with full directions and hundreds of interesting suggestions for beautifying home and grounds. Write to-day.

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Established 1889
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Washington Pedigreed Asparagus

Washington Rust Resistant Asparagus is the result of plant research and breeding by the United States Department of Agriculture.

Your garden produces everything else,—why not grow some asparagus? It's as simple as 2x2.

LET US TELL YOU HOW

Asparagus freshly cut and immediately served is one of the most delicate, wholesome, and appetizing products of the home garden. Its early appearance in the spring, together with the fact that an asparagus bed when once established will produce for many years, makes it of special importance in the home as well as in the market garden and on the truck farm. Asparagus is one of the most popular vegetables for canning, because the canned product retains the quality of the fresh shoots.

Send your name to-day for our beautiful 32 page Catalogue, over 50 illustrations,—Fruit, Nut, and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Roses, Evergreens, Vines and perennial plants—Everything that's good to plant at prices you can afford to pay—SIMPLY ASK FOR CATALOGUE "X"

GLEN BROTHERS, Inc.
GLENWOOD NURSERY
ROCHESTER NEW YORK
"FAMOUS SINCE THE SIXTIES"

Blueberries

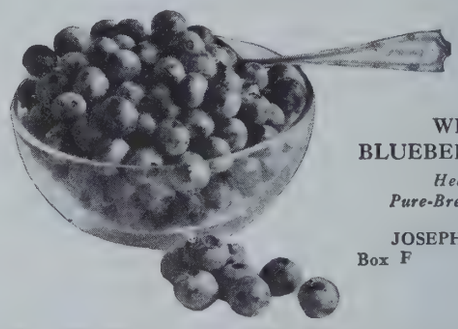
—larger, sweeter, more delicious

Blueberries the size of grapes! Practically seedless. Delightfully smooth, sweet and delicate in flavor.

Whitesbog has glorified the old-fashioned blueberry into a new and most delectable garden fruit. Each variety has been carefully selected and tested—each is named.

Compact and symmetrical, the bushes have a year-round beauty that gives them a real decorative value—the crisp greenness of foliage and heavy clusters of bloom-covered berries are followed by the scarlet leaves of autumn and crimson winter twigs.

Write for our new circular illustrated in color for full information about this new addition to the cultivated garden fruits.



WHITESBOG BLUEBERRY NURSERIES
Headquarters for Pure-Bred Blueberry Plants
JOSEPH J. WHITE, Inc.
Box F Whitesbog, N. J.

New or Noteworthy Plants

is the title of an unique catalogue, featuring the native shrubs and flowers of *Mountain and Plain* and other things not commonly offered. It is a booklet with ideas, and if you respond to the call of outdoor life you will enjoy reading it; many tell me that they do.

Test your need for this catalogue by your familiarity with the following plants: Rocky Mountain Flowering Bramble, Chinkapin Oak, Desert Rose, Arctic Willow, Colorado Male-Fern, Hardy Cactus, Sand Lily, Red Sunflower, and the true Rocky Mountain Columbine. Thirty years' experience enables me to select and deliver to you time-tested, sterling varieties, well grown and perfectly packed.

Do you want this catalogue? It will give me pleasure to mail you a copy, free and post paid. Send your request to-day, asking for 3rd edition of New or Noteworthy Plants.

D. M. Andrews, *Nurseryman*
Boulder Colorado

V-BAR QUALITY GREENHOUSES

Turn Winter into Summer

That much desired winter garden, for flowers and fruits, should be a part of your home. It will pay you well in many undreamed of ways.

You owe it to yourself to make sure that you are getting a greenhouse that will be attractive as well as give you unlimited service year after year.

Lutton V-Bar Greenhouses are to be found on the finest estates in the country, producing wonderful results at a minimum of expense. There is a size and style to meet your individual requirements.

No other greenhouse can have the approved V-Bar construction, as it is patented. Another important feature, too, is our indestructible type of plant benches with galvanized iron frame, porous tile bottoms and slate retaining sides.

The man who has a Lutton V-Bar Greenhouse knows it is the most durable, lightest, strongest, most sanitary and efficient type of greenhouse built.

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BVR TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF. GREEN HOUSES PAT. JAN. 2, 1917

Wm. H. LUTTON COMPANY, Inc.
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70th ANNUAL CATALOG!

ROSES *of every description and the finest of* TREES, PLANTS *and* SHRUBS

—are listed in the new Storrs & Harrison catalog. Full-colored, hardy, field grown roses from 60 rich acres. Sure to flower in three months. All except the Climbers and Baby Ramblers are sent trimmed, ready for planting.

Storrs & Harrison flower and vegetable seeds, plants, shrubs, shade and fruit trees are selected for unusual vigor, color or prolificacy. 1200 fertile acres on shores of Lake Erie provide everything your garden, lawn or orchard needs. Get our new catalog before you make your choice.

A post card brings it!

THE STORRS & HARRISON CO.
Nurserymen and Seedsmen for 70 Years
Box 473 Painesville, Ohio

Dahlia-flowered Zinnias

THEY are so different you must grow them. Immense flowers, 6 inches across, in gorgeous shades of golden orange, brilliant scarlet and rose with white and old-rose for variety. A complete change from the dead yellows and obnoxious shades of magenta and purple in the old Zinnias. Mixed colors, Pkt. 15 cts.; ¼ oz. 60 cts.; ½ oz. $1.00.

Scabiosa. Our improved large-flowering strain has exquisite double flowers of rich color on long stems; fine for bedding or cutflowers; a continuous bloomer. Mixed colors, Pkt. 5 cts.; ¼ oz. 20 cts.; ½ oz. 35 cts.; 1 oz. 50 cts.

Helichrysum or Straw Flowers. Our Monstrosa strain has very large, double flowers of rich glittering colors; fine for bedding, borders, cutflowers and for dried winter bouquets. Mixed colors, Pkt. 10 cts.; ¼ oz. 30 cts.; ½ oz. 50 cts.

Beautiful colored illustrations of these three garden favorites will be found in **Livingston's 1924 Catalogue.** Send for a Free copy, it describes "True-Blue" Seeds for flower and vegetable garden and farm.

THE LIVINGSTON SEED CO.
Department G Columbus, Ohio

Gladioli that Rival the Rainbow

COULD you but see my gladioli in bloom—thousands of varieties—all ablaze in one glorious mass of rainbow colors, you would sense the thrill I feel in knowing that nowhere else are gladioli like these. I want every flower lover to know the wondrous beauty of the Gladiolus "Kunderdii," the ruffled-petaled type, its exquisite colorings and grace—my own origination—and distinctly new. I want you also to know Alice Tiplady, recognized as the world's finest variety of all the primulinus hybrids, the dainty butterfly or orchid-like gladioli. And in the Kunderd plain-petaled type, varieties like Mrs. Frank Pendleton, Tyrian Beauty and Mary Pickford are unexcelled in their delicacy of color, the shapeliness of the individual spike and profusion of bloom.

Words can but faintly picture the magnificence of these garden flowers supreme. You must grow them to know them.

Kunderd Catalog for 1924—Now Ready

Write for it to-day. I want you to have a copy now, so that you may make your selections and send your order before the stocks of the choicer varieties are depleted. Kunderd customers know that early ordering insures the choice of the world's finest gladioli—that's why I urge you to write for my free catalog to-day. It lists and describes hundreds of my gladioli and illustrates many of them in color, besides containing my personal cultural instructions that make it easy to grow gladioli. Just send your name and address and the catalog will be mailed promptly.

A. E. KUNDERD
Box G, Goshen, Ind., U. S. A.
The Originator of The Ruffled Gladiolus

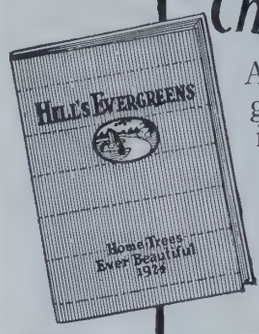
WAGNER FLOWERS

—make possible for you to have just the kind of a garden you wish, and at a very reasonable cost.
Wagner Hardy Flowers, Roses, Shrubs, and Evergreens in great variety are shown in our profusely illustrated catalogue. Every garden lover should have this for reference.
We also offer a complete Landscape Gardening Service, which is available for plans and planting. This service is obtainable by mail, if you wish. Full details in our catalogue.
Whether you have a small lot or extensive grounds, Wagner Flowers and Wagner Service will be of great help in making your home surroundings beautiful.

Please ask for free Catalogue No. 359

WAGNER PARK NURSERIES
Box 59 Sidney, Ohio
Nurserymen—Florists—Landscape Gardeners

Choose Evergreens Wisely



All the exquisite beauty of Evergreens is shown in natural colors in Hill's 1924 Evergreen Catalogue. We will gladly mail you a copy entirely free.

Twenty-three full pages in color, nearly 100 illustrations and 84 pages make this a most interesting and authentic Evergreen Catalogue.

HILL'S EVERGREENS

are grown by specialists. Only the choicest selected, sturdy trees are sent out from this Nursery. Since 1855 we have been growing Evergreens exclusively.
Write for free catalogue and feel free to ask for any special information wanted. Visitors are always welcome at the Nursery.

THE D. HILL NURSERY CO., Inc.
106 Cedar Street Dundee, Illinois
Evergreen Specialists—Largest Growers in America

Specify Hill's Evergreens when consulting with your local Nurseryman, Florist or Landscape Architect. Write for dealer's name in your locality

SUPERIOR House Plant Food

"Makes Them Grow Like Magic"

Only $1.00 for a Year's Health Treatment for Your Plants

—That Brings Out All Their Lustrous Beauty

YOU'VE heard of auto insurance and fire insurance—well, here's *beauty* insurance for your potted house plants! Strange idea? Not at all. We will positively insure the continued beauty and health of your ferns, begonias, hydrangeas, etc., if you will but put a bit of SUPERIOR House Plant Food in the water when you water them, as per plain directions on the can, because SUPERIOR House Plant Food contains all the essential elements of plant life.

Just try it—and watch results. You'll begin to see the difference within 6 weeks and—in a few weeks after that you'll hardly believe your eyes—the deeper richer color, the luxuriant growth, the glow of health to foliage and flowers!

And the cost is a mere trifle—the price of a box of candy. A dollar can contains 600 treatments—enough for 12 months at least. Write or pin a dollar bill to the coupon below—we *guarantee* you'll be pleased—or your money refunded *without question.* Just try it on your favorite plant—at our risk. Trial package, 10c.

The STADLER PRODUCTS CO., 953 Denison Ave., Cleveland, Ohio
Specialists in High Grade Fertilizer for 69 Years

THE STADLER PRODUCTS CO.
953 Denison Ave. Cleveland, Ohio
Gentlemen: Here's my dollar. Please send me the tin of SUPERIOR House Plant Food containg 600 treatments on your Money-Back Guarantee offer.
Name .....
Address .....
(Send only a dime if the trial package is wanted)

10c brings you a trial package post paid.

Plant our Washington Asparagus Giant Roots and cut your bed next year

Plant our Giant Roots this Spring and your bed will be ready to cut in 1925. Save two or three years by planting our Giant Roots.

Washington Asparagus, the result of 15 years' research by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, is *disease (rust) resistant.* Giant Roots of this quality are grown *only* at Riverview Farms. They produce purple tinted green stalk 1" to 2" thick, deliciously tender and of a distinctive and pleasing, nut-like flavor.

We will send you, postpaid, 50 of these Giant Roots for $5.00. They will supply generously the average family from 16 to 20 years.

Send for our Washington Asparagus Booklet

It tells all about our Giant Roots and this wonderful asparagus; how healthful, valuable and easy to grow it is. Cultural instructions free with each order.

RIVERVIEW FARMS, Box 23, Bridgeton, N.J.

California Dahlias

Amun Ra (The Egyptian Sun God.) A Gold Medal Dahlia. The most gloriously colored Dahlia of the age. We have a wonderful stock of Amun Ra tubers for 1924.

1924 INTRODUCTIONS

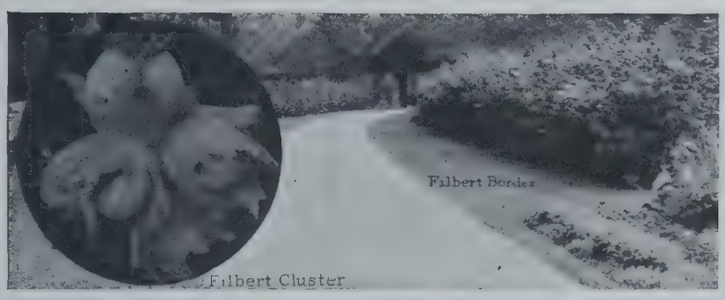
Arrow of Gold—Beautiful Amber Decorative.
Constancy—Rich brilliant colored pink. A favorite in our 1923 Garden. Perpetual bloomer.
Glory of California—Immense Yellow Hybrid Cactus. Beautiful flower.
Sunny California—Old Gold Decorative, suffused with red. Distinctive flower.

Illustrated 1924 Catalogue

Write for our Catalogue with full descriptions of the above Dahlias. We list all the *Prize Winners* and *Standard Varieties* of the better grade.

JESSIE L. SEAL

Office 607 Third Avenue, Dept. C. San Francisco, Cal.
Distributor for Sies Dahlia Manual. Price, 60 cents



Improved European Filberts

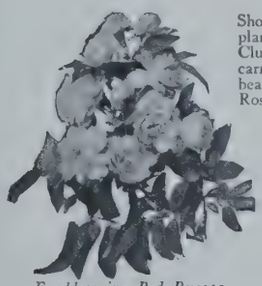
Beautiful Shrubs and Real Nut Producers

Hardy and adapted to the more Northern states—these beautiful plants fill an important place in ornamental plantings and nut borders for Walks and Drives. Other Hall Specialties are:

Silver Lace Vine (Polygonum Aubertii)
The fastest growing climbing vine known—(splendid coverage the first year).

The New Dwarf Privet
Only 1½ feet high—ideal for edgings where the ordinary hedge is too high.

New Everblooming Rugosa Rose


Everblooming Red Rugosa

Shown in natural color in our catalogue. For mass and hedge plantings—(not for the rose garden).
Clusters of beautiful bright red flowers resembling bunches of red carnations. Very double with petal edges serrated and with the beautiful deep green, healthy foliage characteristic of the Rugosa Rose. Blooms continually from early Summer until frost.

These are only a few of our specialties. Many others are illustrated in full color in our Free Catalogue. **Send for Catalogue to-day.** and find out about our splendid assortment of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Roses, Berry Plants, etc.

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496 Cutler Bldg., Rochester, N. Y.
Send for Free Catalogue of

Splendid Nursery Stock of all kinds

Michell's Zinnias
Giant Dahlia-Flowered

A splendid new creation—blooms resemble decorative dahlias, measure 4 to 6 inches in diameter. Wonderful, distinctive colors:

These remarkable new Dahlia-Flowered Zinnias sold at 15c per packet.

SPECIAL OFFER
One packet each of these eight named varieties (value $1.20), for only $1.00

GOLDEN STATE, orange-yellow; **DREAM,** a charming new lavender-purple; **EXQUISITE,** light rose, deep rose center; **ORIOLE,** immense orange and gold bicolor; **POLAR BEAR,** purest white; **SCARLET FLAME,** orange blended· **CRIMSON GIANT, OLD ROSE.**

MICHELL'S
SEED CATALOGUE

for 1924 describes the best in Flowers, Vegetables, Bulbs and Plants. It is not just a catalogue, but a helpful book of 192 pages, complete in description and containing beautiful color plates.

Includes also every proved aid for flower and vegetable garden, dependable fertilizers and insect destroyers, garden and greenhouse tools and implements, and poultry supplies of all kinds.

Headquarters for Lawn Grass Seed

Over thirty years of close specializing has enabled us to develop a perfected mixture for every lawn condition. Our catalogue answers your every need in this line.

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A Post Card will do.

HENRY F. MICHELL CO.
520 Market St., Philadelphia, Pa.

LATONA

More Alexander Dahlias

"A Hundred Forms and a Thousand Colors."

That old adage about variety being the "spice of life" holds particularly true about Dahlias. I have grown them since I was a youngster—Yet, as I am approaching the half century milestone in Dahlia growing, the fascination of the great variability of the Dahlia holds me with stronger ties than ever before. It will "get you," too, if you but give the following a chance:—

			Catalogue Price
Bianca	Hybrid Cactus	Lavender	$1.00
Ignea	Cactus	Crimson	.50
Latona	Peony-flowered	Buff	1.00
Maiden's Blush	Decorative	Pink & White	1.50
Pierrot	Cactus	Buff & White	1.00
Pride of California	Decorative	Decorative	1.00

Special Offer:—So sure am I of the merit of these sorts, of their heart-gladdening characteristics, that I'll mail them as a collection for $5.00 postpaid. From these I promise you the biggest $5.00 bunch of flowers, you ever gathered or bought.

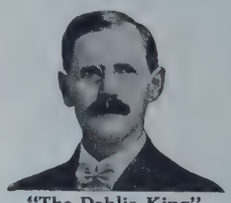
My Catalogue Wants to Help You

Whether you grow one Dahlia or a hundred, I assure you that the cultural hints in my catalogue will help you to bigger success. Free for the asking, of course, *and* send along the names of a few other Dahlia lovers you know. Thank you!

J. K. Alexander

World's Largest Dahlia Grower

27-29 Central St. East Bridgewater, Mass.



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JACOBS BIRD-HOUSE AND MANUFACTURING CO.

Waynesburg Pennsylvania

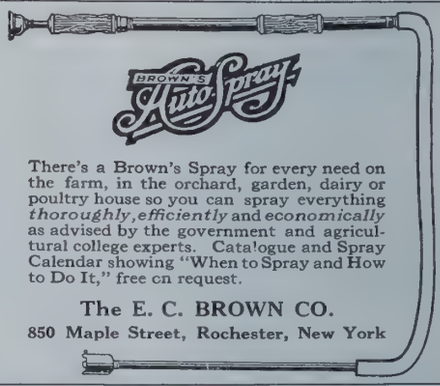
Morris Nurseries

MAKE your home a place of charm and beauty. The quaint precision of a barberry hedge, the delicate tracery of a climbing vine, the dignity of an evergreen, lend a loveliness that grows each year. Morris trees, shrubs and roses are famed for their sturdy growth. Orders shipped at proper planting season. Send now for illustrated booklet.

THE MORRIS NURSERIES

Box 803

West Chester, Pa.



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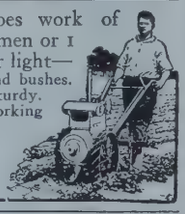
Red E Power Cultivator Does work of 4 men or 1 horse—heavy cultivating or light—fast or slow. Cultivates around trees and bushes. Easily operated and steered; simple, sturdy. Automatic lubrication, dust-proof working parts and our own 4-H. P. 4-cycle air-cooled engine. Uses hand or light horse tools.



M. B. M. MANUFACTURING CO.

379 Reed Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

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CHAMPION GLADIOLI

"The Perfect Bulbs"

Vermont grown stock—Producing hardier, more beautiful blooms in any climate.

Foremost show winners of recent years.

Our exhibits at the 1923 International Show of the American Gladiolus Society conclusively demonstrated their matchless quality. The coveted ACHIEVEMENT MEDAL, the highest honor for the Grand Sweepstakes Total, with our blooms winning nearly double the prizes of our nearest competitor, crowned our long list of choicest awards. Such other triumphs as the Burpee Trophy and Kunderd Gold Medal, in preceding years, prove the unvarying superiority of Elmwood Terrace products.

It Will Pay You to Place Your Application Immediately

Margaret Breard Hawkes
ELMWOOD TERRACE GARDENS
BENNINGTON—VERMONT

Year 'Round Flowers

It is Spring-time now within Callahan Greenhouse. Think of it! A profusion of flowers in the winter time—and fresh vegetables too, if you like. Nothing can bring more cheer and happiness to your home.

Callahan Greenhouses

can give you this pleasure this Winter. Warm weather is not necessary to erect a Callahan. You can quickly and easily erect one now. We tell you why in our Greenhouse Book. Would you like one? We will gladly send you a copy.

We know you think Greenhouses are very expensive and you will be agreeably surprised when you see the price list.

The T. J. CALLAHAN CO.

302 Stout Street Dayton, Ohio

VICK'S GARDEN & FLORAL GUIDE

for 1924

IT'S FREE *WRITE TODAY*

75th Anniversary Edition

For flower and vegetable growers and home gardeners from America's first catalogue seed house. Includes all our famous old varieties and many new ones. Handsomely illustrated. Valuable instructions on planting and care. For 75 years the leading authority on vegetable, flower and farm seeds; plants, bulbs and fruit. Vick's Famous Asters—exquisite and rare varieties listed in this year's catalogue.

Vick Quality Seeds Grow the Best Crops the Earth Produces

Let us send you this new catalogue—the best we have ever issued. Absolutely free. A post card is sufficient.

JAMES VICK'S SONS, 62 Stone St.
Rochester, N. Y. *The Flower City*

ANDORRA

High Grade Stock of Ornamental Trees and Shrubs. Catalogue on request.

ANDORRA NURSERIES, INC.

CHESTNUT HILL PHILADELPHIA

ONE of the greatest garden joys is a pool or tub of fragrant Water Lilies. From June to early autumn you can revel in their marvelous colors—crimson, blue, lavender, yellow, white. From mid-day to mid-night the lily pool is the magnet that draws all garden visitors.

Water Lilies Complete the Modern Garden

Without them the garden is bare indeed. They are so little trouble that even the tiniest yard can have one or two in a tub—water, sunshine, and a little soil is all they ask.

My 1924 catalogue will tell you how to have these charming plants and flowers; names the best varieties of day and night bloomers, and those that are hardy and tender. Send to-day for a copy.

WILLIAM TRICKER

Largest Grower of Water Lilies In America

661 Forest Street Arlington, New Jersey

A Real Power Grass Cutter

The Moto-Mower will keep your lawn looking its best. In tight places or out in the open it gives the same uniform workman-like performance. It is fast, practical and economical for both large and small areas.

The Moto-Mower is sturdy, compact and fool proof, —anyone can operate it with ease.

Send for full information and prices.

The Moto-Mower Co.
3349 E. Woodbridge St.
Detroit - Michigan

Used on the lawns of the State Capitol—Salt Lake City, Utah.

Planet Jr.

Look for "Planet Jr."

Planet Jr. No. 4 Combination Seeder and Wheel Hoe

Planet Jr. *Juvenile* wheel hoe

Improve Your Gardening Hours with Planet Jr.

YOU garden for pleasure and for results. Planet Jr. garden tools give full measure of both. From those happy Spring moments when you are ready for seeding to the last regretful cultivation before Fall frosts, Planet Jr. Pulverizers, Seeders and Wheel Hoes work for you. They do in minutes what used to take hours. They conserve your precious gardening minutes, and make planting and hoeing pleasant exercise minus the drudgery of the old hand hoe.

Planet Jr. Seeders plant rapidly and evenly, each seed at its proper depth. And you can hoe the entire garden in a few minutes with your Planet Jr. Wheel Hoe. They cost so little and add so much to the pleasure and profits of gardening, why waste any more time and strength over tedious hand planting and weeding?

Ask your dealer for the latest Planet Jr. catalogue, or write us.

S. L. Allen & Co., Inc.
Department 32

Largest Manufacturers of Specialized Field and Garden Tools in the World

5th & Glenwood Ave. Philadelphia

MOTOR
MACULTIVATOR
THE ORIGINAL LIGHT POWER CULTIVATOR

This Specialized Garden Cultivator Is Made For You

THE Motor Macultivator is built specifically for the gardener. It brings to garden cultivation super-efficiency and economy not obtainable in any other cultivator at any price. It is easy to operate, simply and powerfully made, and notably free from service requirements. The patented triplex tool adjustment gives an amazing control over cultivation. It runs on lowest speed without stalling, weighs 210 pounds and travels from 90 to 250 feet per minute. It works equally well in all soils and garden crops.

Price
$148.50
F.O.B. Toledo

Manufactured and Guaranteed by

The Motor Macultivator Company
Toledo Ohio

Write for Booklet G.

Hughes' Roses
Of hardiest growth—

absolutely will not die back when set out.

Well-ripened wood that will not wither before active growth starts is of *prime importance* and Hughes Roses bring you that! *Budded upon the proper stock.* Our Los Angeles, all yellow Roses and other moderate growers amongst the Hybrid Teas are budded upon Rosemarie stock that is *guaranteed* not to sucker. This is the stock that produced the winning blooms at the great International Rose Show held in Paris in 1919 and 1921, a fact deserving of your consideration.

As to size, the plants we offer are the strongest obtainable anywhere regardless of price.

May we send you free

Our Little Rose Book

Which is quite different from others in that we describe the habits of our Roses as they grow in this country, and as they will behave in *your* garden. I do not believe in mincing facts and you will find my catalogue to mention shortcomings of specific sorts quite as much as their merits.

ROBERT EVANS HUGHES
ROSE SPECIALIST
Route 2 Williamsville, New York

"BEST ON EARTH" SUMMERS FOR SATISFACTION TRADE MARK

Beautiful Lawns

A beautiful lawn enhances the beauty and attractiveness of every country estate or home. Bright, green lawns depend upon the vitality of the grass roots.

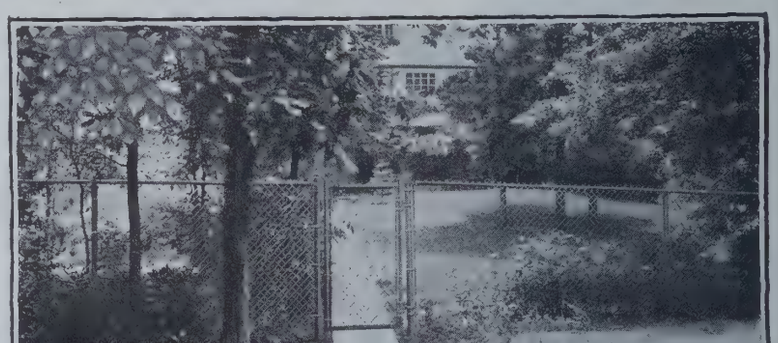
Our specially prepared Lawn Fertilizer for Spring and Fall use vitalizes the roots of the grass, puts new life and brightness in your lawns and *keeps* them fresh and bright. It contains a large amount of bone and organic matter and has been pronounced by experts as the ideal lawn fertilizer.

Eliminates weed roots which are encouraged when manure is used as a fertilizer, also objectionable odors.

100 pound bag, enough for 2,000 square feet of lawn, sent prepaid east of Mississippi River upon receipt of your check, money-order or draft for $6,00. Special prices on larger quantities.

Lawn and Garden Department

Summers Fertilizer Co. Inc.
Baltimore Md.



A *Useful* Fence Can be Beautiful

Why depend upon shrubbery and other "boundary markers," when you can have real protection for your lawn or estate—protection with beauty?

The square mesh fabric of Page Protection Fence is practically unclimbable; stops intruders; permits the development of your grounds in safety and seclusion. Children play in safety—pets are protected. The lawn becomes a part of the home.

Insist on Page Fence, a *useful* barrier that is beautiful. Write for illustrated booklet, "*Fences for Protection and Beauty.*" No obligation.

PAGE FENCE & WIRE PRODUCTS ASS'N
213 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago

STEEL AND WIRE PAGE QUALITY PRODUCTS
America's first wire fence—1883

PAGE
PROTECTION FENCE

ARMCO Ingot Iron
The only wire fence made of Armco Ingot Iron

BETTY EASTERN STAR EMMA MARIE

The Original Dahlias of Quality and Distinction

TO YOU who know us, thanks. Your success with DAHLIAS of QUALITY and DISTINCTION is our success. You know Dahliadel Quality and Service. If you do not, a trial order will convince you.

Our Catalogue tells the story of thirty acres of dahlias ten of which are irrigated, 13,000 square feet of floor space devoted to dahlias, 500,000 tubers to fill orders from, and all popular high class varieties.

Plant a Dahlia Garden and let us start you with

Dahliadel Special Collections,

more wonderful this year than ever.

Our catalogue contains illustrations of six remarkable 1924 introductions, and one of the finest assortments ever offered.

A Post Card will bring you our catalogue immediately.

DAHLIADEL NURSERIES
WARREN W. MAYTROTT
Vineland New Jersey

"Charles Dingee"

As piquant bud or stately full-blown flower, the "Charles Dingee" rose is exquisitely lovely. Velvety petals shade from a warm rose color to the creamy tints of ivory Long, erect stems bear lightly enormous blossoms. The crisp glossiness of the leaves, and long, slender calyx enhance the delicate charm of the flower.

This rose, honored with the name of the founder of our business, was produced in our own gardens by crossing a hardy pink rose with one of the best of the white varieties. The resulting bush is of unsurpassed strength and beauty. It grows in any soil and blooms continuously.

We own and control the entire stock of "Charles Dingee" roses. They can be had nowhere else. It deserves a place in any garden or yard. One-year-old plants, 30c; 4 for $1.00. Large 2-year-old plants, 85c, by parcel post, prepaid. Extra strong 3-year-old bushes with soil on roots, $1.25, by express, charges collect.

Our New Guide to Rose Culture for 1924
Sent Free on Request

Illustrates wonderful "Dingee Roses" in natural colors. It's the lifetime experience of the *Oldest and Leading Rose Growers in America.* Offers over 500 varieties of roses and other plants, bulbs, and seeds, and tells how to grow them. Edition limited. It's Free!

Established 1850 **70 Greenhouses**

The Dingee & Conard Co., Box 137, West Grove, Pa.

THE VAN DUSEN NURSERIES GENEVA·N·Y· ESTABLISHED 1839

VAN DUSEN
Dwarf Fruit Trees

APPLE
PEAR
CHERRY
PLUM
PEACH

HAVEN'T you often felt a hankering to grow on your own grounds part of the fruit needed for your family use?

Has limited space discouraged you from planting your own fruit trees?

Dwarf Fruit Trees open the way for the suburban dweller to realize the pleasure and satisfaction of harvesting fresh fruit for table use.

Even on the smaller home grounds, fruit production may compete to a satisfactory extent with the larger estates which invariably give fruit planting an important place in the landscape plans.

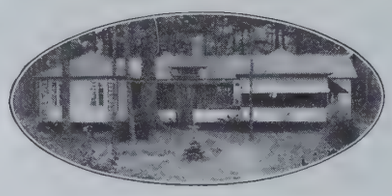
Nine dwarf trees occupy the space of four standard trees, and produce as much fruit.

Seven Year Dwarf Pear With One Bushel of Fruit

Your set of nursery catalogues is not complete without the Van Dusen catalogue. Our tabular method of fruit descriptions tells you what you want to know. Send for your copy.

THE VAN DUSEN NURSERIES
C. C. McKAY, *Manager* BOX G, GENEVA, N. Y.

HODGSON *Portable* HOUSES



"Every satisfaction and comfort"

PEOPLE who live in Hodgson Portable Houses are enthusiastic in their praise. From all parts of the world come letters of highest commendation.

Says one owner, "I cannot say too much in praise of my Hodgson Cottage." Another writes, "The house is a source of constant joy"; and still another, "All I could say in favor of Hodgson Portable Houses would only half express the pleasure I take in using them."

Hodgson Houses are shipped in sections, painted, stained and finished to the smallest detail in our workshops. These sections fit tightly together—absolutely moisture proof.

Our new catalog shows many beautiful photographs of Hodgson Houses. Also portable garages, dog kennels, poultry-houses, etc. Write for catalog K to-day and look over the plans. A request places you under no obligation.

E. F. HODGSON CO.

71-73 Federal St., Boston, Mass. **6 East 39th St., New York City**

Rain When You Want It

A Typical Letter *from a user of the* Skinner System of Irrigation

OFFICE OF THE
CLARK ESTATES

Cooperstown, N. Y.
November 13, 1923

THE SKINNER IRRIGATION CO.
Troy, Ohio.

Gentlemen:—Absence from home has caused the delay in my replying to your letter of October 23d.

It has been a very dry, cool summer here; but I have had the best of success with all my vegetables and flowers; in fact this was the first summer I have been able to raise head lettuce and I had a bumper crop, for I was able to get the water when and where I wanted it.

I find your system is far superior to wetting things with a hose; because it acts as a shower and does not wash the crop out of the ground—it is a great time saver as well.

I am more than pleased with the way it has worked this past summer and can heartily recommend it. Yours truly,

WM. H. DOUBLEDAY, JR.

Send for Facts and Figures

Skinner Irrigation Co.

219 Water St. Troy, Ohio

SKINNER SYSTEM OF IRRIGATION

Irises and Gladioli

Your Garden's Beauties from April to October

IMPORTERS and growers of the finest varieties. Our stock, grown in rich, black sandy loam under Minnesota's rigorous climatic conditions is suitable for planting in all parts of the United States and Canada. Our large, healthy roots and bulbs assure you quicker results and larger blooms. Order now.

Send to-day for *free* illustrated 1924 Catalogue.

RAINBOW GARDENS **Farmington, Minn.**

SPRING BLOSSOMS

Monthly Roses—All colors, 3 year old. 3 for $1.00; 12 for $3.50.

Choice Peonies—3 to 5 eyes; all colors. 3 for $1.00; 12 for $3.50.

Choice Mixture of Gladiolus—Blooming size, 40 for $1.00; 100 for $2.00.

Giant Gladiolus Bulbs—In mixture; 30 for $1.00; 100 for $3.00; all postpaid.

R. J. GIBBINS

Mt. Holly **New Jersey**

1924 NOVELTIES

Our Spring catalogue is ready. In it you will find listed some interesting flower novelties for your 1924 Garden. Aquilegias, Antirrhinum "Peachblow"—a new Centaurea, New Lupins, New Lilies, and many other valuable additions to American gardens.

See our ad. page 303 January Garden Magazine

H. H. BERGER & CO.

35 Warren St. **New York, N. Y.**

Established 47 years

Green's Trees Shrubs, Vines

The Careful Planter's First Choice

C. A. Green and his Nursery Company has for nearly 50 years enjoyed an enviable reputation for fair dealing. Green's stock grows because it is hardy, vigorous, full-rooted, Northern grown. Only the best varieties offered. Guaranteed true-to-name. Sold direct at money saving prices. That's why they are the careful planter's choice.

Green's 1924 Specialties

McIntosh Red Apple: Beautiful, early winter apple of finest quality. Tender, crisp, juicy, rich in flavor. Dwarfs or standard. Should be in every garden.

Dwarf Bartlett Pear: Big, luscious fruit with melting, buttery flavor. Generally bears the second year. Fits in any size garden.

Caco Grapes: "The finest of them all," say growers. Of Catawba-Concord parentage with the good qualities of both. Bunch of good size and form. Vigorous grower, prolific bearer. Rich, red, sweet wine with abundant bloom.

Get Green's Catalog 1924

Contains the best of everything for fruit garden and home beautiful; city lot or big estate. A valuable handbook of interesting information on growing things. Write to-day.

GREEN'S NURSERY CO.

2025 Green St., Rochester, N. Y.

from NURSERY to You

Let Earl May Help You Beautify Your Home

IT'S the easiest thing to improve the appearance of your home with the aid of my landscape department. And the cost is surprisingly low. As the largest grower of shrubs and trees I sell direct to planters. Just write me telling what you want to accomplish and I'll send you full information about my special service to home owners by return mail.

Through years of careful propagating, I have developed the finest trees and shrubs to be found. When transplanted they will thrive and grow. I can furnish you just the kind of trees and shrubs you're looking for, and at prices that will satisfy you.

It pays to buy direct from the grower. Because of the unusual care that I give to the things I produce, I know you will be better satisfied. That's the way I have made friends of my customers in years past.

Choose from my Big Free Catalog

Most complete book of its kind. Full of helpful hints on planting and care, taken from my many years of experience. Suggestions for landscaping. Lots of bargains. See how easily you can landscape your home.

It you want to know more about making a real success of the things you grow, be sure to read my catalog. It is full of practical suggestions all the way through. Write Me To-day.

Earl E. May

Earl E. May, Pres. **MAY SEED & NURSERY CO.**
450 May Bldg., Shenandoah, Iowa

PENNSYLVANIA QUALITY LAWN MOWERS

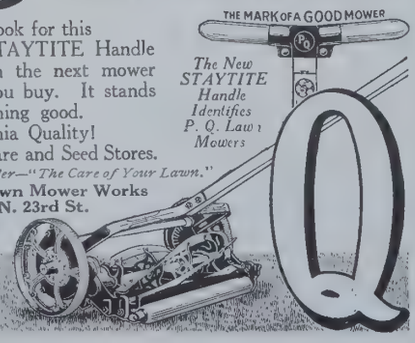
Look for this STAYTITE Handle on the next mower you buy. It stands for everything good. Pennsylvania Quality! At Hardware and Seed Stores.

THE MARK OF A GOOD MOWER

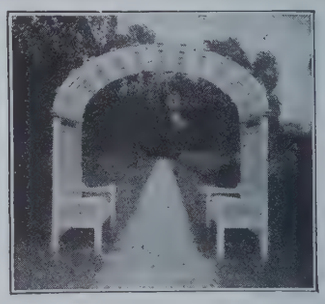
The New STAYTITE Handle Identifies P. Q. Lawn Mowers

Send for Folder—"The Care of Your Lawn."

Penna. Lawn Mower Works
1635 N. 23rd St.
Philadelphia



Pergolas and Arbors



This advertisement shows only a few of suggestive features from our catalogue containing several hundred distinctive garden decorations.

When writing for copy, enclose 30c and ask for catalogue "H-34"

GARDEN HOUSES, LATTICE FENCES
GARDEN FURNITURE, PLANT-TUBS and FERNERIES
SUN-DIALS and GAZING GLOBES

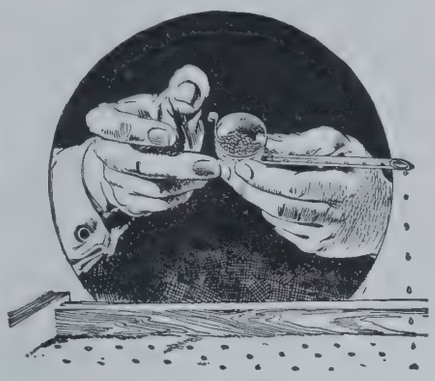
HARTMANN SANDERS CO.

Main Office and Factory: **2155-87 Elston Ave. Chicago, Ill.**

Eastern Office and Showroom: **6 East 39th St. New York City**

THE · NEW · SCHLING · SEED-SOWER

SOWS · SEEDS · AT · A · TOUCH



How it Operates—

A small pear-shaped opening at the bottom of the seed-holder is regulated by a spring, exposing the point of opening only for the finest seeds. This opening can be correspondingly enlarged according to the size of the seeds to be sown.

The seed-sower is held in the left hand with the feeder-tube extending over the back of the hand. A light tapping with the second finger of the right hand on the end of the second finger of the left gently impells the seed through the tube in regular order. (See illustration.)

One Week Later—Here the plants are coming up. Each Separate—No waste of seed—No waste of time or plants.

The new Schling Seed-Sower

Sows Seeds at a Touch!

Unapproachable in Simplicity of Operation, Economy of Time, and Assured Results

THE professional gardener and even more so the amateur has long felt the need of an instrument to enable him to sow the finest seeds—with the same precision and assurance of success as the larger ones.

The new Schling Seed-Sower does this! It appeals to the flower-lover first, perhaps, because of its surprisingly low cost, but once tried, its ease and precision of operation, saving of time, seeds and plants make it indispensable, for it drops the seeds with such accuracy that perfect development of each plant is assured and the trouble of transplanting is minimized.

Here is a *perfect* device—created for you by one of the most eminent gardeners and florists in the country at heavy expense and years of patient experiments—ready to do for you what has never been possible before.

Its value to you is tremendous—The success of your garden depends on it.

ORDER ONE NOW! Price ONE DOLLAR

(Please enclose remittance with order)

Let us emphasize once more its truly *marvelous simplicity!* There are no gears or delicate mechanism to wear and get out of order; it operates at a touch; is made of practically unbreakable material, and is small enough to carry around in your coat pocket. A careful elimination of unnecessary manufacturing costs and production based on quantity makes possible this remarkable value.

Just a suggestion—when ordering one for your own use, why not one or more as welcome gifts—to your friends.

Please Use This Coupon in Ordering

MAX SCHLING 785 FIFTH AVENUE NEW YORK CITY

I enclose herewith .....dollars by check, money order, cash for (how many) .....Schling Seed-Sowers, to be sent to me Post Paid.

Yours truly.....

Address..... G. M.

THE · NEW · SCHLING · SEED-SOWER

SOWS · SEEDS · AT · A · TOUCH

FRUITVALE DAHLIA FARM
2840 Peralta Ave. Oakland, California
Assorted Choice standard varieties sent postpaid at following prices. Cash with order. Safe delivery guaranteed.

Dahlias per doz.		*Gladioli per 25*	
Labeled	$3.00	Labeled	$1.50
Unlabeled	2.50	Unlabeled	1.00

Choice dahlia seed $1.00 pkt.

Write for illustrated Dahlia-Gladioli catalogue

Ask for a description of

THE NEW NATURE LIBRARY
Doub'eday, Page & Co.

RHODODENDRON AND MOUNTAIN LAUREL
FINE PLANTS
Fruit Trees and Fruit Plants
Send Want List for Prices
MORRIS NURSERY CO., 1133 Broadway, New York City, N. Y.

— THE LAMBSKIN LIBRARY —
90 cents per volume
Doubleday, Page & Co. Garden City, New York

GLADIOLI Special Offer No. 4

(One of seven in our catalogue)

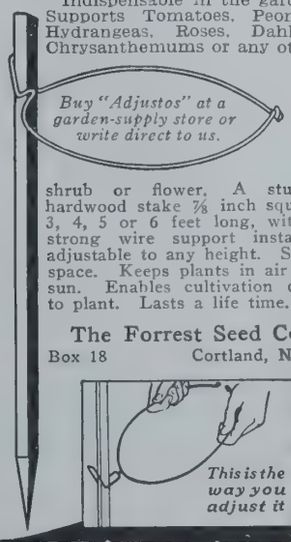
Six each of five named varieties, our selection, postpaid $1.00. Illustrated catalogue listing more than 150 named varieties mailed free.

THE EDGEWATER FARMS
Box 335 B Sterling, Illinois

Bigger Crops, Finer Flowers with —

"ADJUSTO" PLANT SUPPORTS

Indispensable in the garden. Supports Tomatoes, Peonies, Hydrangeas, Roses, Dahlias, Chrysanthemums or any other



shrub or flower. A sturdy, hardwood stake ⅞ inch square, 3, 4, 5 or 6 feet long, with a strong wire support instantly adjustable to any height. Saves space. Keeps plants in air and sun. Enables cultivation close to plant. Lasts a life time.

The Forrest Seed Co.
Box 18 Cortland, N. Y.

GALLOWAY POTTERY
Gives the Essential Touch

Adding charm to the garden and lending itself to interesting indoor floral effects.

Our collection of high fired, strong and durable Terra Cottas includes Bird Baths, Fonts, Sun Dials, Gazing Globes, Jars, Flower Pots, Boxes, Vases, Benches and other useful pieces usually made in light stony gray but red, buff and special colors can be furnished.

Send 20c in stamps for catalogue

GALLOWAY TERRA COTTA CO.
3214 WALNUT ST. PHILADELPHIA

Superfine Dahlias
At Moderate Prices

I have choice Dahlias only, including all the better modern California varieties. They are reasonably priced.

Purdy's Gladioli
Special Spring Offers

My gladioli are the more recent kinds, but are not high-priced novelties.

Special Mixture, 100 extra bulbs (1½ inch or larger) of America, Mrs. Pendleton, Halley, Crackerjack, and similar kinds, **$5 postpaid.**

Special Mixture, 1¼ to 1½ inch size of the same varieties, **$3.50 postpaid.**

10 bulbs each of 10 named sorts, $4.50 postpaid

Send for my new catalog of Dahlias and Gladiolus

Carl Purdy
Box 55 - Ukiah, Calif.

"SUNRISE"
A BRAND NEW
ZINNIA

Giant double flowers with soft, velvety, rose-pink petals the color of the sky at sunrise. Everyone will want this splendid new Zinnia in their garden. We offer it this year at 25 cts. a package of 50 seeds. 5 packages for $1.00.

Other New Zinnias

Oriole—New Orange and gold Zinnia—Package of 50 seeds, 15c. Exquisite—Soft delicate pink Giant Zinnia—Package 50 seeds, 15c. Crimson Monarch—Largest of all Red Zinnias—Package of 50 seeds, 15c. Collection of all four new Zinnias 1 package each for 60c. Postpaid.

Delicious Huckleberries From Seed This Year

Plants that grow from seed and bear the first year great quantities of delicious fruit for Huckleberry Pie. Not a freak—just a good garden fruit. Package of 50 seeds, 15c. 2 packages for 25c. Postpaid.

These are just a few of the really good things found in our Spring Seed and Plant Book. It pictures and describes the best of new and old varieties of flowers, vegetables, perennial plants, roses, dahlias, and gladioli. Not a big confusing catalogue but a real help to you in selecting the best for your garden. It's free. Send for it to-day.

HART & VICK
63 Stone St. Rochester, N. Y.

G & R Hardy Roses

On their own roots. Sure to bloom. True to name.

Rainbow Collection
5 Hardy Roses. Different Colors
Radiance—brilliant rosy carmine
Wht. Maman Cochet—creamy white
Red Radiance—deep red
Sunburst—golden orange
Crimson Queen—bright velvety crimson

Mailed Postpaid $1 to any address. Guaranteed to reach you in good condition.

All G & R roses are grown in large quantities, which enables us to sell them at moderate prices. Over four million roses sold by us last year.

SPECIAL OFFERS

8 Hardy Chrysanthemums—embracing all colors..... $1.00
15 Gladioli—Cream of newer sorts, selected colors $1.00
6 Liberty Iris—Choice colors—assorted $1.00
4 Decorative Ferns—Assorted varieties $1.00
6 Dahlias—embracing a splendid assortment of colors..... $1.00
Special Offer—The 6 collections mailed postpaid for..... $5.00

Complete catalogue mailed on application

THE GOOD & REESE CO.
Largest Rose Growers in the World
Dept. 703 Springfield, Ohio

SURPRISE GIFT!
To anyone who orders our 25c Full Market Basket vegetable seed collection we will send, as a gift, a package of seed of a beautiful, new unnamed variety of flowers that will be the pride of your garden.

Full Market Basket Vegetable Collection

10 Packages Seed Only 25c

Vegetables for your table until snow flies. Ten packages of our best Cliffwood tested vegetable seeds for only 25c. All the favorite varieties, including the delicious French Endive, very popular now. Also a gift package of the seed of a lovely unnamed flower which will make your gardens the envy of your neighbors. Here is the biggest seed bargain you ever heard of. Don't miss it.

THESE 10 VARIETIES
Beet
Cucumber
Endive
Lettuce
Onions
Parsley
Radish
Spinach
Tomato
Turnip

1924 Catalog Free

Our big seed catalog FREE. Everything for flower or vegetable garden or farm. Profusely illustrated. Finest Seed Catalog published.

WE GUARANTEE satisfaction or your money back. Our prices always lowest. Northern grown seeds, hardiest to resist frost. Write for catalog. All Salzer's seeds are Cliffwood Farm tested. Germination guaranteed.

JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO.
Established 1868
229 So. 7th St. La Crosse, Wis.

SOW·SALZER'S·SEEDS

FAIRFAX ROSES

ROSES of rare beauty, exquisite fragrance and delicate refinement.

FAIRFAX ROSES are nurtured in the open; hardy, vigorous, and acclimated to all climates; wintered out of doors and full of vitality.

Beautify Your Garden with FAIRFAX ROSE PLANTS of one and two years, with the assurance of a full, free, and beauteous bloom.

Beautiful Rose Book Free

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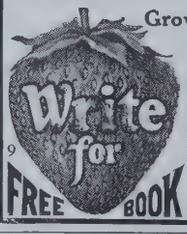

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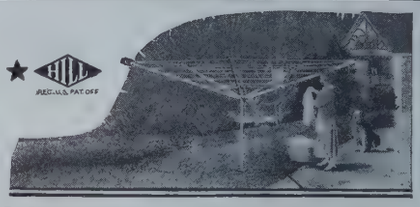

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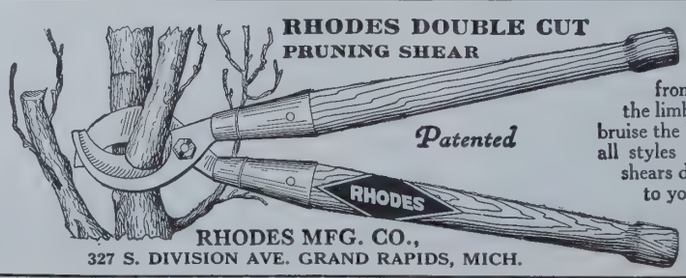

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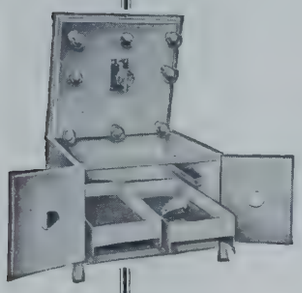

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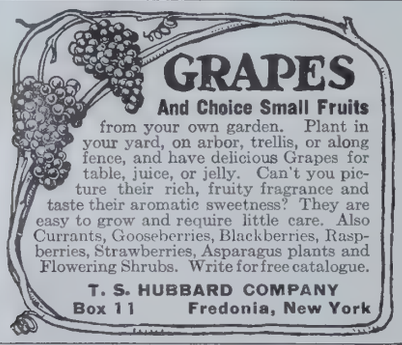

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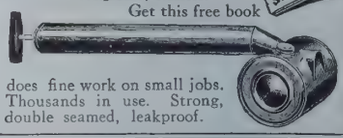

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"Strong growth—good blooms."

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